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THE
UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

WAR AND THE WAR OFFICE.

Contra audentior ito.

THE commencement of our SIXTH year finds us pursuing a consistent and, we trust, a useful course.

It would be difficult to point out any period of the history of the British UNITED SERVICE at which the advocacy of its interests and honour involved considerations of a more complex and invidious character than those which have marked the term of our past functions, and promise to stamp their further progress. It belongs, however, to the spirit of our profession to march upon obstacles with an erect front and unswerving step, and assert THE RIGHT, come what may.

Since we last addressed the Services, their state and prospects have evidently deteriorated; and while claims upon their active patriotism, and trials of their constitutional fidelity, accumulate every hour, an unaccountable infatuation labours to paralyze the one and alienate the other. Look abroad in what direction we may, the horizon lours; while, unhappily, the signs and portents of evil times darken our domestic hearths with a more than corresponding gloom. It is felt and confessed, by all who honestly reason and fearlessly avow their convictions, that an ill-regulated and immoderate relaxation of the social connexion is in progress, and that a decomposition of the actual frame both of society and polity in Great Britain, and a retrogradation from a high point of civilization to those rude elements out of which so elaborate and commodious a fabric had been constructed, are consequences by no means so chimerical as the patriot and philosopher would fain have hoped.

These general considerations lead us to some special notice of the condition and destinies of the United Service.

The cry of the Government Organs, at this moment, is "War!" but the appeal is not re-echoed, as in other days, by the nation. Russia is designated as the origin and object of hostilities. The question of that Power; generally, as one of great current interest, is treated at length and with even-handed impartiality in our present Number. Setting aside the governing motives of national policy, which, rather than personal feeling, must be supposed to actuate the ruler of a vast empire, 'tis possible, humanly speaking, that the Emperor of Russia, a monarch who is not excelled in the best attributes of individual character by any sovereign in Europe, yielding to provocation which has soured even the suavity of the Earl of Durham, may be goaded by the insults and calumnies of the Reformed Parliament and Press into measures susceptible of hostile construction by our present Ministers. While the latter are busied in secretly influencing or openly dictating the "Reforms" of revolted and contending nations—while they scruple not to

blockade and bombard the principal fortress and entrepôt of a friendly and unoffending Power, allied to Britain by ties of blood and community of interest—the precedent may, undoubtedly, be assumed as belonging to international law by another State whose views such an interpretation may sanction and promote. But Russia is not, certainly, the foe the British Tar or Soldier would choose to confront, were the option his. No,—the enemy of his choice would be one insidiously connected with, but inveterately opposed to his nation, and to the peace of mankind.

Supposing this country once more embroiled in war by a course of policy which mars to mend, and only mends to mar; which retrogrades *per saltum*, calls it a “movement,” and quarrels with those who do not skip backward with corresponding celerity; supposing us, then, at war,—what is our state of preparation to meet the contingency with that triumphant efficiency familiar to the British arms? The Navy has been meddled with, and a minute and mechanical parsimony has pervaded its administration,—but are its spirit and efficiency raised beyond their former gauge, which was above proof? Have its interior economy, its discipline, its seamanship, its unanimity been cultivated and methodised, and its appointments and distinctions been just and judicious? Has its system of evolutions been digested and combined for a day of need—or uniformity been introduced into the practice of ships? Have the sciences of Navigation, of Gunnery, of Naval Architecture, and the application of Steam been practically promoted and perfected to the extent required? Has the obnoxious system of Impressment been revised and rendered efficient? Are our wooden walls promptly and ably manned, while our seaports teem with unemployed seafaring men, and the naval force afloat is so limited? Are our ships in ordinary sound, and capable of being readily put in sea-going trim? Are we prepared with steamers of war and their suitable armaments? Are our dock-yards and arsenals providently and adequately stored to supply a sudden demand? or have we rather ministered to the wants of the enemy to our own prejudice and shame? In fine, are our Tars staunch, steady, and jovial as of yore,—and is Britannia still in a condition to rule the waves? She is—she must be, as far as depends upon the stuff and patriotism of her naval sons. But of what avail are the noblest energies, without the *matériel* and machinery of which they are the soul? Names have been changed, and patronage transferred, we know; “consolidation,” the order and error of the day, has been ostentatiously resorted to; dock-yard men, and other “minnows of the tritons,” have been qualified for the parish; and grass grows in the deserted streets of our once busy Ports;—

We make a Solitude, and call it Peace—

but the benefits, present or prospective, of these transformations are not so obvious as the fact and motives of change itself.

A petty spirit of administration is incompatible with the stupendous composition and momentous duties of the British Navy. An opposite policy on the part of our rivals is leading to commensurate results. The Russians are making rapid strides towards naval efficiency: the French omit no means by which their Navy may be rendered able to cope with ours,—and both have acquired, from the fatal combination of Navarino, an intimate knowledge of the elements of our naval superiority, upon which to build a system of successful rivalry.

Let us now take a glance at the Sister Service. While the war-whoop is raised, the Army is reduced,—a hostile collision is invoked, if it do not actually impend, and with the same breath the word is given to ground arms and await the Caudine Forks.

We are weary of repeating the truism that the *safety* of a state is in the ratio of its *strength*,—its best defence against aggression is its known capacity to repel it. It is by the opinion entertained abroad of the actual efficiency of our Navy and Army, by the halo of their renown and the memory of their prowess, that the honour and integrity of this country are best guaranteed from invasion. Let the foreigner once fancy that the victorious fleets and armies of Britain have dwindled into flocks and trained-bands, directed by cockney scribblers, stock-jobbers, and other refuse of this “nation of shopkeepers,”—adieu respect or security for a land no longer deemed capable of *commanding* either.

We would not be misunderstood as blindly opposed to economy or reduction,—but these are relative terms, and involve a question of degree. Economy is wise or otherwise,—just or oppressive; reduction is safe or dangerous,—judicious or destructive, according to seasons or selection. Whether the present be the fittest time to weaken our “*Moyens Militaires*,” and whether the latter be, under all circumstances, the fairest objects of a partial economy, are the considerations to which we confine ourselves. Pursued, at whatever moment, by insidious denunciations and vulgar clamour, the Army, ever useful, devoted and national, by which the equilibrium of the Country in its present eccentric movements is actually maintained, is pounced upon as the scape-goat of retrenchment, and the stalking-horse of the real, though covert sinecurist and grasping placeman. Breathe but a hint of disturbing the possession or invading the emoluments of the civil pensioner and pluralist, or government *employé*,—sound but a note of alarm to the “Ducks” of Change Alley, and the land rings with a chorus, the burden of which alternates from “Vested Rights” to “Breach of Faith.” With the military creditor, who pledges *life* as well as service upon the national guarantee, the State has no scruples and keeps no terms: why? He does not agitate and combine. He is a patriot, and incorruptible.

It has been recently asserted by rhetorical propagandists of the Government, that military reduction, deemed inexpedient *last year*, was highly seasonable *at this moment*, and had been duly “ordered.” The period chosen is the eve of a Parliamentary Session, and, if report speak truly, of a Continental War: the inference in the former case is fat; in the latter, paradoxical.

The British Army, distinct from that of any other country upon earth by the varied extent and unremitting severity of its service, amounts at this moment to 109,000 men of *all ranks and descriptions*, whose duties are as comprehensive as the “great globe itself.” By this handful of troops, 20,000 of whom are wholly *paid and maintained* by the East India Company, leaving but 89,000 chargeable, a territory exceeding the superficies of Europe, and a population, in round numbers, of 150 millions, are garrisoned and guarded, in conjunction, as far as regards India, with their emulous and admirable comrades of the Honourable Company’s Service. Of the hundred battalions, comprising the regular infantry of the above force, *seventy-six* are employed

on foreign service, the average duration of which is thirty out of thirty-five years,—in other words, the British officer and soldier can expect to serve but *five years, out of thirty-five, in the British islands!* From the impossibility of sending out reliefs, owing to the reduced strength of the Army and augmenting wants of our still-extending colonies, the period of service in the East and West Indies has been prolonged, in the former case beyond twenty years,—in the latter it has been actually *doubled*, having accumulated, by default of means, from five to *ten* years,—a term of expatriation dragged on in the scorching and pestilent climate of the West Indies, that “Niggers” may securely shake their shackles at “Dignity Balls,”—radical grocers at home and their sugar and abuse the “Harmey” which protects the produce they fatten on,—mine host of the “Gin Palace” satisfy a *rum* customer, and, drunk with the fumes of ill-gotten wealth, spout sedition to the dissolute victims of his twofold poison.

The troops employed in Ireland amount to twenty-three thousand,—a force, even with the aid of the excellent Constabulary, and still more admirable Peace-preserving Establishment, barely adequate to the protection of life and property and the assertion of the ordinary laws in that country, which presents a solecism amongst civilized communities. We hazard nothing in asserting that to the Army, supported by the co-operation of the loyal and high-minded gentry and yeomanry of Ireland, must be ascribed the actual, and, unless summary justice be inflicted on its wilful and unwearied disturbers, we fear, the future maintenance of its connexion with Great Britain.

We have shown that the *peace*-establishment of the Army is insufficient for its wide-spread and multifarious duties,—duties aggravated by the results of its very victories and those of its Naval brothers. The service of the war was scarcely more harassing, though incomparably more pregnant with excitement and rife in the rewards of patriotism and honourable ambition, than the depreciated “occupation” of an *outward* peace. Need we explain that *within* we are at wild and weary war, turning, with the vulgar instincts of the human race, our animosities against each other, in the absence of some external object to divert the tide of selfishness, employ the stagnant resources of our industry, and concentrate the dormant energies of the national character? We have also alluded to current reports and symptoms which indicate a rupture of the European Armistice. By what inverted process, then, considering the numerical incompetence of the Army to the *present*, still more to any *increased* demands upon its ubiquitous employment, has the crisis for its further reduction been calculated? We cannot relieve our colonial garrisons,—war is pronounced imminent,—every interest of the country is in collision,—every institution in jeopardy,—the brands of discord and disaffection, sedulously scattered abroad, inflame the population, corrupted under the mask of “education,” and ripe for a rush,—such is the conjuncture chosen for reducing still lower the balancing power, already too light in the scale.

We are not begging a question, nor appealing to the passions of our countrymen,—we are addressing their reason through the medium of truth, and rousing their sense of justice while we urge precaution, by *proving* the absence and necessity of both.

Is further argument required?—a possibility exists that the country may, ere long, be drained of its regular troops,—it is, therefore, decided

that the exact moment has arrived for the extinction, root and branch, of the Militia! The revival of rural disturbances is announced by the beacons of the incendiary,—but the Volunteers and Yeomanry have been generally disarmed and discountenanced, to give place and power to Political and Trades' Unions. All agents tending to the preservation of order are annihilated by slow or sudden process,—all that conduce to disorganization are suffered to incorporate and prevail:—where are these extremes to meet?

The Report of the Committee of Naval and Military Inquiry, upon which we have elsewhere commented, was a triumph to the Army—confirming the opinion of a high Military Authority, whose evidence is amongst the most valuable in the Report, that a scrutiny of its details could only tend to a better appreciation of the system. Mystification of the general concerns and routine of the Service should be altogether abandoned. Excepting the mysteries of promotion, ever and anon covertly directed, like the rites of Isis, by profane influences, the real business of the Horse Guards might be transacted in open day, and with the regularity of the departed clock of that *Prætorium*. This Report, so undesignedly favourable to its objects, strikingly illustrates the petty and partial motive of its appointment. The Inquiry enters minutely into the means of spoliation and degradation, but not a trace appears on the evidence of any intention to investigate and remedy injustice,—to correct those inequalities, perhaps involuntary, in the distribution of promotion and appointments, which afford reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction,—and to ensure to the officer of long-standing and unquestioned desert the station and provision to which he is entitled, without exacting from him the degrading penalty of importunate solicitation.

The actual results of this Inquiry, though conflicting, are characteristic. The Army having been acquitted of sinecurism, redundant resources, and maladministration, is to be punished accordingly. For this purpose a Commission of “Consolidation,” of a packed and “hugger-mugger” character, is said to be parturient of schemes, to be ushered to the world by their author, Mr. Ellice, as the “Greek Consols.” The services of the Army have been warmly eulogised;—its promotion has consequently been arrested: the country cannot afford for this purpose 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* once in four or five years, which is absorbed by deaths in half that time, having so many commissions of another description to provide for. It is lamentable to perceive how much mischief is attempted, how much practicable benefit overlooked, in these reforming assaults on our military establishments. The principle of prompt and public reward—the stimulus of honorary distinctions—the justice of a fixed and commensurate retirement for the old Officer under rank of General, as well as for the soldier and civilian,—these, and numberless other points conducing to the improvement of our system, have, naturally, not occurred to inquisitors seeking only subjects for condemnation.

Amongst the manifestations of mock or morbid philanthropy so obtrusive in these days, are there any which have for their object the real good of the Military? Is any solicitude shown for the employment of reduced or destitute officers,—for the relief of beggared soldiers kidnapped into the relinquishment of their little all? Is any interest expressed, or are any funds contributed for their public education? Are

military men inferior in claims or capacity to civilians who are selected for posts which the former would more appropriately, efficiently, and economically fill? By what interpretation of justice is a civil employé not only privileged to retire on two-thirds of his salary, but to enjoy a *plurality* of pensions, while the less favoured officer must forfeit even his scanty half-pay if he accept any other employment producing a shilling beyond it? In Rome the Powers proscribed their enemies only—in England the policy is different.

We must now touch upon a topic of vital import to the Army, and which has excited a corresponding sensation amongst its members.

Concurrent with rumours of foreign war are indications of War Office domination far more ominous to the Military Service of the country. "Consolidation" is the blind under cover of which the citadel is to be approached and sapped, and eventually betrayed to a civil master. Personality is unaffectedly repugnant to our taste and habits, and we enter with reluctance into discussions affecting public departments, but we cannot suffer a false delicacy to obstruct our bounden defence of a profession towards which so little consideration is shown by the parties who menace its loyal and spotted body with their incongruous and tainted supremacy.

Economy and reduction, in the just and salutary sense of those terms, have not more sincere advocates than ourselves, or, we may add, than the members of the United Service at large; but we and our Order look rather to the discrimination manifested in the selection of victims,—to the *details* rather than the *mass* of "loathsome weeds" thus cast away. Our official representatives, on the contrary, appear to consider only the sum total of that havoc, the items of which are "scattered to make up a show" upon their Estimates.

The position of the Army, as regards its connexion with the War Office, is peculiar. The claims and national importance of the former are fixed and demonstrable principles,—while a rapid succession of Civil Functionaries, (to the number of *six* within *three* years,) presiding over its financial departments and seeking to encroach upon its professional direction, pass over the surface of our military administration, committing waste in their course, but neither acquiring a due knowledge of the *terra incognita* they trample, nor of the qualities and interests of its tenants. But the speed of their progress and their ignorance of the *Carte du pays* are aggravated by their consequent dependence upon the prejudiced suggestions of hacknied underlings, leavened, perhaps, by the fancies of theorizing youths, fawning and reforming in a breath: nor has it been unusual to alleviate a campaign at the War Office by an indolent adherence to the track of a popularity-hunting predecessor. Thus are "military reforms" concocted and consummated; and thus, under the plea of economy, are effected reductions, which, for a momentary show upon the Estimates, entail a twenty-fold expense and a ruinous delay, when circumstances demand their re-organization.

While the Chiefs of the War Office expect to take the lead in reforming the Army, that establishment itself has most unaccountably been overlooked as a legitimate and pressing object of retrenchment. It is possible that some apprehension of this nature may have deterred the Deputy Secretary at War from offering his *personal* evidence before

the Committee, as was done by the Adjutant and Quartermaster General and the Military Secretary of the Army. The task was consigned to an inferior clerk, "crammed" for the occasion. The Commissioners of Military Inquiry would have scouted information from an underling of a Department;—but times are changed.

The truth is, that the administration of the Army is overlaid by a *Civil DEAD WEIGHT* which, to protect and protract its own monstrous influence, squeezes the body, on which it weighs like an incubus, nearly out of breath and circulation. The War Office and its adjuncts comprise this monster. Upon what ground are they supported?—A *phrase*—a cant word of magic potency in this realm—the word "Civil," insidiously put in contradistinction to "Military." Under the shield of this clap-trap, ambition, oppression, profusion, parsimony—in short the various gradations of selfishness and refinements of humbug may be pursued and practised with impunity and profit. Prefix, however, the word "Military" to the same establishment, and it is scolded and scribbled to death by the "British Public." Dupes as the English are of a plausible phrase, we feel it to be the more necessary to dispel their delusion with regard to the War Office. We are anxious to convince the judgment, while we appeal to the justice of our countrymen at large upon a point carefully mystified to their view, and upon which they may, possibly, have acquired notions alike false and prejudicial to a Service so calculated by its constitution and merits to be popular with the country.

The absurd imputation, doggedly reiterated, as often as disproved, by Sir Henry Parnell in his evidence before the Committee, of "interference" by the Military Authorities with the Civil Department at the War Office, can be retorted with effect. Had we leisure, we could place this beyond a doubt; but time wears and space fails—we have other proofs to adduce, and must defer to a future opportunity the discussion of a variety of details connected with this and other collateral subjects. We may then apply ourselves to examine the machinery of that department, and illustrate its ambitious spirit of encroachment, unscrupulous injustice, and paltry penury in all concerns but its own. It shall be our office to exhibit to the Gentlemen bearing His Majesty's military commission, by what obscure, incompetent, and irresponsible parties their finances are adjudicated and their fate controlled;—while to the unfriended Soldier we may point out by what mean and obdurate agents, under the "cold shade" of democracy, his services are appraised, and his scanty provision rescinded or bought up. We may add some practical suggestions towards a "reform" of the most unpopular and burdensome establishment in the State.

We quote in another place, as pertinent to our purpose and interesting to the Service, a minute issued by the late King when Regent, defining the province of the War Office, which, however, does not scruple to pass the line of demarcation, and, having invaded, prepares to occupy the territory of its neighbour.

We shall now proceed to offer, for the edification of all concerned, a general statement of the disproportioned cost of the War Office, and a comparative view of the sleek salaries and plump retirements of its crowd of "Civil Servants," contrasted with the slender stipend and final destitution—a destitution inversely proportioned to service, station, and responsibility—allotted to the military officer and employé.

The *data*, on which we have founded the following calculations, are derived from official documents. We have excluded from our estimate the Civil-branch of the Ordnance, together with the Muster-Master's, Military Boards, Commissariat, and other fractions of the Dead-weight:—

Horse Guards, offices of,

1831-2.		EFFECTIVE.				NON-EFFECTIVE.		
		Military.	Civil			Do.	Do.	
Commander-in-Chief ..	£9161 10	2.£3434 0	9...	Nil...	£1492 13	4		
Adjutant-General.....	4058 5	1..3332 18	3...	Do....	200 0	0		
Quartermaster General.	3996 13	6..2513 13	9...	63 17	6..350 0	0		
		£17,216 8	9.£9280 12	9.	£63 17	6 £2042 13	4	

For the present year this charge is diminished more than 2000*l.*, the items being, for the Commander-in-Chief's Office, 11,900*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; Adj.-General's, 6642*l.* 4*s.*; Quartermaster-General's, 5911*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*—24,454*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Non-Effective, 2106*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*—Total charge for 1833-4, 26,560*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Civil Departments, 1833-4.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Secretary at War, &c. effective.....	33,783	1	4				
Non-effective	20,698	0	0		5,181	1	4
Paymaster-General, &c.....	19,484	7	6				
	8,343	2	6		27,827	10	0
Comptrollers of Army Accounts, &c.	11,183	7	5				
	4,708	0	0		15,891	7	5

Civil Dead Weight...£98,199 18 9

Here is a goodly PLUM, gathered from the pockets of John Bull under the sanction of a sound—the illusion of a specious term.

To divide these spoils there are upon the “Non-effective Services” of the War Office alone, 74 retired Civilians, including *two* Deputy-Secretaries at War—*two* Private Secretaries—*two* Superintendents of Accounts—one Chief Examiner, &c. &c. The two other offices count between them 40 more, making a total of 114 Non-effectives to swell the Civil-Dead Weight. In the Commander-in-Chief's department there are altogether nine persons on pensions, of whom but *one* is an officer, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem, which yields him the sum of 63*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum—whereas a retired housekeeper of the party beats the officer by 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The very messengers of the Civil branch (who, by-the-by, ape the “insolence of office,”) are upon a superior footing to the military scrubs at the Horse Guards—and generally contrive, in the prime of life, to set up some lucrative business, upon a retirement ranging from 50*l.* to between 70*l.* and 80*l.* per annum. The *personnel* of the War Office, placed and pensioned, is about half the strength of a regiment of cavalry—say 150—always in good case and quarters. It is far from our wish or purpose to pass a sweeping censure upon this body, the majority of whom are the passive agents of a corpulent and vicious system, and include some most estimable gentlemen and efficient public servants. They, however, stand in the breach it is our business to storm, and we are determined to take post, at least, on a level with our civil countrymen.

For the military officer, employed on the most laborious and protracted staff duties, there is no provision beyond the half-pay of the *regimental rank* he may happen to hold:—the lowest civil clerk or employé of whatever description looks forward to a progressive income and sure retirement.

We will put a single case which speaks volumes! The Chief Clerk of a department of the Horse Guards, (our reference is to the matter not the person,) receives a salary of 800*l.* per annum, and may retire to-morrow upon two-thirds of that sum, or 600*l.* a year. A Field-Officer, of long standing, of the highest merit, and (to use a relative term) a dignitary of the same department, in which he has served for exactly the same time as the Chief Clerk, receives half the salary of the latter, and would revert, if displaced, to the half-pay of a Captain, or 7*s.* a day, making 127*l.* per annum! "The Poor Soldier" is no longer "a farce."

But the Plum lures us back to our point. By reference to the calculations we have given it will be seen, that the *non-effective* charge for the War Office would alone nearly cover the *whole* expense of the Horse Guards. It is also a curious coincidence that the *effective* expense of the War Office amounts within a trifle to the charge for *ALL the Garrisons and Governments*—alias *MILITARY SINECURES—at home and abroad*,—the sums being for the former 33,783*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, for the latter 33,415*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*—the War Office having the best of it by some hundreds. It further appears that the services of that department, which are, or ought to be, confined to mere counting-house details, cost the country, according to the Army Estimates, above 10,000*l.* a year more than the military administration, which embraces the legislative and executive direction of the British Army, scattered through every region of the globe: but there would be no difficulty in proving that there are *other* charges lumped under different heads. Including the non-effective of the War-Office and its wings, the *civil dead-weight* surpasses the cost of the military authorities by upwards of 70,000*l.* per annum!

Who does not admire the Household Brigade, (1st and 2d Life Guards, and Blues,) the most splendid troops in Europe? Who reverences the dead-weight? Yet does the latter outcost the *three Regiments* by 11,000*l.* a year!

The present incumbent of the War Office, a gentleman hitherto engaged in Trade, and without the slightest affinity, moral or military, with the service he is made officially to represent—alone enjoys the limited pay of five Major-Generals; or, of ten Governments,—taking the first on the list, and including one Field-Marshal, (the Duke of Wellington,) six Generals, two Lieut.-Generals, and one Captain. We could multiply these illustrations, if necessary, but hope we have shown sufficient to prove our case. We have completed our last *parallel*,—that executed, we have done our work for the present. Next time, we shall batter in breach.

The Secretary at War, if the office be not altogether abolished, and more appropriately replaced by a "Comptroller General of Military Accounts," with a compact yet comprehensive *Bureau*, should be dismounted from his high horse, and strictly confined to his proper functions (according to the late King's Warrant) as Chief Clerk of an office for initiating, examining, and checking the accounts of the Army. The *Correspondence* of the War Office is notoriously offensive and illiberal, while that of the Horse Guards is distinguished, at least, by courtesy, whether its purport be yea or nay. The branches of Paymaster-General and Comptroller of Army Accounts should be combined, yet kept distinct and uninfluenced, in this concentrated establishment of Military Finance; by which "consolidation" we are persuaded

a saving of 50,000*l.* a year might be effected, without injustice, and with advantage to the efficiency of the department.

The post of Master-General of the Ordnance should merge in that of Commander-in-Chief—the latter, perhaps, to have a seat in the Cabinet; but this involves a question of political dependence. The Commander-in-Chief should invariably be an officer of high military rank and reputation, and of a personal character qualified both to command and conciliate the respect of a Profession more than usually scrupulous in its estimate of individual conduct.

The present objects of the War Office are twofold—to preserve its own overgrown revenue and authority, and to grasp, in addition, the whole control and patronage of the Army. To what account this power would be turned, under the present aspect of affairs, it is easy to divine.

As to the *policy* of the contemplated measures, we would finally and with submission suggest that the Army, incited by the professed principles of the present Government and its organs, may adopt the liberal notion that they are entitled to some voice in the choice of their commanders; and may be disposed, under such a delusion, to repudiate the chieftainship of political adventurers, aliens to the profession, and avowed enemies to their rights, their interests, and their glory.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

THERE never was a positional subject less understood, and upon which such idle, not to say perverse, commentaries have been lavished, than the respective condition of things between Russia and Poland at the present moment. From a pure matter-of-fact case, which ought to admit solely of absolute references or relative inductions, it has been purposely turned into a mere abstract dissertation, with its usual run of hypothetical arguments and wild speculative reasonings. Is opinion, that collective feeling of mankind, which, of its nature, ought to be held as sacred as individual conscience itself, to be thus trifled with, and treacherously led away? The promoters of political confusion, the advocates of a disorganizing war, or of a war of principle, as they term it, the regular tools of what is so justly called by themselves the “movement party” have evidently their defined object for adopting such sidewise-tactics.

In former times, what in England, more particularly than in any other country under heaven, was considered a liberal way of thinking, meant, especially, that spirit of mildness and forbearance which enabled a man to support rational objections and occasional contradictions from others, without taking offence at it. The case is reversed now,—and it is but too apparent, that an arbitrary compact a sort of despotic association, whose dictates cannot be tampered with or infringed, has lately been entered into by most of the editors of journals or other periodical writings, in order that, on some given subjects, as that of Poland and Russia for instance, persons having well-authenticated facts to produce, or glaring falsehoods to overthrow, shall be denied every hearing altogether; while, on the contrary, the most barefaced assertions, having no other foundation but the excess of their temerity, will make their way triumphant through the world,—infecting, successively, every possible class of readers, every stage of life, every degree of social

existence. Such infernal combination, submitted to by a whole people,—such a general dementation,—we shall not call the liberty of the press, but the tyranny of the press. A like scandal might, perhaps, pass unnoticed in France or in Germany; countries, where the spirit of cool discussion was born, or rather imported, but yesterday, and not being indigenous, threatens continually to travel out of its limits; but in England, that parental soil of modern liberty,—that land of unrestrained, inquisitive research,—it was not to be expected that, in discussions, formerly open to all pens and tongues,—such as the more straight or crooked policy of foreign states and empires,—condemnation without hearing should have become, as it were, the order of the day.

We shall break the interdiction, under the cover of a publication which professes to fear no truth,—to patronise no system of deception. And we will not care afterwards for the displeasure of the throng, which constantly exalts Polish wisdom and Polish heroism to the skies; while it revels, with the same sedulous care, Russian moderation, Russian clemency, faith, honour, and almost vows annihilation to the very name of Russian.

It was not so with the citizens of London, and other inhabitants of this crowded metropolis, when the first news of the burning of Moscow, in Oct. 1812, flashed in some sort upon their desponding minds like an unexpected beacon of light and salvation, amid troubled waves and the roarings of the tempest. But after this slight admonition, in which we hope more sadness of heart than reproof or blame is to be traced, we shall proceed with the subject.

Reports have been industriously circulated during these last ten years, and too readily set afloat by the leading parties alternately at the helm of the state in this country, that the Russian power aimed at universal dominion, and wanted to prelude their gigantic enterprise by the conquest of British India. The meditated seizure of Constantinople was to be the first regular approach to that desideratum, or truly unattainable point without a positive superiority of naval force in the Persian gulph at least. This gratuitous hypothesis may be traced to a loose, wanton sentence of the far-famed philosopher of Geneva. Rousseau, in one of his lucubrations, does not hesitate to assert, that Europe, ere long, will be conquered by Russia; and Russia, in her turn, by the Tartars. The last part of the prediction ought to make the whole of it appear in all its downright absurdity; and, besides, where is it to be found, but in the *Contrat Social*?—that most extravagant production of the most extravagant of all political writers, as Mr. Fox pronounced it to be, in a debate on Parliamentary Reform introduced by Lord (then Mr.) Grey, in the year 1797.

We would ask British statesmen, if, for a long time to come, at least, they fancy any danger to India to be strictly possible on the side of Russia? Taking its improbability by sea as an argument disposed of, we shall proceed on another ground.

How else, then, can the apprehension arise? Have these studious politicians to learn, or rather, if they have forgotten it themselves, how can they pretend to have consigned to general oblivion the unparalleled difficulties that great martial character, Nadir Schah of Persia, and his surviving lieutenant and military disciple, Achmet the Afghan, encountered in their successive invasions of Hindostan by land, and the ultimate results of both expeditions? The Russians would scarcely

be contented, we vouch, to imitate their slow march to Delhi, and their forced, speedy return from the walls of that ransacked capital, after the loss of three-fourths of their numerous retinue. Those oriental conquerors, besides, were not met in their advance, nor harassed in their retreat by any European or native force disciplined on the European model! Russian soldiers, by their patient valour, passive obedience, and undaunted constancy, would, we are confident, be capable of surmounting as powerful and numerous obstacles as ever barred the passage of any fighting and labouring army, either ancient or modern; but the wide-spread desert of Segestan, the large branches of the Indus or Scind, mountains of difficult access, barbarous regions to traverse,—and at last, a well-appointed enemy to engage, as brave and skilled as themselves in the art of war, inured to the climate besides, and superior altogether in local knowledge and defensive resources; and all that without any rallying fortress behind, or basis of operations—it is, we grant, beyond our reach of comprehension to understand how such a complication of difficulties could be overcome by mere human means.

But if we have shown, satisfactorily we hope, that no possibility of contact or collision can readily happen between the two great pretended rivals, on the continent of Asia,—reverting to Europe, we acknowledge the case to be far different. There, it seems, English jealousy is always on the watch, and appears continually to travel from the Turkish frontiers to the Polish provinces, and back again from the Polish to the Turkish borders. It would not require a great exertion of logical reasoning to prove, that England, in regard to the last of those two positions, has very little title to assert her right of interference. Physical impediments forbid! As well might, and with as good a plea and apparent reason, the Emperor of Russia claim the right of protection and tutelage of the infant state of Mexico, the decrepit kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, or any other tract of country disjointed from his dominions by seas or intermediary lands. As to Turkey, we agree that treaties may be equally invoked, and pressed forward on either side; but in what relates to Poland, the English public has been strangely kept in the dark in regard to the true original state of that kingdom, since it does not seem to be very generally known in this country, that the far greater part of ancient Poland itself formed, to all ends and purposes, an integral part of the Russian empire,—that its population follow the same Christian communion,—speak the same dialect,—and are, in fact, but scions of the same stalk. Little Russia, Red Russia, White Russia, Black Russia—such names are significant, and attest something more than vague considerations of policy would infer. The Polish nation, in the best of times, was properly the association of an armed gentry, united for their common defence against subjected vassals or enslaved villains of the soil, or serfs. “I implore your Majesty to deliver us from the tyranny of those plebeian nobles,” were the exact expressions of the great Sobieski, in a letter addressed by him to Louis XIV. Sobieski became king afterwards, and from the close of his life and reign may be dated the term of that independence of Poland, which so many English heads, in or out of Parliament, are so intent upon demanding and recovering in her name, one hundred and fifty years after it has actually ceased to exist.

What we have just noted for the better intelligence of these

pages is so far from untrue, that, as far back as the year 1667, John Casimir, the immediate predecessor of Sobieski, (a Russian by blood and descent,) on the very day of his abdicating the crown, thought it necessary to warn his restless subjects of the precarious situation they were placed in at that very time. These were his words literally:—"I foresee the misfortunes which threaten our country, and would to God I might be doomed to be a false prophet! Yet everything induces me to believe Poland cannot long exist. The Muscovite and the Cossack will join the people who speak the same language with themselves: they will snatch from us the grand duchy of Lithuania. The confines of Poland Proper, or Great Poland will be opened to the troops of the Elector of Brandenburg, and Prussia herself will lay claim to some of our territories: not to speak of Austria, which will not allow the opportunity to pass by of taking possession of Cracow and its dependencies."

We ask now any unprejudiced reader, was it independence when Charles XII. and Peter I. disposed alternately, according to the run of fortune, of that country? Iron then was doing what gold accomplished afterwards. On the restoration of Frederick Augustus of Saxony, in 1709, "instead of justifying your conduct, and asserting the validity of your better right to the crown in a long manifesto, (a free-spoken nobleman said to that prince,) your Majesty should simply have said, 'Whereas the King of Sweden having been beaten by the Czar at Pultawa, I have recovered my dominions.'"

The enigma of the downfall of Poland has now been sufficiently explained. That worst of all possible aristocracies, as Montesquieu characterised that of Poland, where that part of the people which was held in submission had no civil existence, and where the peasant was the slave or property of the nobles, carried in itself more than one cause of a rapid decay, without one single particle of repairing materials. The independence of every private gentleman from the body of the state being the object of the Polish law, the oppression of all was the necessary result, according to the same authority. From all these considerations, the attempted regeneration of Poland would be, to say the least of it, a very difficult task. Nothing so fine on paper, however, as those political miracles which the fancy of inexperienced writers may suggest to them for the pleasure of indulging in their favourite idea. But, to God alone, let it be remembered, belongs the power of creation—every other supposed omnipotence is blasphemy.

But what are those men who have so liberally imagined that the edifice which has fallen to the ground by the very nature of its parts, and the vice of its construction, can be so easily rebuilt anew, and that what diplomatic conventions, wars, treaties of peace, have been at so much pains to establish and consolidate, can be levelled to the ground and destroyed by one stroke of their mighty pen? We are no more the admirers than anybody else of the three successive partitions of Poland. The mode of execution was odious, and justly repugnant to every well-thinking mind. Yet the dirty work having begun and been almost completed before the rise of the present generation, we should only wish to know if ever the son of a miser was called to account, and expelled from the estate purchased by the usury of his father? Europe wants peace and quiet, but there are also people requiring tumult and bloodshed;—time will show which of the two opposite interests must prevail.

The revolutionary spirit, if we be called upon to define it, is that ever-tormenting care which, for the duration of half a century, has been at work to overturn all existing institutions, and make the earth, in a political sense, a complete blank and waste; to subvert every established government as necessarily stale and corrupt, under the hypocritical pretence of bettering the condition of every people; to trample under foot the wisdom of ages; to hold no account of the lessons of time, that great master of man! to substitute abstract theories for practical rules, gratuitous whims for incontrovertible proofs. Such are the summary articles of the new creed.

Everybody who has read Mr. Burke's celebrated Letter on the French Revolution of 1789 must have admired the brilliancy of style, the force of imagery, and above all the solid argumentation which pervades it from beginning to end; but there is still something more in it; it is the ludicrous description of the self-called deputation of mankind, dressed in the costume of all nations, and moving apace into the hall of the National Assembly, headed by Anacharsis Clootz, who solemnly addresses those grave legislators in behalf of his universal constituency. But who does not, at once perceive, that what was only a Parisian farce in 1790 would have turned into a serious drama, acted upon a much larger scale, had not the late insurrection of Warsaw been happily put down in due time?

Poland, situated in the very centre and heart of Europe, had been evidently chosen by the directing committee of the movement-party as the most eligible spot from which rockets and incendiary machines could be hurled, or have to play over a greater space of ground; at first Germany in its rear, backed herself by France,—Germany, that fertile nursery of visionary minds and disturbed brains, waiting only for the first appearance of any partial fire, to make it universal conflagration, by throwing upon it the long-prepared fuel it keeps in store for the first opportunity of the kind; and behind her, rushing as from an assassin lurking-place, the French revolutionist, ever ready to plunder anew those nations he has more than once deceived and slaughtered alternately. The picture is not too highly coloured.

So much for what can be expected from the public virtue of the sect which boasts to have made so considerable a progress in the science of human collective happiness, as to have reduced it to certain rules, and almost mathematical demonstration. As to their private worth, Napoleon, who did not conceal his contempt of them, had a fine experiment of it, when, after gorging them with the spoils of so many countries, pampering them with ribbons and scarfs of all colours, loading them with titles of nobility of all degrees and descriptions, he found at last that he had not been able, even at that accumulating price, to secure even a mere show of their gratitude and attachment to his person!

And when the men we have just but too faithfully described come forward again on the busy scene, how is it possible that nations can any longer be deluded? and that a warlike race should have been duped so far by their assurances, as to take up arms in their cause? for everybody knows well that the generous Poles had been promised succour and assistance from that very quarter and city, against which, though unasked, they unanimously resolved not to march. We said the generous Poles, and over-generous they were truly, with regard to the French revolutionists for whom they conspired, for whom they fought and bled,

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and from whose sparing hands, as the best possible acknowledgment and reward, they have only received at last a scanty pittance, only fit to unsinew their arms and unman their hearts.

“In losing the support of France,” says a late Danish writer, “Poland ought to have given up all hopes of regaining her independence, and of ever figuring again among the states of Europe; but it is by no means certain that she has abandoned the idea, for to any attentive mind it is evident, on the contrary, that, short of that attainment of all her desires, she never will be tranquil. Insurmountable obstacles, however, ought to teach her more prudence, for to attempt the dangerous trial, and to fail, would be to her irretrievable ruin. Her doom is sealed, and the sentence cannot be reversed, which connects her irrevocably with Russia. Sensible of her tenderness of feeling on the score of independence, the Emperor Alexander has left nothing undone or untried to make that aspiring nation forget what she once was, and relish what she may still be. The enlightened monarch has rightly understood that violence and acts of despotism do not conquer hearts; and, faithful to the maxims of a sound policy, has spared no pains or trouble to better the condition of his new subjects. Under his imperial protection, Poland has already made, and continues to make, rapid strides in the arts and sciences, advancing with equal steps in commercial speculations, riches, and comforts. A constitution, not without defects,—for what political machinery is totally exempt from them!—assures to the Pole the full enjoyment of all that man can reasonably expect, in the most advanced state of society,—the free exercise of his mode of worship, the liberty of his person and security of his property.”

What could the most “liberal” government, we should like to learn, do more for its subjects or dependents? We are authorised to maintain that, excepting the higher class, who would not console themselves for their loss of power, never was the bulk of the nation invested with so many principles of prosperity, and, to all appearance, of lasting happiness, as under the fostering authority of the two imperial brothers, Alexander and Nicholas.

As our mere assertions in that respect might be questioned, we will introduce another quotation to their support. It is borrowed from a work of Mr. Beaumont de Brivasac. That able civilian expresses himself thus:—“The Emperor of Russia governs that highly-sensitive nation”—(speaking of the inhabitants of the kingdom of Poland)—“with the forms most susceptible to make impression on their hearts. He has preserved to them everything that can flatter their self-importance, honouring publicly, upon every occasion, with his praises, the memory of the brave Kociuzko, or of the immortal Joseph Poniatowski. Always surrounding himself with those characters held highest in the public esteem, he loads them with his choicest favours. Agriculture under his paternal care and attention has been revived, commerce reanimated and extended, useful industry and the fine arts that embellish life generously protected. Nothing, in short, has been neglected to obliterate, to the last trace, that violent spirit of resentment which the partition of the country had kindled in the bosom of its inhabitants. Let the Poles, however, beware of their real situation. They have gained everything else, but they have no longer a country they can call exclusively their own.” Nicholas I. has even gone farther in the distribution of his favours than Alexander. How often has he drawn from the imperial treasury sums de-

stined to accelerate the effect of his beneficent designs! But that could only be done in the two first years of his reign. The Turkish war, so expensive, as an army which is transported to so distant and dreary a theatre must go provided with every thing, put a sudden stop to liberalities of the kind, and thence, perhaps, arose the first real cause of discontent, or, at least, the first signs of it began then to show themselves. Secret societies, where the highest considerations of state were discussed in bitterness of spirit, a regular correspondence set up with the malcontents of France, even plans of high treason concerted, and adjourned to the next favourable opportunity for the explosion, not only of a partial Polish, but a comprehensive European, plot—such were the symptoms or forerunners of the crisis at hand. The precautions of government soon began, in consequence, but were not of that extensive nature, however, as to prevent the apprehended evil. Indeed, so scrupulous was his Imperial Majesty not to give the smallest pretence for a sedition, so strict were his orders to avoid giving the least umbrage to men previously so ill-disposed, that he has been heard to exult since, that *he*, at least, had not given reason or pretext for what followed. The Poles were every way the aggressors.

But if the part of this gentle-inclined and high-spirited monarch was easy to play, in a way congenial to his feelings as to the orders emanating from him, to avoid, by all possible means, every clashing or collision between the delegates of his government and the local managers of the surly revolutionists of Warsaw, one must agree that it required no common share of caution and discernment to know how to act, after the murmurs of that fascinated people had broken into open revolt and been finally suppressed by arms. Placed in the difficult predicament, the Emperor showed to Europe that he was still himself. The blindness of Poland Proper, or of his additional subjects of the kingdom of Poland, who seemed now to have fought, not for liberty but for empire, he looked upon as a specimen of madness, and readily forgave, under their obligation of agreeing to unconditional submission; but as to the case of those Lithuanians, Wolhynians, Podolians, who, without the shadow of a plea, had rendered themselves unworthy of pardon, by a course of disgusting atrocities against his civil agents, dispersed soldiers, or other harmless classes of his faithful subjects, rigour became an imperious duty on the part of the sovereign, and such offenders were treated accordingly by the Russian laws and Russian tribunals of justice as other natural-born Russians would have been, in their places, only perhaps with somewhat more of lenity or inclination to mercy,—that necessary distinction being the probable cause of the outcry which has been raised in England, where all the refugees from those quarters bear indiscriminately the name of Poles. We have the right to insist upon the difference between them being made public, as we are confident this knowledge will place the matter under a right point of view: the evil-minded set which has indulged in misrepresenting it, were, from the origin, as well informed as ourselves of the true state of the question.

After all, what is now entreated of the Poles by their King, who is also their father, could, we imagine, be very easily complied with, for it is simply to become, henceforward, more moderate in their expectations of power, and make themselves happy in cultivating the arts of peace with only half the industry and eagerness they have shown, until the present time, for the pursuits of war. A proper ambition is not either

forbidden them ; but it must never be exerted any more in a distinct, separate concern of their own—their future, unchangeable interest being to unite and grow, as it were, into one, with their eastern brethren, and thereby make a sole compact body of the whole Slavonian race. .

That the late Grand Duke Constantine was presumed or known to be thoroughly incapable to govern a powerful state, his exclusion from the Russian throne had amply admitted beforehand, an exception against his right of primogeniture having been taken, contrary to the revised fundamental law of the imperial succession. That the same Czarowitz, inheriting the childish propensities of his father, Paul I., and grandfather, Peter III., for military show and parade, was not a commander-in-chief to be cherished by the officers of the Polish army, no Russian cares to deny ; but to pretend further, that his peculiarities had made a state prison of Warsaw, any more than the whims of all governors of fortified towns are apt to do at times, in ordering the gates to be earlier or later opened or shut up, is a fancy unsupported by any fact which could be advanced and substantiated.

Most wickedly it has been set forward, as a serious charge and subject of complaint, that the Grand Duke had only been given to Poland as a punishment. To such hollow allegations there can, in earnest, be no answer ; those who urge them being conscious themselves that they are only playing upon the credulity of the public. The plain truth is, that the prince in question never was viceroy or civil governor of Poland, but intrusted merely with the supreme care and discipline of the Polish army. He had been expressly selected for the purpose, as being versed in all the minutiae of the military department beyond, perhaps, any other man of his time ; and in the result he made a present to Poland of a beautiful body of regular infantry, an arm or mode of service which she had never possessed before. In such improvements he was encouraged and powerfully supported by the court of St. Petersburg. What appearance, then, that Russia had any view to oppress the Poles, while furnishing them with those formidable brigades which might at any time be, and were so soon as the case occurred, offensively turned against herself ?

Having confuted, we trust, the unwarrantable account of those hardships said to have been inflicted on the Poles previous to their late ill-advised rebellion, shall we attend to the revived rumours of that method of unmanly revenge and insatiate cruelty said to have been adopted and pursued against them by the Russian government, after the cessation of hostilities ? What we have unfolded already ought to suffice, we should think ; but since new details and circumstances have been produced, with which we profess ourselves to be utterly unacquainted, we will take up the matter again, though we freely declare that at all those wretched calumnies against his revered sovereign and justly-endear'd country a Russian can only smile.

When it has been expressly allowed, on all hands, that the present Emperor of Russia is eminently a prince of the mildest manners and most humane disposition, we are at a loss to understand how deeds of barbarity which could scarcely, with any appearance of reason or colour of probability, be imputed to the leader of a horde of Bedouins or the chieftain of a roving party of cannibals, should be laid to his account, as having been perpetrated in cold blood, under the influence of such

exemplary qualities. Happily, encomiums, coupled with an impeachment of the same character, *infallibly* neutralize each other, as alkalies and acids in the common process of chemistry. One word only more need be urged, not apologetical, but illustrative of the whole case. The Emperor of Russia has solemnly pledged himself to an oblivion of the past, in signing an act of amnesty to all his subjects of the kingdom of Poland; and as to his fixed, unvaried resolution, to abide by all his promises and engagements, let us not be personally questioned, but let Sultan Mahmoud and Feth Ali Shah step forward, and give their decisive, united testimony.

With respect to the Russian people—which, in spite of the unanimous authorities of late travellers, is held in England as very little better than Burmese, Nepaules, or uncivilized Tartars, though their exalted patriotism, according to Napoleon himself, has enriched our annals with an exploit so truly splendid, in point of self-~~abnegation~~ and indomitable courage, as to throw into the shade the finest traits of the Greek and Roman republics—we will only observe to those who affect to assimilate the present Russians to their barbarian ancestors the Muscovites, that they are as much borne out in doing so, on reason and principle, as a person who would make no distinction between the present generation of Englishmen and their forefathers of the 12th and 13th centuries, whose bloody history, said Voltaire, could be properly written only by the hand of the hangman.

So far from encouraging such retaliation of injustice between two great nations, we have no hesitation in professing here the unfeigned respect we entertain for the most illustrious of all modern communities; and readily apply to her sons a passage of one of her favourite authors, when speaking of the Bourbons of old: “The English are by no means a cruel race. They may be misled like other people; but there is a mildness in their blood.” Not only there is mildness in their blood, but also strong, sterling good sense in their brains. It is to both we shall address ourselves. The great Charles Fox, wishing to deter his country from a war with Russia, in the year 1790, told Parliament that, in the event of it, there were but hard blows to be gained on either side; and by the force of that palpable argument, contrived to render useless and disperse a large naval armament, already collected under Lord Hood, in the roads of Spithead and St. Helen’s. Things are not come to that point now and we doubt greatly that, were matters so far advanced, they could be so easily adjusted; for which obvious reason we will repeat over and over again, to those who direct the destinies of this land of wonders, before you take any step, probably final, stop, and beware of the consequences. For, by launching into war, you take upon your responsibility the restoration of the kingdom or republic of Poland, thirty years perhaps may pass by, we do not say before you reach the attainment of your professed object, but before things could even be brought back to their present apparently stationary state. What blood, then, what treasure, and to what result and profit? The expedition of Pyrrhus to Italy, or of Charles XII., or even of some other mad-brained warrior, to a land which it is useless to recall so often by name, might be quoted here, in explanation of our meaning.

Machiviel, whose name is so often applied, right or wrong, to a most

censurable system of government, is nevertheless allowed to have been a man of profound observation as well as strong natural genius; but of all the practical maxims to be found in the different writings of the celebrated historian of Florence, none that we remember strikes us so forcibly as the particular caution he strives to impress on the statesmen of all countries, not to place any reliance whatever upon the reports of proscribed individuals, under pain of becoming liable to severe miscalculations afterwards. Certainly the Poles are not proscribed, as we have been at no great trouble to prove, but since they choose to assume that unenviable title, they cannot object, we suppose, to be classed in the same category.

We do not, from our heart, bear any malice to that misguided and stubborn people. We commiserate their unfortunate situation, though it be entirely of their own seeking; we honour their valour in the field, for we love and admire a noble courage even in an enemy, but we cannot help regretting that their military prowess has not been exerted in a more hopeful or better cause. We look upon them, in summing up the sad impressions they leave on our mind, but as the deluded victims of a party which, despairing to arrive at their ends by any other means, pushes them forward, as so many devoted holocausts to the altars of their terrific deity.

The party or sect we have alluded to all along resides nowhere in particular, and yet, at the same time, is to be found everywhere. Liberals in Spain, Republicans in France, Ideologists or Fungenbandmen in Germany, Carbonari in the Italian states, Radicals in Britain, Repellers in Ireland,—their different denominations do not weigh a straw: they belong universally to the same stock, and form but the separate component parts of a whole. Mr Canning has long ago proclaimed their possible use, and exposed the mystery of their schemes to light. To the British government, he said, belonged the power of employing or nullifying such instruments of unmeasurable destruction, and added that he could not himself rest his head on his pillow if he thought he were capable of ever bringing such means into action. Will any of his successors prove themselves to possess stronger nerves? We willingly acquit them of any such desperate intentions, but we shudder at the same time to see the torrent gaining gradually upon themselves, while they seem not even to suspect the swelling of its waters.

But as no ministers are perpetual, or of even permanent institution, in this country, it is to England herself we shall recommend, in her own behalf, to take heed of the doctrines of Jeremy Bentham, though ever so great an adept in the abstruse art of government, for though his doctrines are not the same, in direct terms, with Dr. Kant's tenets, they are altogether in perfect accordance. No God—no future account, is the spirit of the German professor of atheism, no church—no state—no king—no country, in fine, but the world belonging to all, is the letter of the other.

Upon more than one occasion of late, the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, has considerably overreached the boundaries of its jurisdiction, by censuring, with so little reserve, a foreign Prince for what has taken place, or rather for what has not certainly taken place, within the circle of his own dominions. Before assuming the rule with so high a hand over countries situated beyond their

legislative control, the members of the House of Commons should look at home. For centuries past, remarks Junius, Ireland has been uniformly oppressed; and there are not people wanting who pretend that she is still so, and more so at this very day than she ever was before: but, though we do not agree to the charge, as not being justified in point of fact or reason, yet, supposing even that it was proved beyond the power of contradiction, and to its utmost latitude of obloquy, with what grace and colour of propriety, we inquire, could it be made the subject of an angry ukase, dated from any of the palaces of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiow, or Novogorod?

A representative government, founded upon free deliberation, may claim great privileges, undoubtedly; yet an assembly of gentlemen ought to know that, by setting decorum aside, they forfeit for the time all claims to the distinction.

No intervention in behalf of foreign states can be lawful, according to Vattel, beyond what the letter of treaties imperiously requires; and we take it as an unlucky stretch of meddling interference, and a pernicious precedent, to have come forward in the case of the Greeks, as the great powers, England, France, and Russia herself, did, immediately before and after the untoward battle of Navarino: for if the coalesced governments meant to act upon the mere abstract principles of humanity, why not extend at once their tutelary protection to the Christian population of Thessalia, Macedon, nay of Thracia or Roumelia itself, as to the natives of Peloponnesus and Attica?

From the knowledge we have of the elevated character for justice and wisdom of the Emperor Nicholas, we are fully warranted that he had not taken, singly, the task upon himself. Long had his predecessor, the truly magnanimous, the pacific Alexander, nobly resisted the clamour of his people to enter upon such a work, in the prosecution of which, however disinterested be the motives, some hidden selfishness is always implied and justly suspected. It was then a fault to deviate from such a line of conduct; and whether his present Imperial Majesty has felt it too late, that scrupulous, unassuming monarch has amply proved, by the sequel of his acts, that he is very far from disposed to assist, by word or deed, any subjects, be their country what it may, who should attempt to throw off their obedience to their liege sovereign. He knows too well what fatal consequences Louis XVI. brought upon his nation and himself in espousing the cause of the Thirteen Colonies of North America, when they revolted against their mother country. It was thought unjustifiable and unholy, even amongst the heathen nations of that distant era, on the part of proud Athens, to lend her help to the Corcyrians against Corinth, the city they were sprung from, such domestic quarrels being always better decided singly between the respective parties. People went even so far as to pretend that Athens, which was conquered at the conclusion of that impious war, had undergone only the punishment of her own rashness and contempt of the gods. England, it is true, runs no such risks; she is invincible on her own shores and element; but power, and a conviction of impunity, do not, that we know, legitimatize injustice; and a state which, above all others, shows itself so jealous of its independence, ought, it seems to us, to respect the same right in its peers.

War is not to be denounced against Russia, we are aware, in a

regular form; but it is, nevertheless, waged *unremittingly* against that power, by the very occurrence, more than once returning, of countenancing only the hope of the Polish exiles to re-enter as conquerors their forlorn homes, which, peradventure, they never might have quitted, had not deceiving lures been held to them, from foreign quarters, to engage and persist in a desperate and finally deserted cause. Russia is aware that no war, in the precise meaning of the word, is presently contemplated against her; but to a power of such magnitude, open warfare would be preferable, perhaps, to insidious hostility, and certainly thought much more acceptable, though pregnant with glorious dangers.

What is the use, for instance, of deprecating every day the overwhelming chances of a general European contest, with the spirit that walks abroad, and the minds of nations being so unsettled, if, in the same breath, imprecations of the most horrible kind are poured forth against the very umpires of such a mighty interest? You tell Russia, Austria, and Prussia, three powers that can muster and command more than half the fighting men of all Europe, that ancient Poland ought to be restored,—that it will be so,—must be so,—sooner or later, and in spite of their united opposition. Do not you perceive that you cement, while you wish to break it asunder, the very fabric of an alliance already indissoluble between these great military governments, for it bears upon a common feeling, and the strongest of all feelings, that of their mutual preservation?

We cannot help diverting ourselves, from the fearful impression of a threatening war, at the simplicity of those assertors of the march of intellect who affect to believe in the possibility of an everlasting peace. Ask the cabinets and their plenipotentiaries, without any exception, at what trouble they have been to prevent war until now, year after year, month after month, and almost day after day. What mutual concessions! what compromise between their respective agencies! and yet would, by intemperance of language, hazard the produce of their some labours, and lose benefits so tediously secured.

"War is the finest of human scourges," said a wit of the first brightness, the late Prince de Ligne. Such a decision was welcome from the mouth of a gallant soldier; but a clergyman, renowned for the superior meekness of his temper, Abbé de St. Pierre, thought that beautiful scourge could be obviated for ever, and composed a very agreeable book in consequence. Unfortunately, from its appearance to this very day, that same book has been held in ridicule, and no wonder. War is like any other epidemical disease, which returns from time to time. It may break out to-morrow, as it raged eighteen years ago, for about the same protracted space of time. War has taken place at all times, and in all countries, and will re-appear again as before. So long as this world endures, will the lion roam for prey in the desert of Africa, so long will murderous man thrust his steel in the bosom of his fellow-man: one appetite seems much more unnatural than the other, it is true, but is not the less implanted in the constitution of things, and is as little capable of being eradicated.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF IMMEDIATELY OCCUPYING EGYPT AND CANDIA.

BY MAJOR J. MITCHELL, H. F. UNATT.

“*Über Roma's Helden Trümmer,
Hobt ihr eurer Meinung Thron,
In der Meinung mögt ihr schimmern,
Die Geschichte spricht euch Hohn.*”—F. GRILLPARZER.

TAKING it for granted, that it is only by a knowledge of the past that we can learn to guide the future, the time seems to have arrived, when the nations of Europe (and Britain, in particular) must take a dispassionate view of the past conduct of Russia, in order to determine on the line of policy best calculated to secure their independence against the all-grasping ambition of that gigantic power.

History informs us, that the Macedonians first entered the Peloponnesus as friends; that the Romans, in like manner, made their first appearance on the classic soil of Greece, in the character of allies; and we know, that in the last age, those entered Poland as pacificators, who remained to drown the independence of the country in the blood and tears of its oppressed and slaughtered children. As these events, to which a long list of minor instances of unprincipled ambition might be added, not only reduced mighty nations to slavery, and changed, in a great measure, the fate of Europe, but placed the comparatively free and enlightened at the mercy of the barbarian and the despot,—it may be as well, at the moment when we have seen a Russian armament in friendly occupation of the Dardanelles, to take a brief view of the conduct of that power since it first emerged from darkness: such a view will aid us to form some estimate of what the world has to expect from its future conduct and augmenting force of so dangerous an empire.

The last age saw Russia occupy Livonia, Courland, Georgia, Bessarabia, the Crimea, and part of Poland: the present has, with equal apathy, beheld her unprincipled seizure of Finland, the rest of Poland, Moldavia, and Walachia, to say nothing of an endless number of Asiatic provinces. The two principalities were detained for sums that the Porte can never pay; and several Asiatic provinces annexed to her empire, in open and direct violation of the promise made to Europe at the commencement of the war of 1828, that Russia would seek no territorial aggrandizement as the result of the contest.

What then, let us ask, is the next age to behold? Or, as aggressions of this sort generally go on with an accelerated ratio, what is the present age itself still destined to behold, now that Russia is in command of the Dardanelles, and can bring all the resources of her mighty empire to bear as easily upon the south, as she formerly could upon the north of Europe? The Whigs, whose enlightened and patriotic policy already induced them to despatch Mr. Adair to Petersburg, in order to assure the Empress Catherine that they would counteract Mr. Pitt's plan of sending out an armament to the relief of Oczakow, whose laudable exertions brought about the events that led to the battle of Navarino, and who easily deterred the feeble and conciliating Tory Administration of that day from aiding the Turks during their death-struggle of 1829.

The Whigs *, we say, will no doubt tell us, if they recollect what they told us when out of office, that the acquisition of Turkey must encumber, rather than strengthen Russia; that knowledge, which is fast spreading through her *steppes*, will, in itself, tend to weaken her power; that her ambition will be satisfied with the acquisition of Constantinople; and, finally, that her vast and overgrown empire must, in the end, fall to pieces by its own weight.

Vain and miserable delusions! capable only of imposing on the ignorant and unreflecting, who derive their political knowledge from the wretched party journals, always ready, in this country, to advocate any cause or opinion, however worthless or contemptible. How the acquisition of some of the noblest provinces in Europe, together with the finest naval station in the world, should weaken a power like Russia, it would be difficult to show; nor is it easy to comprehend why knowledge, truly deemed synonymous with strength, every where else, must enfeeble the Muscovites. Equally erroneous is the assertion, for belief we cannot call it, that Russia must fall to pieces by the weight of her own greatness, and break into separate states, totally independent of each other, by the effects of internal revolution. What changes centuries may bring about in the situation of Europe, or of the world at large, it would be idle to speculate upon; but the coward alone throws down his arms in despair, trusting that Providence will, some time or other, do justice to the cause which it was his duty to uphold, but which he wanted the courage to defend. There have already been many revolutions in Russia: it has even been doubted whether a single Russian sovereign, since the time of Peter the Great, died of a natural death; and there may, no doubt, be many more such revolutions. But they have been only so many *révolutions du palais*, that have led to a change of rulers, indeed, but never occasioned any change in the general policy of the empire, unless when they spurred on a new Czar, as in the case of the present Emperor, to fresh aggressions on his neighbours, for the purpose of beginning his reign with all the *éclat* of victory and of conquest.

It is easy to perceive in the American Commonwealth the seeds of disunion, owing to the equal degree of power possessed by different states, who, from a difference of situation, soil, property, and produce, have, naturally, different interests. But in Russia, we look in vain for any cause capable of bringing about a separation of the various provinces that compose the empire. Old Russia, or Russia proper, forms the nucleus of the great Russian power; the conquered provinces are so many attached bodies only, having no mutual interest or connexion with each other, beyond what they derive through the medium of Russia itself. No concert in shaking off the yoke is therefore to be expected from them; and they are, individually, as we have lately seen in the melancholy case of Poland, far too weak to make head against the whole Russian power. This is saying nothing of the amalgamation that, owing to the prudent conduct of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, is constantly going on between the inhabitants of the different provinces. The natives of the countries that have been long subdued are already zealous Russians.

* The Whigs, since their accession to power, have completely changed their note on this point, as well as on many others. They now abuse Russia with might and main, simply because the Government of that country very wisely opposes the march of revolution.

As to the Muscovites being satisfied with the acquisition of Turkey, when that long-anticipated robbery shall have been effected, let us ask when was ambition, and above all, the ambition of conquest, ever yet satisfied? The love of conquest is an "appetite that grows with what it feeds upon," whether in republics or in monarchies.

Indolent and unwarlike sovereigns have sometimes, indeed, kept monarchical states at rest; yet is the accession of a young prince, ambitious of military fame, a pretty sure signal of strife: whilst no republic has ever remained quiet within arm's-length of an adversary who could be assailed with the least prospect of success. On what ground are we then to suppose that Russia, the most ambitious power the world has beheld since the fall of the Roman empire, is to constitute an exception? If we cannot discover the slightest ground for expecting she will prove an exception, then, bearing in mind her long course of aggression, let us ask, what has Europe to expect from that formidable and gigantic power? If we say peace and good will alone, we cannot assign the shadow of a reason for our assertion. If, on the contrary, we say that the world has only insult, oppression, and ultimate subjugation to expect at her hands, then we have, not only the conduct of Russia herself, but every page of human history, from its earliest records down to the friendly occupation of Constantinople, to bear us out. Thucydides makes the ambassadors of Athens say to the people of Miletus,

"Ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τι θεῶν δόξα, τὸ ἀνδρώπειον τι σαφῶς
 δια πάντος ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαίας, οὐκ ἂν κρατῇ ἀρχῆν *."

That is, "of the gods, we think as others; and of men, we believe that, by a law of nature, they will every where reign over those whom they are strong enough to subdue." And who shall contradict such an authority, supported as it is by the history of more than twenty centuries that have elapsed since the words were written? True it is that we very modestly term the age in which we live the age of intellect *par excellence*,—that we shut our eyes to the wisdom handed down to us by preceding generations, whenever it tells against any of the favourite theories of the day, or against the rallying party-phrases that now become established maxims by the mere force of repetition, and by the aid of invectives, so liberally heaped upon those who attempt to expose the poor flippancy and wretched sophistry so generally contained in these shallow sentences. And where, after all, is the great moral or political truth that we have discovered, or the influence of which we have extended? What is the name that this boasted age can add to the list of warriors, statesmen, and philosophers,—the great thinkers of the human race,—men whose vigour of intellect has shed light on the character, destiny, and relative position of man, as well as on many of the hidden mysteries of nature; and who, by giving us so high a standard of the reach of thought, have enabled us easily to measure the pretensions of ordinary littleness? Forgetful, also, of the natural progress of knowledge, and, above all, of the progress of the mechanical sciences, we boast of our knowledge as if it was exclusively due to our own exertions,—thus overlooking the accumulated information we inherited. It is as if the miserable insect that builds along the upper ridges of the coral-reef were to claim, as its own work, the whole

* Thucydides, lib. v.

of the mighty mass, raised in the course of ages by the labour of millions of millions of its fellow worms from the fathomless depths of the ocean.

Some have been deceived into a belief that Russia is not a very formidable military power, because she occasionally brought but small armies into the field when contending against the Turks. Evil-boding belief, fraught with future disaster: for, to undervalue an adversary's force, proves but too often the certain forerunner of defeat. Such delusions generally originate in that species of mental cowardice which makes us undervalue danger when distant, as an excuse for not preparing against its approach; and, ultimately, leads us to exaggerate the same danger when near, as an apology for ready and immediate submission. Russia is rich in men, and rich enough in means to arm and equip them; but she is not rich enough in money to support, at her own expense, large armies engaged in distant expeditions. Russia has an army of 700,000 men, regulars and irregulars, (called 1,100,000) always at her disposal. How many of these can be brought into the field, must, of course, depend upon circumstances. In Turkey, and in Asiatic countries to the eastward of her own frontier, where the war must be carried on by the aid of resources sent from her own territory, she is comparatively weak, and that weakness naturally augments in proportion to the distance at which operations must be carried on. Her strength lies in Europe, to the westward of her own frontier, in wealthy countries, where war can be made to support the war; and her power, which is but an unsubstantial shadow on the Indus, is tremendous from the Vistula to the very shores of the Tagus. The Russian soldier possesses no great energy, activity, or individual intelligence, and wants, indeed, all the higher warlike qualities; but he is blindly obedient to his chiefs, and has enough of steadiness and passive courage to make a good tactical soldier, that is, a good walking-target and shooting-machine.

The modern system of tactics seems almost to have been devised for the benefit of Russia, so well is it suited to the character of her people. The Russian cavalry, though well-mounted, is but indifferent, because, in the cavalry, much depends upon the individual spirit and energy of the soldier,—qualities in which, besides being bad horsemen, the Russians are deficient. They never ventured to face the Turkish cavalry till the Moslems had been drilled down to the level of modern tactics, by the aid of French and Italian officers. The Russian infantry, on the other hand, is firm under fire, and always maintained, if not a successful, at least an honourable contest against the best of Napoleon's troops. It was only when the old Janizaries got in among them, sword in hand, that the pipe-clay tacticians, who wished to retain their heads, wisely resorted to the use of their heels, instead of resorting to the use of modern arms. The Russian artillery is very numerous, and in good order; though most English officers think the horses rather slight for the work they have to perform. In the allied army, the officers of this artillery, as well as those of the engineer and quarter-master-general's department, were considered as more pedantic than scientific,—on what exact grounds, we pretend not to know. Of the men, generally, it may be said, that they are neither strong nor hardy, in proportion to their size; for the numbers who perished from sickness and fatigue, in some of the Moldavian campaigns, were, according to Manstein and other

respectable writers who had opportunities of judging, almost incredible. A Russian military hospital is in general but the first step towards "a cool, cool grave." The supplies of every kind furnished to the soldiers are wretched, and boundless corruption is the order of the day in every department of their military administration. But numbers, system, and obedience make up, in a great measure, for these defects; and in 1815, we saw nearly 200,000 Russians, of whom 28,000 were Cavalry, with 300 pieces of artillery, all in the most perfect state of discipline and equipment, paraded before the assembled kings, princes, and ministers of Europe on the plains of Vertus. The spectacle should have made more impression than it seems to have done. For though Russia was then aided by British subsidies, it was still at the end of a three-years' war, that had ruined her resources, laid waste the central provinces of her empire, and caused her capital to be destroyed; losses that naturally very much outweighed all the assistance we could afford. When the Muscovites shall be in actual possession of Constantinople, they will be able, by means of the rivers that descend from the heart of their dominions into the Black Sea, to collect all their forces, in perfect security, along the shores of the Dardanelles, in order to hurl them, whenever it may suit their convenience, against the southern countries of Europe.

Public cowardice and private avarice,—the first resulting, as a natural consequence, from the wide-spread influence of the last, and both forming together the leading principle of the age, and the main-spring of our modern policy,—made us neglect the opportunity of checking the growth of Russian power, first presented to us by the Turkish war of 1829, and afterwards by the gallant stand made by the Poles in defence of their national freedom and independence. How these great errors are to be remedied, if remedied they can be, would lead to an inquiry far beyond the limits of our present paper, the object of which is only to suggest the adoption of measures, rendered advisable by the attitude of Russia, as well as by the situation and sufferings of our own population.

Britain should immediately take permanent possession of Egypt and the island of Candia: Little as would be the resistance, if any, that we should experience in occupying these valuable countries; yet, as it could only be effected by employing a military force, we do not anticipate a very favourable reception for our plan, at a time when the very name and glitter of arms make unconquered Britain shake through her hundred states,—affording merriment alike to those whom our victories raised, as to those whom we subdued; for well, indeed, has the cant of liberalism and philanthropy avenged the cause of the vanquished world. Can the records of any people furnish a document so discreditable to a nation, as the Report of the late Committee of Military Inquiry?

But what, it may be asked, are the grounds on which we recommend a measure so completely at variance with all the reigning maxims of political wisdom? They are easily stated. The occupation of Candia would give us a position that completely commands the Levant,—that would be impregnable in our hands,—and one that affords, from its natural wealth, population, and productiveness, ample resources in war, as well as openings for trade in time of peace. Egypt, on the other

hand, would not only place at our disposal the wealth and resources of that unhappy country, but would enable us to open a communication, by canal or rail-road, between the Nile and the Red Sea, so as to shorten the road to India, and thus to bring our valuable possessions in that quarter to the very threshold of our European dominions. What, above all, is important at this moment,—the acquisition of such fertile countries would throw open a vast field for the employment of the dormant capital of the country, as well as for the exertion of the repressed energies of our population. Let it not be said that we have plenty of colonies already, for we have none that at present afford these advantages. India, independent of its being a monopoly, has its own capitalists and artisans. Of the West Indies it is painful to speak, since modern philanthropy has ruined the white population of the islands, in the vain hope of improving the blacks. Canada and New South Wales afford only subsistence as a reward for the personal labour of those who are wealthy enough to get there; but hold out no wide field for the joint exertion of capital and industry, and this is exactly what the country wants. The numerous class of political reasoners, who only take what the Germans would call “a one-sided view” of a question, will, no doubt, object to the acquisition of additional colonies, on the ground, that those which we already possess cost us more than they bring in. If we look to the Chancellor of the Exchequer’s budget for any great revenue under the head of colonies, this may at first seem to be the case; but it will be much altered, if we ask what tends to augment so many other branches of the revenue? What, but colonial trade, has raised Glasgow and Liverpool to their present state of prosperity? Half of Cheltenham and Bath, together with a great part of Brighton, have been built by fortunes made in the colonies. A vast proportion of the villas that cover the face of the country owe their origin to the same source; and many a proud aristocratic castle has been saved from ruin, particularly in Scotland, by the loving aid of some nabob’s daughter. The value of an Indian heiress is as well-known to the fortune-hunting mothers of the north, as to any one of the lady patronesses of the beauty Bazaar at Almack’s.

It is not the reduction of a few clerks, soldiers, sailors, and dock-yard labourers, that can benefit the nation at large; but an opening for exertion, and the means of obtaining a due reward for honourable toil. The constant call for retrenchment and reduction, in order to obtain for the people a relief from taxation, is little more than the watch-cry of faction, and a theme for ignorant spouters and ambitious demagogues to declaim about. Just economy in the expenditure of the public revenue is, no doubt, a duty on the part of Government; but everything like meanness is not only injurious to the service itself, but hurtful to the general prosperity of the country at large. Taxes to the amount of nearly forty millions a year have been taken off since the peace; hundreds of thousands of persons have in consequence been reduced,—some to the miserable pittance of half-pay or retired allowances, and others to absolute penury; but who, except stock-holders and regular stock-speculators, have been benefited by the mighty additions thus made to the mass of general poverty? Certainly not a single individual in the empire, of whatever class, who is forced to gain a livelihood by labour or industry.

If you reduce a thousand men to-morrow, you not only expose those men and their families to want, or comparative want, without perceptibly amending the condition of any living creature, but you abridge the comfort of some five, six, or perhaps ten thousand other individuals that will be forced to resign part of their labour or profit to these discharged men, who must naturally become competitors for a share in the general means of support. Still is the folly proceeding, and reduction continues to be the cry, while not a single voice is raised to propose or advocate some great national plan worthy of our former fame, and capable of calling forth the exertions of our people. Has Providence endowed the natives of these islands with boundless energies: has it given to our arms uncontrolled command of the ocean and unconquered might on the land; placed us, in fact, at the head of the civilized world, merely in order that the wounds inflicted by the repressed buoyancy of national power and individual character might furnish themes for the harangues of spouting patriots and whining economists?

A few words more to prove the value of the countries it is here proposed that Britain should occupy, and we shall then proceed to show that we have not only the might, but the right also, to take possession of them.

Candia—the “*κρήτην εκατόμπολιν*,” or “Crete of the Hundred Cities” of Homer—is a hundred and eighty miles in length, but comparatively narrow in breadth, and contains about four thousand square miles. It is traversed from east to west by a range of lofty hills, in the centre of which Ida, with all its groves and fame, rises to the height of seven thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea. The productions of Crete were famous in the ancient world; and many of them still retain their former reputation. “Whatever grows in Crete,” says Pliny (xxv. 8), “is far superior in quality to the same kind of produce raised in other countries.” The population, that once amounted to millions,—Homer (*Od.* xix. 172) calls it “countless,”—is now estimated at little more than two hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, one half of whom are Greeks and the other half Turks. The island has several fine bays and harbours, the best of which are those of Dia Suda, Spinalonga, and Mirabello; of inferior excellence, but capable of being improved, are those of Kania, Rettino, Settia, and Selino. The natural wealth and resources of Candia may easily be judged of by its ancient power and greatness, as it sent eighty ships with ten thousand men to the siege of Troy. How flourishing must have been the country that, in so remote an age, could fit out an armament of this magnitude, it is needless to say. That Crete afterwards fell from its high estate, and did not share in the subsequent greatness and glory of Greece, was owing to the whigs and reformers of the island, who preached up a system of non-intervention that naturally confined all the energies of the people within the narrow limits of their island. These enlightened statesmen also took upon themselves to reform the laws of Minos, and thus led the way for the Daniel O’Connells and the Repealers,—men who, in order to be great upon a little stage, brought about a separation of the states or cities, and thus handed over their beautiful country to the fury of factions, to the rapacity of Asiatic pirates, and ultimately to the chains of all-conquering Rome, whose power as grasping as Russia, but whose ambition was gilded, if not atoned for,

by the lofty courage, character, and high intellect of her people—qualities to which her modern rival can oppose little more than the cunning rapacity natural to all the branches of the Tartar race.

• On the decline of the Roman empire, Crete, like many other provinces, was successively ravaged by Saracens and Franks. The island revived under the Venetians, to whom it was sold in the thirteenth century, and long constituted the principal source from whence that celebrated republic derived her strength and power. It was taken by the Turks in 1669; and from its capture may be dated the downfall of Venice, which never recovered the blow.

Little can here be said of Egypt, and of the adjoining countries that a wise and peaceful government would soon bring under its sway. Of the alpine districts, in which the Nile takes its rise, not much is known; but from the place where the river begins to be navigable, that is, from the neighbourhood of Elœ and Elephantina, to below Dendara, its banks are covered with a succession of architectural ruins that, in point of numbers, greatness, height of finish, and in the rock-like durability which has enabled them to withstand the ravages of so many centuries, take the first rank amongst all those existing on the surface of the globe, giving ample proofs that they were raised by a great, wealthy, powerful, civilized, and united people. Herodotus tells us that when the full elevation of the Nile gave the signal for general rejoicing, more than seven hundred thousand men and women might be seen sailing in barks round the towns and villages that, like the islands of the Cyclades, rose from the midst of the surrounding waters; and this was without including even a great part of what we now call Upper and Lower Egypt. Why, then, let us ask, should not a country possessing such mighty resources, and forming, as it were, the connecting link between Asia and Europe, be again blessed with a government capable of calling those resources to light, by bestowing on the natives security for person and property?—

• blessings that have probably not been known on the banks of the Nile since the time of the Roman invasion, and not to be expected from a Turkish Pacha, whose reign is precarious, and who, however enlightened he may be for a man of his class, must necessarily oppress and grind down the people in order to keep up the army indispensable to the maintenance of his own sway. Mehemet Ali rules by the iron hand of power alone; and is, in fact, more cordially hated by his soldiers and subjects than any eastern despot whose memory is on record. His boasted improvements are not of a nature to outlive him; for canals and manufactories must result from knowledge, industry, and civilization, and are ill suited to a barbarous people, inhabiting a country where there is neither credit, confidence, nor security for property of any kind. Thousands of the hundred thousand miserable wretches who were marched down under military escort to labour at the canal of Alexandria, perished from actual want and hunger during the progress of that boasted work, which was no sooner finished than it was again allowed to go to ruin, and is already, we believe, perfectly useless. Such are the wonders enacted by the liberal despotism of the East.

• What may be the present revenue of Egypt it is difficult to say. Brown estimated the amount, at a time when a great part of Upper Egypt was in open rebellion against the tyranny of the Beys, at about two millions and a half sterling annually; and when the celebrated

Hassan Pacha restored the country to the dominion of the Porte, in 1796, he was supposed to have secured for the treasury of the Sultan an additional yearly revenue of four millions sterling. How much more might not such a country be expected to yield under a liberal and enlightened government, possessing, from its exterior resources, sufficient strength to be both just and equitable? Of the inhabitants of Egypt about one half are called Christians, whilst the other half are Mahometans, far more tolerant than the followers of the Prophet are generally believed to be; and both sects equally anxious for the protection of an European government. By the people we should therefore be viewed as friends; and were this wealthy and productive country once in our possession, the whole of its large revenue would necessarily flow directly into the British treasury, for a very small force would be sufficient for its garrison, as it is defended by seas, and by deserts even more difficult for modern armies to traverse than any seas whatever: it has, besides, only one long line of communication, the Nile, between its different and most distant provinces,—a line of communication, the command of which no foreign invader could seize until in actual possession of the country.

Of the facility of defending Candia less need be said, as it is not only an island, but too large an island to be taken by a mere *coup de main*; and we suspect that the boldest of the French and Russian commanders would pause before they ventured on the task of taking such a post from the conquerors of Trafalgar, aided by *les vainqueurs des vainqueurs d'Austerlitz et de Borodino*. We are no particular believers in any great military genius displayed by the mighty men of war of our time; but we are confident that some intuitive feeling, which the best might not perhaps like to explain, would still bring home the clear conviction to their breasts, that the world in arms might vainly try to wrest the island of Candia from the hands of the British. Ten or fifteen thousand men, with a few armed steam-boats on the Nile, were an ample force for the protection of both countries, as the one is, in some sort, a shield to the other. The Ionian Islands might then, as they are of no intrinsic value, be given to Austria.

Let us now proceed to show that we have the full right to take, as well as the means of easily taking, possession of these countries. Egypt, from having long been a province of Turkey, has lately been wrested from that falling empire by a rebellious Pacha; a man of great talent certainly, but at the best only an enlightened barbarian, who, availing himself of the helpless condition to which his sovereign and native country were reduced by the Greek revolution and the unprincipled aggression of Russia, sold to them, for the means of aggrandizing his own power, the aid of the province he had been appointed to govern for the general benefit of the empire at large. Thus, he first added Candia, then Cyprus, and lastly all Cilicia and Syria to his dominions; and want of power alone prevented him from lately dethroning his former sovereign and benefactor.

To despoil the spoiler, and to deprive such a man of the provinces acquired by treachery and falsehood, would, in itself, be no very heinous offence; but the measure becomes in the highest degree honourable when we know that it must tend to augment the general safety of Europe, to forward the progress of civilization, and to confer on mil-

lions the blessings of liberty, security, and good government. We aided, at the instigation of a few babbling liberals, to wrest Greece from the hands of its legitimate sovereign,—a prince who was our natural ally, and who was already using his best efforts to improve the condition of his subjects. True it is, that we called this most impolitic interference in favour of a people who were never half so much oppressed as the Egyptians are at this moment, paying a debt due by modern Europe to the ancient Greeks; but the true philanthropist asks only what is the suffering to be relieved, and not who were the ancestors of the sufferer? Of the debt supposed to have been due by the ancient Greeks to the more ancient Egyptians, we say nothing, though the plea would be as valid in the present as it was in the former case. Those only for whom the history of Greece closes with the battle of Leucopetra and the destruction of Corinth, can be so ignorant as to suppose the modern Slavonic inhabitants of that country the descendants of the Hellenes. But, leaving it to Whigs, if able, to read Professor Fallmerayer's history of the Morea, and then to blush, if blush they can, for their harangues in favour of the so-called Hellenes, we shall merely say, that as Britain deeply injured her own interests by interfering in the affairs of Greece, without in the slightest degree forwarding the cause of humanity, we trust she will now forward her own interests as well as that of human nature, by bringing Candia and Egypt again within the pale of civilization.

We now proceed to show the facility with which these countries may be taken possession of. Much has lately been said about the veteran army of Egypt, trained by French officers to European tactics, and flushed with recent victory and conquest. All this sounds, no doubt, mighty well, and is admirably adapted to impose upon a generation that is influenced by sound alone in its most important decisions; being, in the mass, too impatient of labour to enter into any serious investigation, or too vain of the fancied knowledge flatteringly but falsely ascribed to it by sycophant demagogues, ever to doubt the accuracy of any opinion it may once have taken up or repeated. Logic, which in the ancient world, when men could reason, was deemed the foundation of all knowledge, seems totally unknown to the boasted schoolmaster of the age of intellect; so that the little information he conveys tends only to render his disciples pert and presuming like half-instructed school-boys, who neither know how to use nor how to apply the crude and undigested particles of learning they may happen to have acquired. The present Egyptian army is composed of men of different sects and races, all hating each other far more than they hate any exterior enemy against whom they could be brought to contend. The hostility between the Turks and the Arabs is well known; and both are alike dreaded and disliked by the Copts and other (so-called) Christians; whilst the Negro is in every situation nothing better than a slave. The modern Egyptians were besides always unwarlike, and constantly ruled by foreign soldiers—Turks, Albanians, or Mamelukes; and society in Egypt cannot now furnish officers sufficient for keeping up the discipline of armies trained on tactical principles. European discipline requires a class of individuals possessing a sufficient quantity of knowledge, together with so much sense of honour, or so much professional application in pursuit of promotion, as shall fit them for con-

uniting the links of that chain of organization which binds the whole mass of an army together, and makes the entire body act at the bidding of its chief, like a single piece of perfect machinery; such a class of individuals can be taken from the middling and educated ranks of society only: and in Egypt, as in the other countries of the East, there is of course no such class, there are only lords and slaves. Nor can this deficiency be supplied by European adventurers—men ignorant alike of the language, manners, and customs of the natives, and ranking, from their conduct and character, far too low in general estimation to be obeyed and looked up to by their soldiers. European discipline also requires from the men who are to act under its rules certain qualities and conditions not to be found in the present natives of Egypt. There must be much passive courage, added to confidence in their science, their officers, and their government; and there must be also some natural energy of character which shall enable men to bear up against the depressing part of the European system, which, so far from making men expert in the use of arms, deprives them of any skill they may naturally possess and merely teaches them to act together. They must resign all individual confidence in themselves, and trust implicitly in their unknown superiors, and in the equally unknown science of war under which they are to act. And can men who are more than half barbarians be expected to do this, when not kept together by efficient and trustworthy officers—colonels, captains, and subalterns, or what the French would call *de bons cadres*? Their previous victories prove nothing against our assertion: it was not difficult for soldiers who merely acted together to disperse the rabble armies of Syrian pachas, more favourably inclined towards the usurping rebel than towards their lawful sovereign. It was still easier to rout the plundering bands of Grecian pelicari, who, on the soil of the “unforgotten brave,” astounded the world by excesses of cowardice of which human nature had before been deemed utterly incapable. The conquerors of such feeble enemies are not, on the strength of these victories, to be opposed to the soldiers of England; and the fact is, that all who know anything of the Egyptian army, of the character of the Orientals in general, and of the effects of European discipline, are fully convinced that these half-starved, half-clothed warriors of Egypt will disperse of their own accord, on the first appearance of an European force. The Turks of Roumelia and Anatolia are avowedly men of distinguished personal bravery, and many of the gallant blows they struck, when fighting in their own wild manner, amply prove the feebleness of modern tactics. Yet these men, when tactically trained, became, in 1828-29, the laughing-stock of their enemies; whilst some of the irregular bands performed actions deserving the highest praise and admiration. Let it not be thought that the troops who defeated our small force at Rosetta, in 1807, were the disciplined soldiers of whom we have been speaking: they were, on the contrary, mercenary Albanians—men who, for good pay, occasionally performed, in their own way, no indifferent service; and who were aided in their attack on the British by some of those formidable Turkish horsemen, who, thanks to French officers and modern tactics, are now totally extinct, as the utmost that a modern Turkish horseman can do is, by the aid of the mane, to retain his seat in the saddle. It must also be added that the British were, on these occasions, led in a manner that rendered their defeats inevitable.

Possibly it will be urged, that so bold and decisive a measure as the one here proposed, must, if carried into effect, excite the immediate jealousy of France and Russia, and ultimately, perhaps, plunge the country and Europe into all the horrors of a general war. No doubt, such things may be said, for what is not said in these times? But without at present waiting to ask why Britain should stop short in any career of great and noble aggrandizement, merely because it may possibly be displeasing to the Autocrat on the one side, or the citizen King on the other, it may be safely asserted, that we should, after all, have little beyond a few diplomatic notes to fear, and those, more probably, of a complimentary than of a threatening nature. France, standing alone on the Continent, more in a position of hostility than of friendship towards the other great states, may, if deprived of our aid, be considered as nearly powerless in Europe; and it is, besides, her interest to keep on good terms with this country, as she has more to hope than to apprehend from us; for it is neither our interest, nor can it be our wish, to injure her: a proposition that every *bon François* will, no doubt, think himself patriotically bound to dispute, but which is, nevertheless, self-evident to all men of ordinary capacity on this side of the Channel.

France, by engaging in a contest with Great Britain, could drive us neither from Candia nor from Egypt, but would assuredly call our attention to the *slight breach of promise* of which she has been guilty in retaining Algiers. France would also lose her colonies, her shipping, her commerce, and the millions she annually derives from the folly of our unpatriotic absentees: and what is more, the French have no longer any wish to encounter the British either in the field or on the ocean; and surely, if they are satisfied, we have no reason to complain. As to the annexation of Belgium, it will not be immediately attempted in the face of the military power of Austria and Prussia, both very different adversaries now from what they formerly were, and far too formidable to be provoked about the nominal annexation of a mere dependent province; that the first continental disturbance which shall embroil the northern powers will incorporate with the French empire as a matter of course. In taking up a position with a view to bridle the power of Russia, we should rather expect to be aided than thwarted by France, as it is as much her object as ours to curb the giant of the north; and as to Austria and Prussia, we may be certain of their good will, for we should, in fact, be playing their game as well as our own.

That Russia will not evince any particular satisfaction on seeing Britain make the acquisition of such valuable provinces may be pretty safely taken for granted; and, as far as a few politely threatening diplomatic notes go, she will certainly do her best to dislodge us; but beyond paper pellets, she neither will nor can venture, and for the best reason in the world,—she has no navy capable of contending with us on the ocean, and as to marching a modern Russian army into Egypt, it is as much out of the question as marching such an army to India. But then we shall be told that, in order to counteract our aggression, Russia will immediately take possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. On what principle Russia, which, by the terms imposed on Turkey after the war of 1829, broke the faith and honour she had pledged in the face of Europe, and has besides been guilty of so many acts of aggrandize-

ment, could object to our occupying Egypt and Candia, we shall not stop to inquire, well knowing how little Muscovite rulers allow such trifles as right or justice to interfere with the attainment of any political object they may have in view ; it would therefore only be a question of expediency with the Autocrat's government, and it seems that it is not yet expedient for Russia to take possession of Constantinople, or we should not just now have had the satisfaction of seeing her withdraw her troops from the shores of the Bosphorus.

That Russia will reoccupy Turkey as soon as she finds herself strong enough to conquer and retain the country is, and long has been, perfectly clear to every man of ordinary capacity in Europe ; nor will she wait till we may furnish her with a pretext for so doing, as the Russian government has always a hundred good reasons for going to war with Turkey ready at hand ; and their declaration in 1828 shows, that they are not very particular about the choice. Russia will therefore attempt the conquest of Turkey whenever it suits her own time. By quietly sitting down with our hands across, and using our most liberal endeavours to extinguish all the military feelings and aspirations of the British people, we shall certainly not retard the flight of her eagles towards the Hellespont ; but by assuming, on the other hand, a strong position in the Levant, we may so far diminish the value of the anticipated conquest, and render the achievement itself altogether so difficult as to place the attempt beyond the sphere of immediate speculation. If, in 1829, there had been a strong British force stationed in Candia, to say nothing of its being backed by all the resources of Egypt, Diebitsch would not, without our permission, have advanced to Adrianople ; nor would Ibrahim Pacha have lately ventured to Smyrna without our consent ; as Candia is a post from whence all the coasts, ports, and lines of communication in the Levant may be easily and successfully assailed.

It is not unusual for newspaper writers, as well as for the numerous class of liberal rhetoricians who derive their political knowledge from these oracles of modern wisdom, to assert that Britain can at any time sway the policy of Russia, or intimidate that power, by merely sending a fleet to the Baltic for the purpose of blockading her ports and destroying her maritime towns. This assertion is not only in the highest degree erroneous, but extremely dangerous, because it may, from constant repetition, be believed by the sort of men we sometimes see at the head of affairs, and ultimately perhaps acted upon, though certain to be attended with loss and disaster. In the present state of artillery, no fleet, however numerous, can effect anything against well constructed forts and land batteries ; and for this simple reason, that every shot which strikes a ship must, to say nothing of red-hot shot, do some mischief ; whereas, hundreds of shots may be fired by the floating and unsteady artillery of a fleet, without hitting the object aimed at, and hundreds of shot may even strike a fort or battery without, in the slightest degree, injuring its defences. The writer of this article has elsewhere shown how imperceptible was the effect produced by the fire of eight sail of the line against the works of Flushing, and has related, in illustration of the same subject, the fruitless attempt made by a French 80-gun ship to silence or dismount a single British howitzer placed en barbette in an open battery on the banks of the Scheldt. Fleets may

destroy a few feeble or temporary works, and may possibly unroof the houses of ill-fortified second rate towns; but all places of importance are secure against such attacks, or may easily, by a week's labour, be put in a state of defence capable of resisting the strongest naval armament.

No European town was successfully attacked by fleets during the whole of the last war; and the severe loss inflicted by unskilful Turks and Arabs upon Lord Exmouth's fleet at Algiers shows how hopeless such attacks would be if directed against skilful adversaries. As to mere blockades, if we could ever be expected to acquire wisdom by experience, we might long since have learned, from our endless blockades of the French and American ports, that no powerful country can ever be forced to yield any point of real national importance by so feeble a mode of warfare. The lords of the ocean must, if they know how to use their power, become, to a certain extent, the lords of the land also; because every part of a maritime country is open to whatever bold and vigorous attacks may be directed against it by those who command on the sea;—it is the champion, armed in proof, deliberately aiming his blows at a naked adversary.

It is a good deal the fashion in the present day, to shrink back with something like pious horror from the bare allusion to any possibility of war. Ready as we are to do full justice to the generous and humane feelings of the many, whose hearts naturally bleed at the prospect of any further suffering being added to the mighty mass of woe that already afflicts our species, we are nevertheless forced to say, that there is too often a great deal of cant, hypocrisy, ignorance, and a low spirit of avarice concealed under all this pretended philanthropy. The heartless creditor who drives entire families to ruin and dishonour by the imprisonment of the father or brother that maintained them; the avaricious landlord, who, under the pretence of improving the country, gives up to sheep the soil that supported men, and forces hundreds of clansmen and tenants from their native glens, in order to augment his own rents; the tyrant manufacturer who fattens on the health-and-life-destroying labour of children; the cruel father that rears up his offspring to vice and dishonour; the coarse and brutal husband, the terror of his home, are all loud declaimers against war. The callous seducer of innocence, who, when desire is gratified, abandons the victim of his falsehood, her that loved him and confided in him, to a fate more horrible than any other resulting from human crimes and passion, and one that too often transforms to fiends those whom nature had endowed with almost angelic beauty and goodness; the harpy of the law who fosters the seeds of mischief and prospers on the encouraged vices of his victims; the envious slanderer, before whose breath virtue mourns and beauty fades, as fade the flowers before the pestiferous breath of the simoon—all shudder, of course, with virtuous indignation at the bare thought of a sword being drawn in honourable hostility, whilst they constantly occasion, by mere cold-hearted selfishness, more real suffering than is ever inflicted by the fiery, but passing, blast of war. A war of unjust aggression is, no doubt, a crime of the greatest magnitude, because, independently of the injustice of the act itself, it leads to deeds of violence not to be denied or forgotten by those who are the actors or sufferers in such scenes; least of all by one, who, like the

writer of this paper, witnessed the ravages committed by the French army of Portugal under Massena in 1811. Deserted towns, villages in flames, women, children, citizens and peasants, accompanied by a melancholy train of the aged and infirm of both sexes, and all flying from their ruined homes, and seeking protection for themselves and their little property in the rear of friendly armies, or in the dark recesses of rocks and forests; the naked, bloated and unburied corpses of the slain; the young, the beautiful, the brave, struck down or mutilated, in the very pride of hope; and, above all, the appalling wounds, so often inflicted by the cowardly and accursed arms of the moderns, are sights fearfully well calculated to impress themselves on the minds of the beholders, and to furnish subjects for descriptions and pictures far more vivid and striking than the more frequent, but not less acute, though less romantic, sufferings of every-day life. In war, the greatest quantity of suffering is of a bodily nature, and falls mostly upon the soldiers, who are not only in the prime of life, and most capable of endurance, but whose bodies are, to a certain extent, hardened by the habit that military men naturally fall into, of contemplating the chances of wounds and mutilation. The injuries inflicted on the peaceful are comparatively of rare occurrence. And what are bodily sufferings when compared to mental anguish? or what is the pain suffered by the brave from the wounds received in manly and honourable fight, compared to the sorrows every day heaped upon the generous and the good in times of profound peace? What are lacerated limbs compared to the broken-hearted despair of the virtuous, when mourning over the loss and ruin of those whom they loved? The crimes and cruelties committed before the melancholy cargo of the *Amphitrite* could be completed must have called forth more tears of anguish than were shed for all the blood spilt on the plains of Waterloo.

We shall not stop to repeat here what we have stated elsewhere, for the purpose of showing how war tends to purify and invigorate the political, as the fiery tornado refreshes and cleanses the natural atmosphere; at present it is sufficient to say, that, along with its evils, war calls forth and holds up to admiration and imitation all the courage, energy, and high spirit of enterprise of which our nature is capable, and awakens in the breast of men a generous sympathy for the sufferings of others,—qualities, that the dark and mole-like crimes of peace constantly tend to crush and destroy. We have seen war in its most savage form, a form in which we hope it will never be beheld again; but we have no hesitation in declaring, that we witnessed, during its progress, more generosity, kindness of feeling, readiness to assist in peril and to relieve in difficulty, displayed by the humble soldiers of the regiment in which we served, than we have ever seen practised by either high or low during the many years of peace that have followed. War too often concentrates on one point or line, and brings at once conspicuously to view, a great and afflicting mass of sorrow and distress; but without saying a word of the benefits it has conferred on mankind, we can easily assert, that it adds nothing in actual amount to the heavy load of human suffering. Let us hear no more, therefore, of the unmanly whining sure to be set up at the bare mention of any enterprise that the ignorant fears of stock-jobbing avarice can magnify into a cause of certain war.

Poverty is the great cause of crime in this country, a cause that our feeble and penurious policy is constantly augmenting by impolitic reductions, and by blocking up all outlets to national and individual exertion. Where are the splendid colonies of Java, Martinique, Guadalupe, and Surinam? Given up to enrich jealous rivals. Where are the thousands of gallant men who captured and helped to retain those valuable possessions? Thrown in poverty on the country, and forced to augment the mass of labour constantly brought to an unprofitable market. Providence has given us the command of the ocean, in order that we might seek, beyond its waves, for wider fields of action than any now afforded within the narrow limits of our islands, and the fault is our own if we do not make use of the power; for wherever the British flag can be planted with honour and advantage to ourselves, and with general benefit to men, there it should be made to wave. ●

We have here stated, more briefly than with justice to the subject should have been done, not only the grounds which induce us to recommend the immediate occupation of Egypt and Candia, but have shown also the little weight to be placed on the arguments likely to be urged against our proposal. It is surely time to shake off the trammels that the mean and cowardly spirit of avarice has so long imposed upon the best energies of the country, and to return to British sentiments and feelings, and, if it must be so, even to British prejudices. Let us, at least, take national honour, power, and glory for the guiding stars of our policy, instead of being constantly influenced by a "thirst for gold, the beggar's vice, which can but overwhelm the meanest hearts." Let us do our best again to place the means of comfort within the reach of our labouring population, instead of feeding them on the theories of mountebank legislators, and on the doctrines of political economists, whose *unerring* principles have peopled workhouses and unhealthy manufactories, and levelled to the ground the cottage of the English peasant, the most beautiful structure ever raised by the hand of man.

Since the war closed, we have heard nothing but the cry of reduction, as if a diminution of taxation was in itself an actual augmentation of national wealth, instead of being, as it is, a mere transfer of money from the tax-payer (and every man in the country is, according to his means, a tax payer) to the tax-receiver. A diminution of taxes, that should leave the amount reduced in the pocket of the payer without, at the same time, diminishing the income of the tax-receiver, would, no doubt, be a distinct and very pleasant augmentation of wealth; but a reduction that must deprive one set of persons, mostly of the poorer classes, of the whole, or part of their revenue, in order that the money may remain in the pockets of individuals who are generally in far better circumstances, is already a very different affair, for its only certain result is to augment the number of the poor for the good of the rich. In a country like this, where the constant tendency of wealth is to run to masses instead of dividing; where there are so many persons of boundless fortune; and where the affluent, to say nothing of the prospering, are so numerous, whilst the poor and actually destitute may, on the other hand, be counted by millions; where the chasm between the poor and wealthy classes is so dangerous and so wide, taxation, even to a high amount, is a benefit rather than an evil, for, if well regulated, it should take from the wealthy in order to give to the non-wealthy, not, of course, as miser-

able alms, but in the shape of pay, salary, and reward, for services rendered to the state for the benefit of the community at large. It must always be fairly understood, that the salaries and rewards thus given to public servants and functionaries, are their rightful share of the general wealth of the country, as such wealth can only be raised and collected by their aid and under their protection. The number of persons to be so employed must, of course, be regulated by the Government according to the wants and means of the state; but were you, on the strength of this right, to disband a sufficient number of soldiers, sailors, clerks, and dock-yard labourers to enable you to repeal the assessed taxes to-morrow, there is not a single labouring man in the three kingdoms who would derive one perceptible grain of benefit from the measure, though thousands would be added to the number of those who already suffer from inadequate employment. Men of large fortune, who inhabit princely palaces, would derive benefit from such a repeal; the wine-growers of Gascony and Champagne, together with the hotel-keepers of Paris and Florence, where such sums of British money are so virtuously spent, would profit in an equal degree; but the British poor, on whose behalf these measures are always pleaded, would look in vain for their share of the spoil. And the number of sufferers would, in the present state of the revenue, very far exceed the number of gainers: and Government must legislate not for the few, but for the many. The poor, who pay few or no taxes, cannot be benefited by a reduction of taxation, and reductions of establishments naturally overwhelm them; but the rich, who are gainers by the reduction, call for it in the name of the poor, speculative popularity-hunters naturally repeat the cry, and weak ministers, incapable of facing even the ordinary clamour raised by professed agitators, yield, step by step, to these demands; thus constantly augmenting, instead of diminishing, the evil complained of. We prospered during the war, not certainly in consequence of the blood that was shed, nor of the gunpowder that was expended, but simply because there was plenty of employment and a fair reward for active exertion; but British artisans and labourers are now obliged to toil late and early, as no men under the sun ever toiled before, merely in order to obtain a precarious and scanty livelihood. When serving in the West Indies, we had negroes under our charge, and can safely assert that the hardest work ever performed by slaves, in those colonies, is mere child's play compared to what a free-born Englishman is now forced to go through in order to earn his bread, and that too in time of profound peace, and under a Whig Government, whose accession to power was to ensure the immediate return of the golden age.

It is usual for a numerous set of politicians to assert that the country prospered during the war, because we then monopolized the trade of the world, which other nations now share along with us; whereas the fact is, that our trade has been infinitely greater since the peace than it was, or possibly could be during the war, when nearly the whole of the continent was closed against us. We had, during the war, the trade to our own and to our conquered colonies, to North America, not to dwell on the short interruption that took place, to the Levant, together with a precarious and uncertain intercourse with the Baltic and the Scandinavian peninsula. No part of this trade, except to the restored islands, has been forfeited by the peace; we retain, of course, the monopoly of our own colonies, and have yet hardly any competition to dread.

other countries ; so that we can have sustained but little loss from the exertions of our rivals, whilst the countries opened since the peace take from us three times the amount of all that our war-trade with *foreigners* was worth. These countries are Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, and the South American republics. And yet, in the face of these acknowledged facts, for which parliamentary documents, too long to be inserted here, are our authority, we are constantly laying the evil effects of our feeble policy to the charge of our diminished trade, a trade that is much greater than it was during the war, though far less profitable, because all the active exertions of the countries are thrown into the same channels that soon get choked up when no new outlets for industry and enterprise are opened. Perhaps we shall be told that war would again deprive us of the very advantages of which we are here boasting ; but it is not so, for a war with France or Russia would only deprive us of the trade of those nations, and neither of them are customers worth retaining, as they purchase nothing from this country.

The people of Britain demand at the hands of their rulers employment and reward for exertion ; the country at large, together with all the nations of Western Europe, call loudly for protection against the further aggrandizement of Russia, for some decisive and vigorous step that shall give a promise of manly resistance to future aggression, and both these objects may, to a certain extent, be obtained by the measure we have ventured to recommend. But independently of the advantages it holds out, we confess that we are anxious to secure for our country the glory that would result from so bold and decided a measure. To rebuild, by the steady pursuits of industry, the hundred cities of Crete ;—to call from their ruins the splendid temples of Egypt, and to dedicate those magnificent structures to a purer and more lasting worship than the one to which they owe their origin ;—to carry arts, commerce, and civilization along the valley of the Nile into the heart of Christian Abyssinia, and ultimately, perhaps, into the very centre of Africa ; and lastly, to open a safe and short communication with India, in order to bring those boundless and almost invaluable countries within the immediate reach of support and improvement,—are measures worthy of a free and enlightened people, ready to employ, in forwarding the great cause of human happiness, the mighty means placed by the hand of Providence at their disposal. The national policy of Britain should be guided by the principle of Alexander, who, according to Arrian, “recognized no limits to the labours of high-spirited men, but the failure of adequate objects,” and these can certainly not be wanting as long as the power of Russia remains unchecked, and while Candia and Egypt continue in barbarism under the usurping rule of an eastern despot.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

*Quicquid præcipies esto brevis ; ut cito dicta
Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.*

It has been a general complaint in all countries, at the termination of a long and arduous war, that far too little use is commonly made of the experience gained in the various reverses and successes by which its progress has been marked. The return of peace is hailed with such joy by those who are not engaged in the contest, and who have been paying dearly for its continuance,—and frequently received with so little interior reluctance by the bulk of the army, who have long endured the hardships and privations of service, without reaching the distinctions and honours gained by those whose fortune has enabled them to display their skill and courage in leading others,—that all are apt to forget how few years the peace of Europe has ever lasted ; and the military man is disposed to neglect, in his new course of life, the preservation of those recollections of the past, which, in a profession where experience is beyond all value, can never be replaced.

But of all that is connected with the military art, there is no branch that should be expected to derive so much improvement from the experience of a long war, as the education of those who are destined for commissions in the army.

In most military academies the studies are judiciously selected, but it sometimes happens, that the instructors do not sufficiently examine the aptitude of their pupils for particular subjects ; and are inclined to consider rather what all ought to know, than what each is capable of knowing well, and turning to account afterwards. Many a boy may be made competent to trace a tolerably accurate map of the roads and environs of a village, who would plod in vain for whole days over the weary technicalities that attend the elementary study of siege fortification.

Very few years can be conveniently allotted for exclusively military instruction. The ordinary custom in England is, to place boys at private schools* about the age of eight or nine years, as a preliminary for their entering one of the great public schools after two or three years of preparatory classical instruction. It is not here intended to enter upon a discussion of the merit or demerit of that exclusively classical education, which is the ostensible purpose of a public school. We shall merely observe, that however questionable may be the necessity of a public school, for a boy destined to the church or law, little doubt can exist, that for the army and navy, a couple of years at Eton, Westminster, Winchester, or Harrow, will be of great advantage ; not so much in the view of mere classical acquirement, as in the preparation he gains in the miniature world of a public school, for what he may expect in his maturer years. At a public school, the boy learns the necessity of helpfulness ; it renders him manly in his ideas, and, above all, enables him to form friendships, which, as they are contracted while the heart is yet fresh in its impressions, are not unfrequently the most valuable of our after lives.

Between the time of quitting the public school, and of his entering the army, it will be difficult to set apart more than three years for the military academy ; but there are so many months of vacation at the former, that, without materially infringing upon his privileges of holiday am

ment, very considerable advances may be made in history, geography, French, and the like, by placing these studies before him in an agreeable form. For instance, every boy has some turn for biography; and if he can be persuaded even to begin with the Lives of the Buccaneers, it will be an opening for the history of the times and events which emboldened those hardy adventurers to form their bands; and will give him some desire to ascertain upon the map, the scenes of their conflicts, cruelties, and depredations. At the risk of appearing trivial, though not to those who have much considered the general subject before us, we shall here, while speaking of the occupations of a boy when at home in vacations, make some mention of the personal habits and qualifications which should be encouraged from early youth in those who are intended for a profession, of which the very essence is activity of body as well as mind.

Buonaparte is reported to have said, when allusion was made to military qualifications, that the first requisite for an officer was good health. Now, although it would be carrying theory too far to admit of none but strong constitutions being fit for officers, yet so much of health depends on management when young, that every boy intended for the army should, without doubt, from his earliest years, be gradually accustomed to manly exercises, tending to supple the limbs and fortify the constitution. Mr. Edgeworth, in his excellent treatise, goes still further, and recommends uncertain diet, and irregular hours of rest; but this is very questionable, both as to immediate benefit and eventual results; for it is always observed, that the uncertainty of rest and food, unavoidable among children of the lower order, has a very injurious effect upon their general strength when arriving at manhood; and a labourer of the most robust appearance is frequently unable to sustain as much exhaustion or unaccustomed hardship as persons of the upper classes, who have been more carefully tended in infancy, and preserved from privation and exposure to wet and cold.

Since every officer who attains the rank of major, whatever may be his branch of service, is mounted in the field, a competent knowledge of horsemanship is absolutely requisite, and the younger it is gained the better. It is not necessary for an officer to be a leading rider across country, but the management of a good horse, and the art of making the best of an inferior one, is necessary, and many an excellent officer has been lost for want of it.

As a most useful personal acquisition, and one which is attained with equal ease and pleasure during the years of boyhood, the knowledge of swimming must not be lightly passed over. Exhibitions of courage and strength in actual bodily encounter are of rare occurrence in modern warfare; and in general, it is a far more imperative duty of the officer to attend to the conduct of those under his command, than to attempt any such proofs of his own prowess, unless on uncommon emergencies,—when necessary for the encouragement of his men. But this does not prevent opportunities of equally adventurous demonstrations of courage and activity in other ways. The passage of the river, and examination of the state of the breach at St. Sebastian, under cover of the night, by the gallant Major Snodgrass, is well-known, and could not, probably, have been accomplished by any man who had not placed reliance on his knowledge of swimming, in case his uncertain

footing, when fording the tide in darkness, had happened to fail him. By his coolness and presence of mind as a swimmer, the celebrated Marshal Macdonald escaped at Leipsic the miserable fate of Poniatowski (who closed a distinguished career in the narrow and insignificant stream of the Elster). Not only did Macdonald preserve his own life, but he was mainly instrumental afterwards in rallying the broken remains of the French rear-guard, sufficiently to prevent the total annihilation of their army. Numerous instances of the same sort might be quoted, if the illustration of example were at all requisite to support so obvious a truth.

A taste for mechanical pursuits should likewise be encouraged in boyhood; but care must be taken to direct such tastes judiciously: for there is a wide difference between wasting whole hours over a turning-lathe, or knowing enough of the common business of the carpenter, to be able to apply it to giving directions in the construction of a temporary bridge, or the superintendence of a working party employed in erecting a palisade, or barricading and preparing a house for defence. The art of the engineer is a combination of many high branches of science; but those officers who have seen much of the eventful chances of general service are aware how valuable a man the most ordinary artisan or mechanic, has been sometimes found on an emergency; and for an officer to be acquainted with any practical rudiments of mechanical arts may be of infinite service when regular artificers are wanting, and the execution of the work dependent upon his competence to direct ignorant and unpractised persons*.

The ingenious resources displayed in the defence of Matagorda, near Cadiz, of St. Laurent, the Antwerp outwork, and other places, by officers commanding small detachments, sufficiently illustrate this remark.

It seldom happens that a campaign is gone through without recourse to the many expedients that have, at one time or other, been devised for the passage of rivers, and few subjects have attracted more attention from eminent military leaders, though the vast incumbrance and tediousness of transport attending a pontoon train renders its employment both difficult and rare for large bodies. In the conduct of small detachments, by which the young officer has occasionally a chance of distinction, temporary resources have often been most usefully discovered for crossing streams where fording was impracticable.

The best application of cordage and purchases with limited means and strength is easily acquired, and full of entertainment for a boy of any mechanical turn; and yet so little attention has been usually bestowed upon it by military men, that even in one of the best publications of the Prussians, it is laid down as the easiest means of dragging a gun up a steep acclivity, to fix a stake into the ground at the top, and to lead through a single pulley, attached to the stake, a rope, to which the horses are to be harnessed. Now there is not a common sailor who would not know that the power of the horses might be doubled by attaching the pulley to the gun instead of to the stake, and so leading the rope from the stake in the first instance, through the pulley, and then to the horses.

* The activity and expertness shown by Major T. and his detachment of the 14th Dragoons, in hauling boats up the creek from Lake Pontchartrain, and other operations every way foreign to the ordinary duty of cavalry, were found peculiarly useful at a time of great hazard and difficulty.

Nothing causes greater astonishment to persons ignorant of such details, than the facility with which the artillery mount and dismount their guns, and lift and handle those huge weights without apparent effort; yet the principles upon which it is effected are the simplest possible, and many an officer of other branches of the service may one day regret his deficiency in them. It has occurred more than once, that, after outworks had been carried, neither officer nor men knew how to turn the guns upon the enemy. Those who have witnessed what can be performed by parties of seamen, in hauling cannon up heights and precipices deemed almost inaccessible, will require no further arguments as to the advantages to be derived from military men being practically versed while young in the means by which those labours are to be effected. The capture of the fortress of Cattaro, by the late Sir W. Hoste, is a striking instance of what may be performed with very small resources. With a party of 54 officers and men, and no other aid or machinery but what could be furnished from the spare stores of a frigate, he succeeded, in six days, in establishing a battery on the top of the precipice overhanging and commanding Cattaro, though it had been asserted by General Gauthier, who commanded the French garrison, that a single gun could not be got up under six months. From the nature of the rock it was actually necessary to cut grooves for securing the tackles, yet, on the very first day, this handful of men succeeded in heaving one gun, an 18-pounder, 400 yards up the mountain, to the utter astonishment and dismay of General Gauthier, who afterwards vented himself in a truly French manner by declaring it was a *very unmilitary proceeding*.

A midshipman of three years' service would make himself master of Colonel Paisley's system of laying bridges, in a quarter of the time which that scientific officer would require for instructing a captain of infantry who had never heard of such terms as balks and chesses, and was not aware of the first principles by which blocks and tackles can be employed on such occasions.

Enough, however, has now been said upon the advantage of encouraging, as amusing occupations in boyhood, many kinds of mechanical pursuits, which can neither be attained so readily, nor understood so practically, when laid before us as matters of dry and tedious study, in later years, and we now resume the consideration of mental improvement and education. And first, in reference to the course of instruction pursued from actual childhood till the time of joining a regiment: we must endeavour to inculcate most forcibly, as the groundwork of a boy's education, the power and habit of steady application, not only to what is in itself interesting, but to the details of whatever he may be employed about, however dry or tedious. This habit is one of the first requisites for an officer. Unless, when first freed from the restraints of schools and academies, a young man can at once persuade himself to face with spirit and cheerfulness the tiresome routine of military discipline, and undertake patiently to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the business of a good company-officer, he will soon find excuses for passing his time in unprofitable idleness or constant pursuit of dissipation; he will quote the old excuse of indolence, and declare, that although he could readily undertake business of interest and importance, yet, that subordinate, regimental details are but a waste of time and labour; thus disguising from himself that a knowledge of

primary elements is the only sure groundwork for more extended and general views.

Few people have risen to eminence in any profession, without serving their full apprenticeship, and in those exceptions which may be quoted against this assertion, hardly an instance could probably be found of the void which ought to have been filled with elementary acquisitions, not being a subject of subsequent inconvenience and fruitless regret*. In these days there is no fear of a young officer being discouraged from early acquaintance with his duty, by ill-timed ridicule from his companions. All who know the habits of the army can appreciate the honourable pride taken by the younger officers in the performance of their duties; but it still must be remembered, that idleness is the bane and temptation of a young officer, and the habit of resisting it cannot be too early inculcated. Regimental duty in time of peace is often a wearisome task; but the first thing to be impressed on the mind of a boy destined for the army is the necessity of passing by or neglecting no part of the detail of whatever instruction is before him.

The following order of the Duke of Wellington on the subject of some subaltern officers, who had neglected interior regimental duties, contains an invaluable lesson for a young man entering the army:—

“ Madrid, Aug. 17, 1812.—The Commander of the Forces is always concerned to be under the necessity of observing upon the conduct of officers who have invariably conducted themselves well in the field but officers must recollect, that to perform their duty well in the field is but a small part of what is required of them; and that *obedience to order, regularity, and accuracy* in the performance of duties and discipline, are necessary to keep any military body together, and to enable them to perform any military operation with advantage to their country, or service to themselves.

It is by no means the province of a paper of this description to enter deeply into discussions of the early management of temper and disposition; but having thus dwelt upon the utility of habits of application, it is proper to observe that compulsion will never give these habits, and that, unless a boy's tastes are interested in his occupations and studies, all attempts at rendering him industrious will fail. If figures and mathematics appear, after a fair essay, to be peculiarly distasteful and irksome, let other courses of study be brought into play, until he has arrived at voluntary application to any one object, from which he will by degrees be led forward in those other equally necessary branches of study from which, at first sight, he was disposed to shrink.

If we are correct in taking for a standard of the most advisable military education, the studies and attainments which experience has proved most useful to those who have risen in the army, it is clear that the usual acquirements of an English gentleman must be the groundwork of all the rest. The question of general education has of late occupied universal attention, and it would be superfluous to attempt a

* It is recorded of an eminent character, that he was often heard to make the reflection, that “ when he looked back upon his youth, he did not, with such entire bitterness, regret the hours he had passed in dissipation, for youth was the season of heedless enjoyment, and he had, from that experience, learned the advantage of prudence, and the bad consequences of vice; but what he did deeply lament, as irrecoverably thrown away, were the hours he had passed in pure and complete idleness.”

description of what a young man's studies should be to fit him for his place in society as a gentleman. There is one caution, however, extremely advisable, namely, that it must always be borne in mind that a sound knowledge of any science is far preferable to a loose smattering of many. The innumerable expedients or rather tricks now resorted to for smoothing and abbreviating the paths of knowledge have fostered and encouraged a spirit of conceit and a tendency to superficial acquirement very prejudicial to the true principles of education. The young man who devotes an hour of his morning to skimming through a review or the last popular work, in order to display his affected superiority by dragging into conversation the subject on which he has thus employed himself, is found out much sooner than he is himself aware, and often exposed to ridicule by persons who in reality are far his inferiors both in talent and knowledge, but to whose wit or malignity his vanity and assumption lay him open. But in avoiding this error, it should be remembered that little excuse is admitted in society for palpable ignorance upon ordinary topics; a well-educated man will always find his proper level; and the less he may count display, the more will he find that his opinion is sought and his judgment appreciated.

We now come to the consideration of the most useful line of military studies. Geography takes the first place among them. From the moment a campaign commences, geography becomes the business of every officer in the army from the highest to the lowest: the map is almost as needful for the subaltern going on piquet with thirty men as for the general who commands his brigade. The credit of the individual officer and the safety of the whole are dependent on the authority of the map*. But is the geographical education at most academies well considered in respect to military purposes? Learning by rote the names of capitals and principal towns is almost a waste of time; nor is any study of geography really serviceable, but that which produces to the mind an imaginary delineation of the localities. For instance, to know that the principal rivers of England are the Thames, Severn, and Humber, without being aware whether you cross the latter in going from Lincolnshire to the East Riding of Yorkshire, or the former in travelling from Guildford to St. Albans, is anything but a competent acquaintance with the geography of England. Learning names by heart only serves to render irksome what is in itself an agreeable and interesting study. Place the map of France or any other country before the pupil; desire him to trace out the shortest road from one distant town to another; tell him in so doing to prepare himself for answering, when the map is taken away, what districts, towns, and villages are to be passed through; what are the distances, as near as the scale enables him to estimate them, between the principal places; what rivers are to be crossed, and what is their general course and direction; and a very few lessons of half an hour in this way will give him more knowledge of the principal features of a country than whole days employed in coming by rote a string of names and descriptions by which no direct or palpable meaning

* To the inaccuracy of a staff officer in confusing the names of two villages on the Scheldt, Heurne and Heyne, near Oudenarde, and the erroneous direction taken by a large column of French troops in consequence of the mistake, the Duke of Vendôme is said to have attributed, in a great degree, his loss of that celebrated battle.

is conveyed to his mind. The method here recommended may be varied, by causing him to trace the outline and rivers of a district from a correct map, and then, laying it aside, fill up his sketch by entering the towns according to the best of his recollection, and, when completed, comparing his performance with the original.

The well-known passage of Sterne on military geography is so full of humour, that its introduction will be pardoned :—

“ As for geography, Trim, (said my uncle Toby,) ’tis of absolute use to a soldier: he must be acquainted intimately with every country and its boundaries where his profession carries him; he should know every town, and city, and village, and hamlet, with the canals, the roads, and hollow ways which lead up to them. There is not a river or rivulet he passes, Trim, but he should be able at first sight to tell thee what is its name; in what mountains it takes its rise; what is its course; how far it is navigable; where fordable—where not; he should know the fertility of every valley as well as the hind who ploughs it; and be able to describe, or, if it is required, to give thee an exact map of all the plains and defiles, the forts, the acclivities, the woods, and morasses, through and by which his army is to march; he should know their produce, their plants, their minerals, their waters, their animals, their seasons, their climates, their heat and cold, their inhabitants, their customs, their language, their policy, and even their religion! Is it else to be conceived, corporal, (continued my uncle Toby, rising up in his sentry-box, as he began to warm in this part of his discourse,) how Marlborough could have marched his army from the banks of the Maes to Belburg; from Belburg to Kelpenord—(here the corporal could sit no longer)—from Kelpenord, Trim, to Kalsaken, from Kalsaken to Neudorf; from Neudorf to Landenbourg; from Landenbourg to Mildenheim; from Mildenheim to Elchingen; from Elchingen to Gingen; from Gingen to Balmerchossen; from Balmerchossen to Skellenbourg, where he broke in upon the enemy’s works, forced his passage over the Danube, crossed the Lech, pushed on his troops into the heart of the empire; marching at the head of them, through Friburg, Hokenwert, and Schonwell, to the plains of Blenheim and Hochstet? Great as he was, corporal, he could not have advanced a step, or made one single day’s march, without the aid of geography.”

Some branches of military drawing are so much connected with geography, that they are hardly separable subjects; and it is believed that the art is no where carried to greater perfection than in some of our Institutions, where the system pursued is the result of the best opinions that could be collected after the experience of the late wars. Formerly there was certainly much time expended upon overstrained neatness of execution, and the fastidious management of Indian ink and drawing-paper; nor was the difference of tastes and inclination enough consulted. Many a boy will delight in being taught the rudiments of field-works with the spade and pickaxe, who has not the least turn for the pencil and drawing-pen, but would afterwards readily take to them after being convinced of their use for laying out the plan of his manual work; for the fact is, that there are very few people who have not a turn for drawing in one way or other, as is proved by observing the pleasure derived by every child in the use or misuse of a pencil and paper, when his favourite toys and games have failed to amuse him.

If no other reason could be found for classical studies being a part of a military education, what better can be adduced than that the Latin language is the foundation of almost every other? The facility with which a tolerable Latin scholar, who is also acquainted with the French language, can acquire Italian and Spanish, is generally admitted; and in Portuguese, it is also of infinite assistance. The French language, being a material feature in the education of every gentleman, little need be said of its necessity for an officer; but on this important acquirement there is frequently much waste of valuable time in early youth. Attempts at going very deep into the construction of the French language, or the vain hope of attaining what is termed a Parisian accent, should be deferred till later opportunities, if even then they are held of great consequence. If a boy of fourteen or fifteen can translate a paper of the Spectator into tolerably correct French, and can express himself intelligibly in that language for common purposes, he may be considered quite enough advanced, according to his years, and very little care and attention will prevent his losing what he has learned until his pursuits and associations in society will, of themselves, insensibly confirm and improve his acquaintance with the language. As soon as we begin as men to feel the use of what we have learned, as boys we are ready enough to improve our knowledge of what then appeared but an irksome and unprofitable labour.

German is the language which, after French, is incomparably the most useful for a military man. The first difficulties of German are certainly great; and very little aid can be derived from previous knowledge of Latin, or indeed any other language; nor is its resemblance to English, as regards some parts of its construction and numerous words and expressions, of half the assistance that the learner is at first sight led to hope. Often, after a German sentence has, with much pains, been made out and translated, we discover how much it is like English; but, unluckily, this resemblance seldom strikes us soon enough to be of much help during the accomplishment of the task. There is, however, in the German language so much to entertain the student, and lead him forward, that its difficulties are less felt than would be supposed; and a very few months' residence in Germany will make any one of ordinary capacity for learning languages, equal to writing and speaking it with tolerable ease and fluency.

Neither the intention nor the compass of these pages will admit of entering upon the scientific branches of the service; and since no more is attempted than to discuss the general principles of an officer's education, we shall content ourselves with observing, in reference to mathematics, that as no military education can be called complete without a competent knowledge of them, so is it an error to persist in trying to drive this study into the head of every one alike. Though there are few old officers who have not, at one time or other, found cause for regretting their early neglect of mathematics, yet others have made such valuable use of the quantity of time which, from natural inaptitude to that study, must have been bestowed upon it by them to have attained any degree of proficiency, that this defect in their education is more than compensated by other acquirements.

The study of history is an essential feature in the education of a gentleman. The youth of France and other countries of Europe are making

great advances in many branches of education ; but it is a matter of congratulation to observe the marked superiority of the Englishman in knowledge of history when compared to foreigners. The pains bestowed by the French academies upon minute instruction in ancient history have always been as remarkable as their neglect of that of modern Europe. All the vain fables of Roman heroism, and

————— quicquid Græcia mendax
Audet in historiâ ” —————

seem to have had a peculiar attraction for the French preceptor, while he passes over with contemptuous carelessness the more authentic records of later and more instructive periods. It is but just, however, to say that though general education has seldom been good in France, yet the course pursued at their military academies has proved of a far different stamp. The Duke of Wellington and Bonaparte both received their military education at two private academies in France ; and the early pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique have borne ample testimony to the merits of that great national institution.

As an introduction to the Military Records, which form an essential part of an officer's education, the study of modern history, on an extensive scale, is highly advantageous ; and it is also another perhaps equally strong recommendation, that, to a young man who has any spirit for improving himself, there is no such preventive against the danger of idleness as the study of history, because the farther he advances the more does his interest increase. Every fresh work that he takes up contains some allusion or reference to names and transactions with which he feels himself imperfectly or insufficiently acquainted, and he is imperceptibly led forward to meet difficulties and pursue investigations which he would otherwise have declined as wearisome and fatiguing. At every step of his progress he discovers fresh sources of entertainment, and finds less to obstruct and embarrass his advances. After the perusal of the history of a country, he enters upon the memoirs connected with it, and learns to feel almost a personal acquaintance with those great characters, the detail of whose lives as well as their great public actions thus become familiar to him. Even if it were possible to set apart a portion of modern history as exclusively military, it is by no means desirable that such a distinction should be made, for it would tend to prevent that connexion of causes and events upon which alone the memory can rest with confidence and certainty.

Before drawing to the conclusion of this sketch of the leading features of an officer's education, it is right to call the reader's attention to one important point in which, though but few can greatly excel, yet all can arrive at mediocrity, nor can any neglect the endeavour to do so with impunity. Though of infinite advantage in every walk of life, yet to no one so much as the soldier is it more absolutely necessary to acquire early the art of expressing himself clearly and forcibly. The days are long since passed, if ever indeed they existed at all, when the generals of armies addressed their men in long argumentative orations, proving to them the propriety of great bravery and the complete certainty of their success ; but the page of modern history abounds in examples of a few laconic words, when judiciously applied in moments of excitement, producing extraordinary effects upon troops in

action. The famous appeal of Crillon is well known:—"Si j'avance, suivez moi; si je recule, tuez moi."

Although occasions of that description can seldom occur, yet in the common routine of the service to explain with brevity, and in language suited to ordinary understandings, is exceedingly necessary for an officer. No one can convey his meaning clearly and distinctly who has not a certain arrangement of his ideas, and this may be cultivated from earliest youth. When a boy has been taken to see any interesting work of art, to witness any remarkable occurrence, or to visit the scene of any curious or celebrated events, he should be accustomed to describe, on his return, all that he has observed, what he has been able to comprehend, and where he found himself at a loss; whatever has most struck him of the nature and appearance of the place he has been shown; and this not by way of a lesson, but as information to be expected in conversation from any one who has the good use of their eyes and understanding.

Affectation in the use of what are called fine words should be studiously discouraged, for when once become habitual, it is apt to increase, and not only attracts notice and ridicule, but may produce much real inconvenience and mischief. There is a story of the late Sir E-- N-- , which, though hardly applicable, yet places in so droll a light the necessity of plain words in conveying orders, that we shall venture to insert it. That gallant seaman, who was more distinguished for his bravery than his education, was, when a young man, in command of a frigate, forming part of a squadron lying off some batteries on the French coast. A boat from the admiral's ship came alongside, and the officer hailed him with an order "to make a partial feint on one of the batteries," and passed quickly on to another vessel, without waiting to know if he was understood. Our captain considered for a few moments, and then warming into indignation, cried out, "He'd be d--d if he'd make any kind of 'faint' before the Frenchmen," and immediately running his ship in good earnest for the nearest battery, received so severe a cross fire, that losing two masts out of three, he was with difficulty towed out of his perilous position by a vessel sent to his assistance.

It is quite as necessary for an officer to express himself succinctly and correctly in writing as in speaking; and this may be attained by any one who will bestow pains upon the subject, for eloquence and even elegance are not by any means required; indeed, it is commonly a dangerous ambition when officers attempt the latter in military correspondence, and the issuing of orders. A spirit of pedantry is too apt to appear in these cases, and the sense is sometimes obscured or sacrificed, to favour the neatness or supposed harmony of a sentence. Many officers have thought it necessary to introduce the most common orders with some sort of a preface, which has more often diminished than increased the impression intended to be made. One of the best, because perhaps the most laconic, prefaces of this sort, was that which old General Meadows prefixed to an order he found it necessary to issue for restricting the irregular varieties of his officers' dress. "It began,— 'Whereas, so many have fancy, but so few have taste,' &c. If simplicity of style is desirable in the issue of the ordinary description of orders, it is yet more so in framing that class of orders which are comparatively rare in peace, but which, with an army on service, have a most power-

ful effect upon its discipline and conduct. Plain language, and the use of words familiar to uneducated men, will have more force on such occasions than the most refined and studied eloquence.

In the year 1810, three soldiers of the 45th regiment were sentenced to death, in the Peninsula, for some acts of plunder and outrage on the Portuguese peasantry. Lord Wellington's general order upon the occasion ran thus:—"Although the Commander of the Forces has long determined not to pardon men guilty of the crimes of which these prisoners have been convicted, yet he is on this occasion induced to do so, in consequence of the gallantry so recently displayed by the regiment to which they belong, at the battle of Busaco. He trusts that this pardon will make a due impression upon the prisoners, and that, by their future good conduct, they will endeavour to emulate their comrades, who have by their bravery saved them from a disgraceful end." What can be more simply expressed than these few lines; and yet we shall search in vain through the records of history for an admonition conveyed in more just, humane, and appropriate terms, or a more effective and direct appeal to the feelings and honour of those to whom it was addressed.

In conclusion of these observations upon military education, it is hardly necessary to say, that the laying down any course of study, or entering into minute views of the subject, would have been superfluous and out of place. Our public military schools, which must be looked upon as the standards of such academies, are greatly improved within these few years; a less confined line of study has gradually been adopted, much of the useless musket-drill has been laid aside, horsemanship is taught on an improved method; and, what is of much consequence, cadets are treated less like children, and with more of that confidence which young men intended for the army should be accustomed early to find reposed in their honour and discretion. Of the importance of national institutions for the education of officers even the Americans are fully sensible. The despotism of that unwieldy democracy has never meddled with their military academy, except for the purpose of encouragement; and those who have inspected its arrangements, concur in praising them as judicious and well regulated. As people are grown so fond of quoting American institutions, and representing them as suitable for Great Britain, this fact, at least, gives room to hope, that the ill-digested schemes of economy which at present are unfortunately prevalent, may not be permitted to do greater mischief than has already been effected under the specious name of retrenchment, by injuring the excellent establishments at which so large a proportion of our young officers are prepared for their profession, and rendered valuable members of the state.

THE POLAR "LIONS."

THE public attention is so violently attracted by the return of their countrymen from the polar regions, that a few words respecting the "Lions" cannot but be acceptable to our readers; although it is not customary with us to narrate the professional career of officers of the United Service, until such time as they have taken their departure "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns." But as Captain Ross and his enterprising nephew had so nearly taken this departure, it is due to their merits, as well as the lively interest shown in their behalf, to give such particulars as we have been able to glean.

Captain John Ross is a native of North Britain, and entered the naval profession in early life. After serving on various stations, he became a lieutenant in March, 1805, and seven years afterwards a commander, through the patronage of Admiral Sir George Hope, with whom he served in the *Victory*. His conduct in the Baltic, as captain of the *Briseis*, which obtained for him the Swedish Order of the Sword, is already before the public, as also his subsequent appointments to the *Actæon*, *Driver*, and *Isabella*. He then retired into private life for some years, when a circumstance of an unexampled nature befell him, from his accidentally forming the acquaintance of Felix Booth, Esq.; for this gentleman, with a generosity, benevolence, and patriotism, as rare as it was disinterested, supplied the pecuniary means for fitting out a steam-vessel called the *Victory*, for another excursion to explore the Polar Seas. She had been used as a passage-boat at Liverpool, and also as a *tug* in towing ships in the Mersey; and it was hoped, from her equipment, that she would have been able to run through the north-west passage during the fine weather. She was, however, found not to answer; the steam-engines were thrown overboard, she was fitted as a sailing vessel, and ultimately abandoned in the ice.

Captain Ross left the Thames on the 23rd of May, 1829, with the "John," a transport, which was to accompany the *Victory* as far as the ice, but which mutinied at Stranraer, in the following month, and was therefore left behind. After this time, no further tidings were received of the expedition, till the 19th of October, 1833, when the public feeling was intensely excited by a report of their safety; which was so unlooked-for, that at first the account was distrusted as a cruel and heartless hoax. Some days before the report of their being safe reached Peterhead by the *Clarendon* whaler, a vessel had arrived, which brought information of some empty tin cases of preserved meats, and tobacco-pipes marked "Deptford," being found on shore in Hardley bay, from which it was inferred that the *Victory* had been there. But in this place they never landed; and the things found had been left by Commander Ross, when he was sent thither by Captain Parry, with a party from Port Bowen in 1825, while the *Hecla* and *Fury* were in winter quarters. Indeed, so much were these gallant seamen given over, that a year ago his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex pronounced the following funeral *éloge* from his presidential chair, at the Royal Society.

"In thus directing your attention, Gentlemen, to those distinguished members of the Royal Society who, unhappily for the interests of science,

have been taken from us during the last year, there is one name remaining, which I cannot notice without feelings of the most painful embarrassment. To what class shall I, or can I rank it; to the living or to the dead? Though my fears tend too strongly to make me decide upon the choice of the latter, yet I would fain indulge in the hope which is still afforded by the uncertainty, mournful though it be, which hangs over the fate of the gallant and adventurous Captain Ross. The object of his voyage, as is well known to you, was the solution of a nautical problem of the greatest interest and difficulty—the discovery of a north-west passage. It is a problem which, more than any other, excited and baffled the adventurous spirit of our most daring seamen of the age of Elizabeth; and, when subsequently resumed, chiefly on the authority of the ingenious speculations of Daines Barrington, a distinguished member of this Society, and of others of later date, the first attempt of Captain Ross himself, and the memorable voyage of Captain Parry, as well as the journey of Franklin, have shown how visionary were all hopes of its successful solution for the purposes of commerce, however interesting it might be for those of science. It was the failure of the first voyage of Captain Ross, and the apparent censure which he conceived rested upon him, in consequence of the greater success of the attempt of his immediate successor in this enterprise, which oppressed his high and manly spirit, and made him seek, with the greatest possible earnestness, for an opportunity of vindicating his professional character. With the assistance of some of his friends, he planned another voyage; and nearly three years ago he proceeded to put it into execution. It is to dispel the mystery attendant upon that voyage, of which no tidings have been yet received, and to relieve the misery under which the friends and relations of Captain Ross and his gallant crew are lingering, that a vessel is now preparing, under the command of an able and experienced officer, to pursue the track which he probably followed *."

The services of Commander James Clarke Ross are not so minutely known to the public as those of his uncle; although no name stands more prominent among those who have distinguished themselves in the extension of our geographical knowledge of the Arctic regions. This gentleman commenced his naval career in the *Briseis*, and was removed into the vessels successively commanded by his uncle, until the return of the *Isabella* to Deptford from the Polar Seas. This voyage added little that was material to the previous stock of geographical information, except that it re-established the reputation of Baffin, who had been impugned as an impostor. So dissatisfied was government with the results, that another expedition to the same quarter was determined on; and Lieutenant Parry was appointed on the 16th of January, 1819, to command the *Hecla*, to which ship Mr. Ross was nominated midshipman. On the 4th of September, the *Hecla*, and her consort the *Griper*, crossed the meridian of 110° west from Greenwich, by which the officers and men became entitled to the parliamentary reward of 5000*l.*; and they are the only individuals who ever obtained any pecuniary benefit by that Act of the legislature, which has since been repealed. In October, 1820, the expedition returned; and in Lieutenant Parry's published narrative, Mr. Ross is repeatedly mentioned for his skill and perseverance.

* It is with no little satisfaction that we call the reader's attention to the closing paragraph of our sketch of Sebastian Cabot. (See U. S. J., Part I, 1832, p. 79.) This, we believe, was the first public expression of that feeling, which created the expedition under Captain Back.

The discoveries made by this expedition created such presumptive hopes of final success, as to induce the equipment of the *Hecla* and *Fury*, to which latter vessel Commander Parry was appointed on the 1st of December, 1820, and Mr. Ross as one of the midshipmen. On the 29th of April following, the expedition left Deptford, and early in June entered Davis's Strait; and after examining the north-east coast of America, as far as practicable, returned in October, 1823. Soon after its arrival, Commander Parry published a detail of the voyage, in the Introduction to which, page xiv., he says:—"I must, however, particularly express the acknowledgments which I consider due to Mr. Ross, who, from the commencement of the voyage, undertook, in addition to his other duties, to superintend the preservation of stuffed specimens of birds and other animals; a task requiring a degree of taste, as well as of skill and attention, which, perhaps, persons accustomed to these matters can alone duly appreciate." Mr. Ross is also mentioned in various parts of the narrative, in a manner highly creditable to his abilities; and also in the observations for determining the longitude by chronometers, the lunar observations, and other scientific duties.

Notwithstanding the want of success which had attended this expedition, government determined upon a third attempt; and accordingly Captain Parry was appointed, on the 17th of January, 1824, to his old ship the *Hecla*, which was to be accompanied by the *Fury*; to this latter ship Mr. Ross was appointed lieutenant; to which rank, in his absence, he had been promoted the 26th of December, 1822. This expedition sailed from Deptford on the 8th of May, 1824; on the 10th of September entered Lancaster Sound; and on the 1st of October the ships were warped into their winter stations at Port Bowen, in Prince Regent's Inlet. In June of the following year, Lieutenant Ross was sent with four men on an exploring excursion to the northward of Port Bowen, along the coast of Prince Regent's Inlet, for the purpose of accurately surveying the same, and for obtaining observations for the longitude and variation, at the stations formerly visited, on the 7th and 15th of August, 1819, (when the Inlet was first discovered,) as also to ascertain the state of the ice in that quarter. After some days, Lieutenant Ross returned, having fully accomplished the objects intrusted to his examination.

On the 20th of July the ships were enabled to quit their winter quarters and proceed to sea. They stood towards the western coast of North America, and after sailing about eight miles were stopped by the ice. Subsequently the *Fury* was driven on shore by a violent gale, and finally abandoned, after having landed the stores (with the exception of the spirits, which were inadvertently forgotten) and placed them above high-water mark. The officers and crew were taken on board the *Hecla*, which from the disaster that had occurred, returned home, and made the Orkney Islands at daylight on the 10th of October, 1825. As soon after as possible, a court-martial was held on Captain Hoppner for the loss of the *Fury*, which decided "that no blame whatever attached on that occasion to Captain Hoppner, his officers, or ship's company," who were "fully acquitted accordingly." Soon after this decision, Captain Parry published his account of his third voyage, and in the Introduction, page xv., says—"the Zoological Appendix, by Lieutenant Ross, will furnish ample evidence of the attention paid by

that gentleman to this department of science, in addition to the immediate duties of his station." It also contains the following enumeration of specimens.—mammalia, 8; birds, 10; fishes, 5; insects, 12; and marine invertebrate animals, 20.

This was the last attempt made for the discovery of a north-west passage by his Majesty's ships; but in April, 1826, Captain Parry proposed to Viscount Melville, then first Lord of the Admiralty, to attempt to reach the North Pole, by means of travelling over the ice with sledge-boats. This proposition was referred to the President (the late Sir Humphry Davy) and Council of the Royal Society, who strongly recommended its adoption; and an expedition was in consequence directed to be equipped. Captain Parry was, on the 11th of November, 1826, appointed to command the *Hecla*, when Lieutenant Ross at the same time received his commission to her. On the 25th of March following she left Deptford, and on the 20th of June anchored in a cove named after her in Spitzbergen. The next day Captain Parry left the *Hecla* on his attempt to cross the ice, accompanied by the officers and men selected for that purpose; with the two boats specially constructed for the occasion, and named the *Enterprise* and *Endeavour*, the former commanded by himself, and the other by Lieutenant Ross. They proceeded with great difficulty, when on the 24th of June, Lieutenant Ross in exerting himself to drag his boat along, received a severe squeeze between her gunwale and a hummock of ice, which at first gave reason to apprehend, from the numbness and sickness which ensued, that his spine was affected; but no such bad consequences followed this accident. In this laborious and monotonous journey, the expedition persevered until the 26th of July, when, having only reached a little beyond the latitude of $82^{\circ} 45'$, and finding it impossible to proceed onwards, they rested one day, and then directed their course to the southward; and on the 12th of August, made Table Island, where they gladly took on board some provisions which had been deposited for them. Captain Parry, in his published account of this attempt, says—"To the islet which lies off Little Table Island, and which is interesting as being the northernmost known land upon the globe, I have applied the name of Lieutenant Ross in the Chart, for I believe no individual can have exerted himself more to merit this distinction." The zoology to this work is described by Lieutenant Ross, who on his return from the expedition was on the 8th of November, 1827, promoted for his services to the rank of Commander.

When, through the bountiful aid of Mr. Booth, the *Victory* was fitted out, the intrepid nephew, although the voyage was a private one, resolved to accompany his uncle; and it was fortunate he did, for his talents and conduct were in full requisition during the severe trials which awaited them; and in the letter which is inserted at p. 411 of our November number, the Captain bears testimony to the intelligence and activity of his nephew. "The labours of this officer," says he, "who had the departments of astronomy, natural history, and surveying, will speak for themselves in language far beyond the ability of my pen; but they will be duly appreciated by their Lordships, and the learned bodies of which he is a member, and who are already acquainted with his acquirements." In addition to what is contained in that letter, we learn that the Commander could have proceeded to Point Turnagain, of

Franklin; but had he done so, the party left behind must have perished during the illness of the Captain. On one of his excursions, he had the misfortune to fall and fracture of his ribs, over a hummock of ice. His companions were in advance, and on picking himself up, he fired his musket to draw their attention to his situation, when it burst; but fortunately, from being held out at arm's length, without doing him any injury.

The Esquimaux language, confounding as it is with aspirations and inflexions, is well understood by Commander Ross, who was the only one able to converse with the natives. Among the tribe they met with at Felix Harbour, one of the men had lost his leg, the amputation of which, Mr. M'Diarmid, the surgeon, pronounced to have been performed with the greatest precision. Commander Ross, to ascertain how it had been done, prevailed upon them to explain the method, and consented himself to represent the individual who was to lose his limb. They accordingly laid him on his back, his arms and legs being held down by men. They then tied his thigh with strips of seal-skin, which answered the purpose of a tourniquet, and with their rude knives apparently commenced cutting the flesh of the leg just below the knee. This being supposed cut through to the bone, the patient was carried to the ice, in which a hole was made sufficient to place the leg in, the person standing erect, when by a sudden push he was thrown down, the bone broken, and the limb left in the ice,—the lamp was lighted, and, with some moss set on fire, the arteries, &c. were burnt. Nature did the rest; and the man appeared as hearty as any of his companions. They were obliged however to drag him about in a sledge, till Commander Ross's man, with the readiness of thought and action, which characterizes the movements of seamen, made him a wooden leg, and in less than three days after the Esquimaux had shipped the "timber toe," he walked as well as if he had worn it for years. One day by a fall on the ice he broke it, and with rueful countenance came and solicited another. This was readily complied with, and the seamen not knowing his name, gave him the soubriquet of Peg-leg, by which he was afterwards distinguished, not only by the seamen, but by his countrymen also.

Much outcry has been made at the expense attending these voyages; but it is not recollected that they have been the means of enabling the whalers to find new grounds for fishing upon, the old ones being nearly deserted by the fish, and that in addition to extending our geographical knowledge, a new source of wealth and employment to the ships and seamen has been effected, more than doubly paying, by the increase of duties, the expense which the country incurred, independent of the stimulus given to the Naval Service.

In a scientific view, the late expedition must prove highly interesting; and it is to be greatly desired that another be sent out for determining the true position of the Magnetic Pole; for the late observations, although effected by the most careful means, can only, from the circumstances under which they were made, be deemed an approximation to the truth*. Should a ship be sent on this service, which the interest of

* Commander Ross reached the spot where he supposed, from his previous calculations, the magnetic North Pole to be situated; and made such observations as his slender means enabled him to do, for determining the same. This took place on the 1st of June, 1831,—a day memorable for the defeat of the French fleet by Lord

ce demands, she should be under the orders of Commander Ross, of whom Mr. Hamilton—a Vice-President of the Geographical Society, when presenting the complimentary premium of fifty guineas (this Society having no medal to give!) to Captain Ross,—spoke in these high terms:—"Commander Ross having spent thirteen summers and eight winters in the Arctic Regions, is now happily returned to us, to communicate the results of his geographical and scientific researches, in the full possession of health, youth, and experience; and of a well-earned and widely-extended fame."

It is to be hoped that this gentleman will not be left to remain idle, a state to which, we well know, he is by no means inclined. He is a Fellow of the Royal, the Astronomical, and the Linnæan Societies, and has received the thanks of the City of London for his late exertions. The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed him supernumerary Commander to the Victory flag-ship at Portsmouth, with an understanding that he is to be promoted to the rank of Captain, at the expiration of a year from the date of his appointment. Would it not be better to enable him to spin out the time among the icebergs of the Frozen Regions?

PRIZE-FIGHTING—ITS INFLUENCE ON THE BRITISH CHARACTER.

THE principal, though not the sole, object of the United Service Journal is the development of the statistics, policy, and science of warfare, with its ethics, and a record of everything materially connected with military and naval conflicts, together with all their immediate and remote consequences, and with the national or individual features by which they may be characterized. These are subjects which really elevate the mind and aggrandize our general nature. In the battles of civilized warfare, even animal courage is carried to its utmost limits, unalloyed by any particle of ferocity, of malignity, revenge, cruelty, or brutality of any sort. The brave soldier or sailor exhibits a thorough self-devotion to his country, and to the principle of a soldier's or sailor's pride and point of honour. His valour is disinterested and heroic, void of any mercenary calculations or sinister objects; thoroughly free from personal animosity, it scorns the foul trick and unfair advantage; it is generous to the enemy in arms, merciful and even tender to the subdued. We are now about to turn from the heroism and magnanimous character of military and naval combats, with their inspired spirit and all that "makes ambition virtue," and propose, for objects which will clearly speak for themselves, to devote a few pages to combats of a very different description.

We wish to expose several very general and pernicious errors that have conduced to the practice of prize-fighting; and above all, we wish to lay bare the nefarious tricks of the ring, by which a gang of execrable sharpers have always "plucked" such of our nobility and gentry who, from high but misdirected animal spirits, and gross delusions,—or who, from natures prone to craft, and insensible to aught but gam or

Howe, and the capture of the Chesapeake by Captain Broke, as well as the accomplishment of this scientific desideratum.

brutal stimuli,—have directly or indirectly patronised what in the phrase is the “fancy, or prize-ring.” It will be one of our objects to exhibit the pantomimic tricks which at various places, and on various occasions have been made to assume the name and semblance of fights; and to show the crosses by which the lowest ruffians, gamblers, and pickpockets have been enabled to fleece the unwary, under the delusion that they were beholding, and betting upon, actual combats.

In writing upon such a subject our language must unavoidably be strong, even to an approximation to coarseness, unusual in the pages of this Journal, and our descriptions and statements may appear to the uninitiated to be exaggerated; but we beg it to be clearly understood, that in no case do we use a term, the closest and most literal sense and application of which will not be borne out by facts—nor shall we make any statements that we are not thoroughly able to verify. We are induced to set forth this strong caution, for the generality of persons will conceive it incredible that such enormities as we are about to elucidate could have been practised in a stage of society so civilized as that of Great Britain at the present period.

The prize-ring has for a short period been at its lowest ebb, and has recently been almost defunct, but impudent attempts are being made to bring it again into fashion, and though such efforts must eventually prove unavailing, yet before they are suppressed, and their authors punished, an extensive field of fraud may be re-opened, with countless ramifications of imposition in all the gambling-houses, betting-houses, and other resorts of infamy throughout London and the principal cities and large towns of the empire.

If it be the general character of proverbs to condense much of natural sagacity and practical wisdom, there are certainly some strong and important exceptions to the rule. The popular adage that “there is honesty among thieves,” and the popular notion that the practice of boxing engenders a manly spirit, and keeps up the good old English feeling of sturdy valour, and the manly habit of our ancestors in deciding quarrels, are about as fallacious and as mischievous as any vulgar prejudices that ever prevailed in this or in any country.

The practice of boxing among all connected directly or indirectly with the fancy, is almost destructive of even animal courage, as we shall presently illustrate by practical examples. It totally annihilates all sense of right and wrong, all manly sensibility to benefits or injuries, all feelings of individual independence and integrity, all disposition to defend the injured, or to punish insolence and aggression;—even the instinctive, or at least in England, the indigenous love of “fair play” is destroyed, and everything is resolved into a base, truckling, and yet insatiable thirst for plunder, which is to be gratified by the most brutal means, and is attended by a cowardly and treacherous violation amongst each other of all those practices of good faith and mutual understanding which are held sacred as the common bond of fellowship and co-existence among outlaws, bandits, and the worst of criminals. The English prize-fighter is a being *sui generis*.

• Let us first see the description of men of whom the ring is, and always has been, almost exclusively composed. They are murderers (such as Thurtell, Harris, Bishop, &c.), highwaymen, footpads, housebreakers, pickpockets, duffers, smashers, shop-lifters, body-snatchers, brothel-

ke... and wretches of the most horrible description. For every term we have here used we can give many names, celebrated in newspaper-accounts of prize-fighting, from Slack and Broughton to the last and meanest of the Whitechapel bruisers of the present day. We shall state those that have been hanged and transported, or whipped and imprisoned repeatedly in jails; and though the police reports, Old Bailey sessions and assize trials have acquainted the public with a pretty good number of the delinquents, we must observe that the majority of the culprits are unknown to the public in their connexion with the prize-ring, or in their actual profession of prize-fighting. This arises from three causes:—the perpetual changing of names among these stage-fighters*; the mass of perjury involved in all indictments of members or connexions of the ring; and lastly, the fact that the sporting newspapers, as they are called, (we believe we can no longer speak in the plural,) dare not expose the truth when a culprit under capital sentence is one of the fraternity.

But people are so exceedingly misinformed as to suppose that the practice of prize-fighting implies *courage* and a *manly* spirit. The utter fallacy and absurdity of the opinion are even ridiculed in the ring. No set of men are so totally devoid of moral or intellectual courage, and even of *animal* courage, when that quality is required in any species of combat to which they have not been trained as the basest and foulest of all mercenaries. When animal courage has appeared amongst them, it has always assumed the features of insanity inflamed by liquor, or of ferocity excited by lucre. So far from any manly spirit existing amongst pugilistic stage-fighters, they are all, individually and collectively, ready to let themselves out for any public outrage or secret atrocity. At elections, or on any public occasions †, they are to be hired *en masse* as bludgeon-men, or to mix in crowds “to floor,” or secretly injure in the mob, those who may be adverse to the parties that hire them: here neither age nor sex is spared, nor indeed in any case is either regarded, and the horrible violence committed by these unmanly ruffians upon women and children will be exposed in the course of this article. A vast number of these miscreants are keepers of brothels of the lowest description, and trade in infantile impurities or unhallowed desires, even to the *crimen haud nominandum*. They are invariably the bullies of these houses, and are always on a secret “good understanding” with the old police, and especially that part of it which used to go under the generic name of Bow Street runners—the most sedentary, unrunning, lethargic men in the universe. They are ready at command—at the command of money—any body’s money, to be the instruments of revenge, terror, or extortion, on any occasion, and their tact and experience enable them to evade the law or pacify its guardians. If a procuress a girl, a

* Thus Hudson’s name is Hodgson; Spring’s name is Winter, Scroggins’s name is White, &c. &c. &c.

† Witness the O. P. riot; the Brentford election; the Hertford election; and the still more horrible cases of the two elections for Coventry. Let us refer also to the election for Westminster, where the prize-fighters were hired by Mr. Lamb’s committee. Mr. Gully, we believe, was the only man of the ring who refused to let himself out at the O. P. riot. In the Westminster and Coventry cases, (the worst of all,) these wretches were hired by the Whigs; at the Hertford election by the other party; but what have such miscreants to do with principles of any sort? Their *manly courage* is testified solely in proportion to the money offered for it.

gambler, or a thief have any scheme of extortion or revenge, these men are applied to. They will dress themselves in women's apparel and go to masquerades, and watch the victim they are "to punish;" and after supper, in his moments of intoxicated hilarity and thoughtless orgy, they will knock him down, and inflict horrible injury on him, in what appears to bystanders to be a general drunken hustle. Those "who suffer" are astonished that such blows could have come from females; and as to the ferocious and unnatural injury inflicted in the scuffle, the aggressors are undetected in the crowd of conspirators.

Before proceeding further in the subject, let us illustrate these statements by one fact, which will show "the manly spirit" which the good old English practice of pugilism (ring, stage, or prize-fighting pugilism) engenders, and the connexion which those prize-fighters, alias thieves, have with the old police.

A gentleman, an orphan, on his very recently coming of age, was put into possession of his paternal estate, with a considerable amount of personal property, the accumulation of his minority. An apoplectic fit had totally altered his sedate character, and he was in the most pitiable of all states,—too imbecile to manage his affairs and regulate his own conduct, and not sufficiently fatuous to be put under keepers. In this condition, with unfeeling and unprincipled relations, he formed a connexion with an abandoned woman, and squandered his property on her in the utmost profusion, and with a blind confidence and an affection and kindness truly pitiable. We need not say that his confidence was utterly abused. His kind, affectionate, honourable, and truly inoffensive nature was once roused to use an opprobrious, but certainly not a mis-applied expression to the lady that was sacrificing him; she immediately applied to one of the most celebrated and fashionable prize-fighters, a Jew, and he was faithful in his vocation. The scheme hit upon, was to send the unsuspecting and inoffensive lad to a brother Jew's shop, where he was decked out in worthless frippery, charged at an enormous price, and sent to the masquerade at the Opera House, in the character of a Spanish grandee. This celebrated Jew prize-fighter, we are sorry to say, the companion of many men of rank and fortune, was too wary "to serve the victim out" with his own fists, but he had his underlings of the ring, as all of them have at a masquerade, and he planted these wretches upon the foolish lad. After they had tried in vain throughout the night to goad his mild and inoffensive nature to resistance, they came to a resolution of hustling him, and taking his efforts to get out of "the ring" as an assault, they fell upon him, beat him cruelly—robbed him of course. The next day he was under the surgeon's hands; numerous leeches were applied to his head, but this percussion of the brain was serious to a youth previously afflicted with a mental disease. Shortly after he disappeared, and whether he was murdered or died of apoplexy, to his family and executors is to this hour a question; but the whole of this horrible scene of violence—the whole of "the plant" upon the unhappy lad by the Jew prize-fighters—took place at the masquerade, under the immediate inspection and cognizance of one of the principal officers of a police-office.

The fraternization of the police, the thieves, and the boxers of the ring, used to be perfect:—the notorious Dutch Sam, for instance, was

a bally, and a sort of farmer-general of the houses in Dover Street, St. George's Fields; and every night the drunken and the unwary were robbed and beaten in the most atrocious manner in that lowest sink of crime and pollution. Sometimes disfigured and mutilated wretches appeared at the police-offices for redress, but it was always contrived that Dutch Sam should escape punishment and carry on his trade with impunity. The son of this pugilistic hero, and successor in his fistic fame and other vocation, is not free from the commission of outrages and acts of violence, for which he appears to enjoy similar impunity. Nosworthy for years enjoyed a similar impunity as the keeper of a similar house, and the far-famed boxer Belasco is now in the same "manly occupation;" nor is his impunity disturbed, albeit he has so often been "had up" before the magistrates for using his prowess against those who might be entrapped into his den. The list is endless.

A singular illustration of this system of boxers keeping infamous houses occurred a short time ago under the old police system: a gentleman appeared at Bow Street to narrate *privately*, that he had been entrapped the previous evening into a horrible den of infamy, where several men and women had assailed him with knives, threatening murder if he did not give up his property, but that he had also seized a knife and effected his escape. "Good God, sir!" replied a person (a newspaper reporter,) at the office, "how could you, a gentleman of your station in society, enter such a horrible place?—it is the house of ———, the celebrated Jew-boxer, and it was only the night before that they inveigled a country-gentleman into the house, and cut every article of his clothes off his body into shreds and patches, and treated him cruelly." But, asked the gentleman with astonishment, "Is it possible that, even in London, the police is so low an ebb, that the magistrates will tolerate such houses, and even suffer such crimes to be committed with impunity within a hundred yards of the principal police-office?" "Sir Richard Birnie has got the house in his black-list, and the parties will probably be indicted before long," was the rejoinder. "Before long" was pregnant with the character of the tripartnership of boxer, thief, and officer.

Before proceeding any further, we will give a very short list of the lives and fates of some of our most celebrated pugilists, beginning with Thurtell, who, like several others, expiated his crimes on the gallows, and ending with the pugilist Silverthorn, who, for some years, even under his old boxing name, has carried on "the profession" of a Methodist preacher!

We must, however, premise that the points which we intend to establish in this article are, first, the base, degenerate vocations of these pugilists, even out of the ring, with their unmanly cruelty, and even cowardly violence, to the weak and inoffensive, not excluding women and children. This branch of the subject will include the sentences passed by courts of law on these wretches, or the poverty and infamy to which they have brought themselves by their lives of crime. A second point of our article will be to expose the principal crosses, by which all who have had any money to lose have been swindled out of their property under the delusion that they were witnessing fair or actual fighting. The third point, which indeed is included in the second, will

- perhaps console the public, by showing that these miscreants are as vile to each other as they are to their backers, patrons, and to the public; that they *hocus* (poison), mutilate, way-lay, and even murder the members of their own fraternity, exhibiting incredible treachery, cruelty, and even cowardice, with all those debasements of the human character which are popularly expressed by the word *unmanly*. What can so thoroughly combine all conceivable shades of treachery and crime as the conduct of a second who shall drug, or mangle, or mutilate his friend at the crisis of his exertions, or in the depth of his sufferings in fight, in order that he may lose a battle, which it is a second's duty to enable him by all fair means to win? and yet this has very often been done, and even for a few pounds.

The most silly of lads are now aware that all prize-fights are got up by advances of money from the landlords of flash-houses, or the swell-mob at them, on a calculation that the thieves will make a sufficient harvest to repay the capital advanced, with an ample interest. Every event of the fight is settled before the fight begins, and the whole is a system of tricks as contemptible as the knock-down blows that pass between Pantaloon and the Clown in any pantomime. But, notwithstanding that all this is known to every pot-boy in London, it must be confessed, there are, among the Corinthian order, a few soft-headed men, who believe that there are really such things as *fights* in the prize-ring. We recollect, some short time ago, that two young baronets were so silly as to be enticed to become patrons of the ring. Their first step was to appear at a dinner given at a flash-house. One of them had the egregious folly to make a speech, in which he talked of reviving the school of boxing, restoring the ring to its former glory, and thereby keeping up the good old character of the English people for manly courage. The inexperienced dupe little suspected that, except himself, his friend, and two or three reporters for sporting papers, there literally was not a person in the well-filled room that was not a professional thief of some description or other—from the housebreaker, or footpad, to the pickpocket, or shoplifter. The orator drank of the black decoction which was called wine, and he and his brother baronet left the house “the worse for liquor,” but, of course, in safety, according to the reading of such houses; but some of the company, full of “the manly courage” which he had been praising, followed them both home, and next morning each found himself with an aching head, with a sick stomach, and without either purse or watch. They were cured of their folly.

- But whether stage-fights ever had existed, or whether only apparent fights were got up as swindling schemes, the perpetration of either stamps a character on our laws and magistracy which, in a few years, will seem incredible. Were the laws duly put in force, such disgraceful exhibitions never could have taken place. A magistrate that suffered such an outrage within his jurisdiction ought to have been dismissed his office, or fined for dereliction of duty. Every person engaged in such fights, as well as the principals and seconds, whether bottle-holders, time-keepers, ring-keepers, stake-holders, backers, attendants, &c., ought to have been indicted as accessories before or after the fact.

On the occasion of such exhibitions, the whole country around was

thrown into a state of disorder. All passengers, upon every road leading to the focus, were exposed to pillage and to outrage of every description. The congregation of thieves was incredible, and if any of the boxers wished to put a stop to their excess of plunder, as destructive of the prize system, they threatened them in a body with bludgeons, or with *knives*. We have known even the Herculean and sturdy Cribb to quail before the thief's knife, exposed to him on the ground for his interfering with that branch of the profession that did not belong to him. If the members of the press dared to expose, or to talk of exposing any nefarious act of these parties, thieves and pugilists united in a common cause, and threatened his life so effectually as to check all interference. The press dared not publish the truth on any occasion, nor could a sporting paper venture to publish a criminal trial in which a pugilist was the criminal. Notwithstanding this, some of the most respectable morning papers stooped to deck out those brutal and fraudulent exhibitions in all the pride and pomp of historic description, degenerating at length to slang and burlesque. The evil, however, has nearly cured itself.

We may be allowed, *en passant*, to narrate a fact which once occurred at a ring-fight. It exhibits the extraordinary dexterity of pickpockets, and the good understanding existing among them and the boxers. The celebrated Joshua Hudson was talking to another bruiser outside the ring at Moulsey Hurst before a pitched battle commenced, when a pick-pocket came up to him, and, respectfully touching his hat, said, "*Mr. Hudson, here is your property*," presenting to him his purse, of which the thief had previously picked his breeches-pocket. Josh. Hudson smiled, thanked the thief, restored the purse to the same pocket, and walked on. In a few minutes the thief again came up to him, and, touching his hat, repeated the "*Mr. Hudson, here is your property*," and presenting to him the identical purse. The boxer looked rather puzzled, but, securing his purse well in his breeches-pocket, he walked off, saying to the thief, "I'll be —, if you get it again, if you sha'n't keep it." Before the fight had begun, the thief came to him a third time, with his bow, and "*Mr. Hudson, here is your property*," holding up the fated purse. Hudson merely took the latter, and swore that his friend was too much for him.

We will now give a breviary of the *moralè* of the prize-ring; and its perusal will, we think, convince the most infatuated dupe of the "*FANCY*" that our apparently overcharged statements are strictly within the limits of sober truth.

LIST OF PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

THURTELL,—hanged at Hertford for the memorable murder of Mr. Weare, his friend and brother-gambler,—was a prize-fighter and patron of pugilism. He seconded Martin against Randall,—a *cross*,—and got up the *cross* between Oliver and Painter of Norwich, by which he cheated thousands of foolish people. Thurtell kept the flash or sporting-house in Carey-street once kept by Gully, and was the bosom friend of Spring. When under the gallows, Thurtell turned from the exhortations of the chaplain, and inquired eagerly if news had arrived how the fight had gone (between Langhan—the Irish Champion—and Spring). Being told that Spring had won the fight, he replied, "I am

glad of it, for Spring is a good fellow." These were his last words. What a complication of the ruling passion and the honesty of friendship in the ring! What a compliment to the Champion of England!

The next murderers—convicted murderers—of the prize-ring are Bishop, the murderer or *Burke* of the Italian boy, his accomplice Williams, and Harris, the attempting murderer of a *woman*;—all examples of the *manly* spirit produced by pugilism. But let them be taken alphabetically among the mass of their fraternity.

ADAMS, JOHN. Transported for seven years for robbery, and on his return from the hulks fought Donovan, Richmond, &c. Adams is now a leading member of the prize-ring.

ALLEN, WM., alias Jack the Painter. Transported for seven years for robbery.

AYLES, DICK. Twice transported for robbery. Released from the hulks, he fought Dick Curtis (a *cross*) and Barney Aaron. He became an utterer of base coin, and was detected; then reverted to his old trade of picking pockets, and is now again on board of the hulks, under sentence of transportation.

BISHOP, —. Hung at Newgate for burking the Italian boy.

BELASCO, JOHN. Transported for fourteen years for a robbery at Epsom.

BYRNE, SIMON. Killed Mackay, who was *hocused* (poisoned) in the fight. Byrne was killed by Deaf Burke.

BELASCO, ABRAHAM. A keeper of a notorious brothel, and before the magistrates a dozen times for assaults in that house. Fought Randall, Sampson, and others.

BURKE. Transported for life, for a robbery in Tottenham Court Road. Fought Jem Belcher, the Chicken, &c.

BALDWIN, EDWARD, *alias* White-headed Bob. A huge monster, celebrated for a friendship with a man of fashion, a patron of the ring; committed at Bow-street for robbing a shawl off a girl's shoulders in a brothel, &c.

CRIB, THOMAS. A coal-heaver, now a publican; had up at Bow-street for ill-using his wife, and leaving her and her children utterly destitute, whilst he was living with another woman.

CLARKE, WM. Executed at Bristol, as the most desperate leader in the riots; so atrocious was his conduct, that his friends could plead nothing in his behalf but madness.

CARTER, JACK. Transported for seven years for robbery. He fought Oliver, Molyneux, Spring, &c.; and on his return from the hulks, he resumed his occupation as boxer and resurrection-man.

CROCKEY, —. Sentenced to death, but transported for life, for highway robbery. Fought Robinson, Harry Lancaster, Bone, and Fisher.

COOPER, GIPSY, and his brother. Two well-known thieves. Thomas Cooper who fought young Dutch Sam, was sentenced to death at the last Chelmsford Assizes for robbery.

CURTIS, GEORGE. Twice transported for seven years, each time for shop lifting. Fought P. Inglis, &c.

CURTIS, JOHN (brother). Killed by Turner in a prize-fight, the unhappy victim being in a state of loathsome disease at the time of fighting.

CURTIS, DICK (brother), "The Pet of the Fancy." Leader of a gang of pickpockets; received 650*l.* for fighting the cross with Perkins.

DICK, —, West-country Dick. A bully to a house in Shire-lane, and after many atrocities, transported for robbery. He fought Cooper, and was a great favourite of the Fancy.

DELAY, MORRIS. Captain of the East-end gang of thieves. One of the most desperate of the London robbers. Imprisoned two years for robbery, and at last transported for life under another name.

FLYNN, PADDY. Transported for life, with two minor boxers, all notorious burglars. His wife a celebrated smasher.

GIBLETS, CHARLES, alias GRANTHAM, alias WHITE, alias &c. &c. Transported for seven years for sheep-stealing, then imprisoned for six months for body-snatching, and finally transported for fourteen years for robbery, accompanied by horrible violence on a French sailor, in his (Giblet's) own — house. He fought all the leading men of the day, and fought a celebrated *cross* with Rough Robin.

GUEST, — —. A notorious receiver of stolen goods. A friend and patron of the ring, with Ikey Solomons and Bill Price, who were transported.

HARRIS, KIDDY. The most promising boxer of his day. Hung at Newgate for horrible cruelty in an attempt to murder a *woman*. By original profession a housebreaker.

HUSBAND, JOHN, alias the Sprig of Shamrock. Transported for seven years for robbery. He was an agent in the duelling line—connected with certain well-known gamblers. He fought Norman and the Portsmouth champion, and was a star among the light-weights.

HOLT, HARRY. A duffer by profession originally, and even described in Boxiana as a duffer by trade. A star in the ring.

MENDOZA, — —. Most celebrated in the old school. Now in a state of destitution—his daughters on the streets and his son transported.

NORTON, JOE. Beaten most cruelly, and died, at the Castle Tavern. It was contrived by the Fancy, at no small expense, that the case should be brought in “death from apoplexy.”

OLIVER, TOM. Once champion of England, and the best fighter of a *cross* that was ever known. His son sentenced to death, but transported for life, for robbery. Whilst his son was under sentence of death, Tom was gaily at the flash-houses sporting his old tricks.

OWEN, TOM. A leader of a press-gang at Portsmouth; a sheriff's officer, and a London crimp.

POPE, MAURICE. Sentenced to death, but transported for life, for robbing a *woman* on the highway. He fought Jonathan Bissell.

PARKINS, — —. Fought the celebrated *cross* with Curtis, and was finally transported for stealing a watch.

PARISH, — —. Transported for life, for stealing a watch at a fight in the Borough. Fought Randall, Holt, &c. &c.

REUBENS, SOLLY. Transported for highway robbery. Long a celebrated thief, and leader of thieves, at the East end of the town. Brought before the magistrate for cruelly beating his wife. Fought Brown, the Sprig of Myrtle, Smith, the Sailor-boy, &c. &c.

RANDALL, — —. His widow appeared before the magistrate destitute, and in a horrible state of disease.

SPRING, TOM, alias Thomas Winter. Fought a *cross* of notoriety with Painter. Vide Thurtell.

SAVAGE, WILLIAM. Imprisoned for six months for a criminal attempt on his daughter. Fought Harry Jones.

SYMONS, — —. Fought Jem Belcher. A celebrated ring dropper.

SCROGGINS, — —. A vile character; severely flogged in the navy, and now a beggar in the streets.

WARD, JEM. Fought a *cross* with Abbot, and was turned out of the ring. Re-admitted, and fought another *cross* with Josh. Hudson. Intended to fight another *cross* with S. Byrne: was detected, and again turned out of the ring. Re-admitted; was matched to fight S. Byrne, and offered to sell his fight for 500*l.*, but demanding his money beforehand, was refused, but not exposed. Several times imprisoned for deserting his wife and leaving her on the parish. Now keeps a tavern in Liverpool, and is a man of property.

• **WESTERN, GEORGE.** The captain of the Whitechapel gang of thieves. Transported for a street robbery. Fought Ab. Belasco, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS, —. Hung at Newgate for burking the Italian boy. A body-snatcher by trade, but a patron and ally of the ring; a better, backer, and general agent for pugilists.

To these we may add the names of Thompson and Yandell. The former fought an Irishman, and, being able to beat his man, the Fancy, or Irish party of the Fancy, broke into the ring, and kicked Thompson so violently, and struck him such blows on the back of the head with bludgeons, that he died. Yandell fought an Irishman at Wingfield, won the fight, and received the stake-money. A short time after he was brought home with his head beaten to pieces with bludgeons, and he could merely mutter the word "fight" indistinctly before he died. There are scores of similar proofs of "the manly spirit" promoted by prize-fighting.

We have thus gone through, as succinctly as possible, a list of a few of the most notorious prize-fighters and prize-fights; and our readers must agree with us, that such a mass of vice, crime, misery, and punishment, is unequalled in any other class of persons. Let any man of common sense or ordinary experience ask himself how it could be possible to expect *fair fighting*, honourable dealing, or *manly courage* in a gang of such wretches, consisting, as we have before observed, almost exclusively of every denomination of criminal, from the atrocious murderer,—the Thurtells, the Bishops, the Harrises, and the Williamses,—from the murderers of women and children, to the petty thief and strolling pickpocket. In 1831 alone, twelve notorious members of the ring were convicted of offences in London, besides the convictions in the country, and those both in London and in the country which it is difficult to detect on account of the frequent changes of names.

Let us briefly allude to a singular perversion of law and reason on the part of magistrates with respect to prize-fights. If a man—gentleman or poor-man—complain at a police-office of having been robbed or maltreated as a spectator at a prize-fight, the magistrates refuse him redress on the ground of his having himself been guilty of a breach of the peace, or misdemeanour, by being present at the exhibition. If this reasoning be just, if a prize-fight be so thoroughly illegal that merely being a spectator deprives a person of all protection of the law against notorious pickpockets and ruffianly highwaymen, *à fortiori* it is the imperative duty of the magistrates to abate the nuisance and punish the ringleaders and most notorious accessories; but so far from their doing this, magistrates have been known to connive at such brutal exhibitions, or even to patronize them by their presence; whilst what are called Bow-street officers are the open aiders, abettors, friends, and patrons of the pugilists. If we mistake not, Sir John Sebright, a deservedly respected gentleman, was in the commission of the peace when he gave permission to Gully and Gregson to fight their battle in his park in Hertfordshire.

But who are the great patrons of the ring? The keepers of receiving-houses, like Ikey Solomons; the landlords of flash-houses, like that in — street, Strand, or the — in Whitechapel, with the clubs of thieves, swell and common, at each of them; the former being always ready with 100*l.* and the other with 50*l.* to get up any fight of a cha-

racter to attract a crowd sufficiently numerous and respectable for a thieves' harvest. Then we have the notorious keeper of a pandæmonium opposite Drury-lane, and an equally notorious keeper of another pandæmonium in Piccadilly,—scenes of the orgies of refuse strumpets, who, unnoticed at theatres, resort to these places to meet their black-legs, bullies, and swindlers, or the few intoxicated gentlemen that may be duped in those places. To these we may add the keeper of a resort of thieves and low or late prostitutes near Covent Garden, whose name appears perpetually in the police reports of Bow-street. Such are the patrons of the manly sport of prize-fighting.

We have now said enough of the general system of stage or prize-fights. We purpose, on a future occasion, to give the *coup-de-grâce* to the atrocious and unmanly system, by showing the cur-like poltroonery which these wretches display in their private quarrels; the treachery, even to poisoning, practised between seconds and principals in fights; and the whole system of *crossing*, by which the ring and the patrons of the ring cheat the amateurs and public, and afterwards cheat each other, in despite of the old English Hockley-in-the-Hole maxim, that “Dog won't eat dog.” Greatly will the higher classes of sporting men be surprised, when they know the secrets of the *crosses* by which they have been swindled, and which they were foolish enough to confide in as fair and honourable fights. With respect to the utility of the ring as a seminary of manly courage, let any colonel of a regiment or captain of a ship say if he ever knew a soldier or sailor from the ring connexion that was not utterly worthless. Shaw, the Life Guardsman, may be cited as an exception. We do not plead the old adage, “*exceptio probat regulam*,” but we could show that Shaw was urged into the ring by a sporting character against his own more manly feeling. However strongly we may be disposed to recommend athletic exercises in the navy and army, it is not from such a school that we desire to see those services recruited. We ourselves are ardent lovers of field-sports, and would most cordially promote manly and invigorating exercises amongst all ranks of our countrymen, as the most natural, exciting, and effectual mode of combining the *mens sana in corpore sano*. We highly approve, for instance, of the principle held out in the following notice, which we trust may, under proper regulation, be carried into extensive practice:—

“It is in the contemplation of several gentlemen in Birmingham to provide ground, as near the centre of the town as possible, for the recreation of all classes of the inhabitants in the games of cricket, rackets, quoits, and such other games as may conduce to health and amusement. The plan is patronized by Earl Denbigh, Earl Dartmouth, Earl Howe, &c.”

The practice of prize-fighting, with its concomitant demoralization and debasement, is a disgrace to the British nation, and should be “reformed.”

P. G. H.

A CRUISE OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

"A cruiser, lads, is now my lot ;
 A well-built sea-boat, trim and tight :
 While in the locker there's a shot,
 They'll find us ready, day and night."—OLD SONG.

"Six o'clock, Sir," said one of the deputed officers of a revenue cruiser, sliding back a door, taking off his hat, and popping his head into a cabin about four feet square. Not obtaining an answer, he repeated, "Six o'clock, Sir." The only response was a loud snore. 'You was keeping it up last night, I think,' growled the boatswain, whose duty it was, as officer of the watch, to report the hour. Still no answer. "It's six o'clock," was once more repeated, in a louder tone, the boatswain at the same time venturing to shake the person he was so solicitous to make acquainted with the exact hour, and who was buried under a mass of clothes, in a sort of box six feet by two, usually denominated a standing bed-place. "What!" exclaimed the officer, extricating his head from the bed-clothes; "what's the row—the ship on fire?" "No, Sir, no; it's six o'clock; we have got all the water on board; and the commander has sent off word, he wishes you to weigh with the last of the flood, heave-to off the mouth of the harbour, and send a boat for him after breakfast."

"O, very well, Mr. Spunyarn. What sort of a morning is it? how's the wind?"

"Fine morning, Sir! the wind's about nor'-west-and-by-west—a little westerly."

"Wash decks, then, Mr. Spunyarn, and send my boy here."

"Ay, ay, Sir."

The door was shut, and the boatswain was heard vociferating, "Here, you mad Jack!—send Mad Jack aft here—the mate wants him."

The mate, who had been so unceremoniously disturbed, appeared reluctant to leave the comfortable berth he was in, for he turned on the other side, pulled the clothes nearly over his head, and made every preparation for another snooze, which was hardly performed, before the boy Harris, or, as he was usually denominated by the ship's company, "Mad Jack," made his appearance.

"Do you want me, Sir?"

"Yes; see my clothes brushed, and get all ready for me to turn out."

"Ay, ay, Sir."

After the usual time bestowed upon the necessary ablutions, &c. the chief mate of the "Lovely" revenue cruiser ascended the deck with his thumbs in his jacket pockets—walked aft, looked at the vane at the mast-head, then at the compass, and paraded the deck as stiff as a midshipman acting for the time being as commanding-officer.

"Send the hands aft, Mr. Spunyarn, to loose the mainsail." The tyers were speedily cast off, and the sail adrift.

"Man the main and peak halyards;—away aloft, and ride them down."

In an instant a dozen of the men and boys were at the mast-head, catching hold of the running part of the halyards, hanging by their hands, descending by their weight, and hoisting the sail much quicker than by any other means.

"Belay that," said the mate, when the sail was properly set. "Heave short, Mr. Spunyarn,—keep a range of the cable on deck. Here, you cook! where's Scaldings, the cook? let him take down the chain. How does the cable grow, Mr. Spunyarn?"

"Two points on the starboard bow, Sir."

"Port your helm, Mr. Blowhard."

"Hard-a-port, Sir," exclaimed the gunner, who was at the helm.

"Heave away, lads!"

"She's short, Sir," bawled the boatswain.

"Very well, Mr. Spunyarn; man the jib and fore halyards—hoist away—keep the starboard fore-sheet to windward."

The handspikes were again manned, and in a few minutes the anchor was at the bows, catted and fished.

"Heave down the bob-stay—there, belay that—all hands sweat up the jib."

On board a well-disciplined man-of-war, no person except the officers is allowed to speak during the performance of the various evolutions. When a great many men are employed together, a fifer or a fiddler usually plays some of their favourite tunes; and it is quite delightful to see the glee with which Jack will "stamp and go," keeping exact time to "Jack's the lad," or the "College Hornpipe." On board a revenue cruiser, for want of music, it is customary for one of the men to give them a song, which makes the crew unite their strength, and pull together. The following is a specimen of this species of composition:

O, haul pulley, yoe.

[*Chorus, piano.*]

Cheerly men,

O long and strong, yoe, O.

Cheerly men.

O, yoe, and with a will,

Cheerly men.

[*Grand Chorus, forte.*]

Cheerly, cheerly, cheerly, O.

A long haul for widow Skinner,

Cheerly men.

Kiss her well before dinner,

Cheerly men.

At her, boys, and win her,

Cheerly men.

Cheerly, cheerly, cheerly, O.

A strong pull for Mrs. Bell,

Cheerly men.

Who likes a lark right well,

Cheerly men.

And, what's more, will never tell,

Cheerly men.

Cheerly, cheerly, cheerly, O.

O haul and split the blocks,

Cheerly men.

O haul and stretch her luff,

Cheerly men.

Young Lovelies, sweat her up,

Cheerly men.

Cheerly, cheerly, cheerly, O.

For time out of mind this song has been attached to revenue cutters, and sometimes the burden is not celebrated for its decency.

By the time these operations were completed, the "Lovely" had cleared the harbour's mouth, and was laying-to with the fore-sheet to windward, the white galley despatched for the commander, and the chief mate sitting down to a broiled haddock and coffee, and, if you may judge by the quantity devoured, he made a tolerably good breakfast.

I shall take this opportunity of introducing to my readers the personages who composed the officers of the "Lovely," beginning, as in duty bound, with the commander, a lieutenant of twenty years' standing, a gentlemanly man, and a good sailor. If every man had his desert, our lieutenant would long ago have commanded a vessel, where he would have had a better opportunity of displaying his abilities than in a revenue cruiser.

The chief mate, Mr. Mainboom, had been sixteen years a midshipman and mate, and, if he behaved himself with propriety, had the chance of remaining a mate sixteen years more, for in these "piping times of peace" he had not sufficient interest to obtain the long-wished for "bit of parchment." Like many others who had served in the war, the height of his ambition was to get his commission, go on shore, and marry; but as he was disappointed in the first, he was resolved not to be so in the last, for, on being paid off from the *Goliah*, he fell desperately in love with a young lady, possessing a good person and a sweet temper, but nothing to find her mess. This was a great drawback to poor Mainboom; not that he ever thought of money, but the lady's parents were so cruel as to deny their consent until there was a chance of their daughter's being enabled to exist, for they had lived long enough in the world to know that even love might die of starvation. Mainboom heroically waited four years, in the daily expectation of receiving his commission, or, as he expressed it, his "bit of parchment;" his patience then became exhausted, and he succeeded, by dint of great persuasion, in inducing his dear "Poll" to tie that knot which so indissolubly Siameses two persons into one.

Mainboom was generally considered a good sailor, rather *brusque* in his manner; but he had a great fault in peace, which in war time was thought necessary to the being a smart officer, that is, he now and then made use of a hearty oath. To do him justice, it was but seldom he indulged in this ungentlemanly propensity; but as long habits are not easily eradicated, Mainboom found great difficulty in breaking himself of the practice, and the only method he thought likely to succeed was to substitute an expression not so offensive as the generality of those he was in the habit of using; and, upon occasions when his passion got the better of his judgment, his favourite exclamation was, "By all the veins of my heart!"

The commander upon several occasions had spoken to Mainboom, when he had, in his zeal for the service, uttered an oath not the most becoming a gentleman.

"I wonder, Mr. Mainboom, you can make use of such expressions; recollect the men have feelings, and I am sure you would be the first to resent any such attack on yourself."

"I beg pardon, Sir! I was not aware of it; but the fellows won't

move—they are as lazy as Mahon soldiers, Sir ; they stir up my bile, and nothing settles it so soon as a good swear : but, Sir, by all the veins of my heart, being a family man, I'll leave it off."

Mainboom was a real good fellow ; generous and hospitable, as far as his scanty means would allow. He was proud of his wife, and prouder of his three children, who, to do the lady justice, were always the picture of neatness, and exceedingly well behaved.

The next on the list was the boatswain, Mr. Spun yarn (let me here remark, that all the deputed officers of a revenue cruiser, which consist of the second mate, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, and steward, are entitled to be called Mr., a distinction never applied to the common seamen.) Mr. Spun yarn, the boatswain, was a complete rough-knot, having a voice something like that of a regular gin-drinking cad of a hackney-coach stand : he had formerly been a boatswain's mate in the navy, but immediately after the war he entered the revenue service, and ultimately obtained his present rank.

We now come to Mr. John Blowhard, the gunner, who was about four feet five inches high, of extraordinary width, and very much resembling a hogshead placed upon two butter firkins. His head, or, as he usually denominated it, "his pimple," was a complete round ball sunk between his broad shoulders ; his face the counterpart of an Esquimaux, and nearly of the same colour, his eyes dark and penetrating, his nose flat, and his mouth unusually wide, with a brown stream constantly running at each corner, occasioned by the immense quantity of tobacco he was in the habit of chewing, indeed I may say of eating, for when he was particularly anxious or got "blown up" (to use his own expression) by his superiors, you would see his lower jaw in constant motion, chewing the tobacco as if his very life depended upon the quantity he could masticate.

Old John, as he was invariably called by the ship's company, had been thirty-five years in the service, and was so well known by his oddities, and so liked for his good qualities that whenever a boat came alongside, from the officer downwards, the first inquiry was for old John ; who, like many other very good sailors, thought that when he was on shore, he was at perfect liberty to indulge in his favorite pot of swipes, provided he kept himself sober at sea. Unfortunately, old John found getting drunk an easy task, but to get sober exceedingly difficult : the first occupied a few hours, the second many days. Upon one occasion he had not recovered from his debauch on shore, when the inspecting commander came on board to muster the ship's company ; on Blowhard's name being called, the commander of the cutter saw the state he was in, and feeling exceedingly annoyed that the discipline of his ship should be called in question, said sharply to the old man, "I'm looking at you, Mr. Blowhard ; I'm looking at you."

"I see you are, and dom'd hard to," was the reply.

"You are drunk, Sir ; you are too fond of that cider."

"No ; I ha'n't tasted a drop of cider this week."

"But you have beer."

"Why, I can't say but what I hae had a pot o' swipes ; but that won't do a fellow any harm."

Here the inspecting commander interfered, which was too much for old John, who shoved out his lips, and chewed his tobacco until he

could bear it no longer, for he exclaimed, "You may as well jaw a fellow one at a time, I think; for I can't stand both on ye." Although the officers were inclined to laugh at the oddity of his character, yet the discipline of the vessel was to be considered, and Mr. Blowhard was sent below in sad disgrace. The next morning he ventured on deck, perfectly sober, intending to ask forgiveness; but his courage failed, for there he stood, with his hat in his hand, the picture of despair, not even chewing his tobacco.

"Well, Mr. Blowhard," said the commander, "what do you want?"

"Why, Sir, you won't kick a fellow adrift altogether, will you?"

"Do what, Mr. Blowhard?"

"You won't kick a fellow adrift, will ye? I had but one pot o' beer, and that couldn't hurt a fellow."

"Mr. Blowhard, you were yesterday in a beastly state of intoxication; how am I to expect the men to keep sober when so bad an example is set by the officers? I cannot look over it. Go below, Sir!"

"Why, Sir, you are very hard. It isn't so aboard other cutters: if a fellow does get a drop there, nobody notices it; but here, such a row is kicked up."

"Go below, Sir! I shall report you. My officers must not set so bad an example."

Old John prepared to obey, looking most miserable. At this moment the whole ship's company came aft in a body to ask forgiveness for their favourite. Such an appeal was not to be resisted, and the commander was glad of an opportunity to pardon the fault.

Old John prided himself upon having the best watch, the best glass, and the best stick in the cutter. The watch was usually placed in an old shoe, curiously painted, and nailed to one of the beams in the galley, where it regulated the time of the cutter, and nobody ventured to dispute its authority. The glass was at the disposal of the ship's company, provided they carefully stowed it away at night in the place appointed for it. The stick, contrary to all general rules, was laid up in ordinary when at sea, and only brought forth when its master went on shore. Old John was very obstinate, and a little deaf, which induced him to talk so loud, that his voice was heard above all the others on deck. During his watch he was always employed: nothing was suffered to be out of place; but everything must be exactly done as he wished it, or it would not have been done right. "Here, you rat," addressing one of the boys, whom he had a great antipathy to see remain idle an instant,— "Here, you rat, clear away the signal halyards; don't you see they are foul? why don't you make use of your pimple, young'un? Come aft here, and haul taut them reef-pendants, and coil the ropes down, 'cause I don't want to be jawed when the commander comes on deck. Why, dem it, you sprats, do you see where you are steering to? you have got the marks on for the shag-stone! Luff, and bring her to the wind."

"Why, John," replied the man at the helm, "I can see the marks a'n't on yet."

"But I tell you they are. I want no b——y rows in my watch; don't you see Bob Short's house just coming on with the Old Church, and them be my marks?"

"Those are your marks, John; but the chart tells you that——"

"No, the chart never tells me."

"But the chart will tell you that——"

"How can that be? the chart don't speak, and I can't read, and how can the chart tell me? I ha'e been thirty-five years in the service, and them have always been my marks." Such was old John.

"Attend the side, get a rope for the boat," said Mainboom, as he stepped on deck to receive his commander; who desired him to make sail to the westward, and then descended to his cabin.

"Put the helm up, Mr. Blowhard."

"Hard up, Sir."

"Let draw the fore-sheet;" which being done, the Lovely

————— walked the waters as a thing of life,
And seem'd to dare the elements to strife.

No person, except those who have experienced it, can imagine the monotony of continually cruising on the same coast: every headland, rock, bay, or creek, become so familiar, that little interest is created in the variety of their appearance. Reading is the only resource of the officers that are so employed; and yet the necessary attention to the vessel prevents the possibility of their reading books which require much study or attention. A game of chess, or a hit at backgammon, may serve to while away an hour with the commander and mate, should they happen to be on friendly terms, which, I am sorry to say, is not always the case. Such a character as old John, when you could get him to tell one of his yarns, was a great treat; but this was a difficult task, as the service does not allow of anything like familiarity with inferior officers; and indeed it required great care to draw him into anything like a connected story.

"She's laying down to it, Mr. Blowhard," observed Mainboom, watching the Lovely as she heeled to the breeze.

"Do you call this laying down?" replied Blowhard. "Why I've been in a cutter when we have been carrying on so long, that seven of her ratlins were under water."

"What, Mr. Blowhard, seven of her ratlins? why she must have been on her beam-ends! Where did this happen?"

"Happen? why off Beachy Head, in the old Stag, when we were cracking on under a third reefed mainsail, fourth jib, and reefed foresail, in chase of two French privateers."

"How long ago was this?"

"Let me see; it must have been about 1804 or 1805. We were laying-to off Beachy Head, when about two o'clock in the afternoon, the wind blowing strong from the sou'-west, we saw two lugger privateers board a brig to windward, and then all three make sail for the French coast. Our mate, who was at that time commanding officer, as the captain was ashore with a boat's crew, said, 'Now, la's, we must try and recapture that 'ere brig.' We lay quiet enough for some time, as they were all coming down on us, until the brig was some distance from the luggers, then we made sail; but the luggers soon spied us, and I be don'd if they didn't give chase to us. 'My eyes!' said the mate, 'do you see that? Clear away for action, or by G— we shall be taken by those Frenchmen!' Our boarding nettings were up fore and aft in a crack, and all our guns were loaded with grape and canister up to the muzzle. We then hauled our wind, which brought the

small lugger on our lee-bow, and the large one on our weather-quarter. At this time it was about ten o'clock, but moonlight, so that we could see the large lugger's decks full of people; there they were as thick as bees, all ready to board us: when she got near us, not farder off than that 'ere boat, our mate says, 'Now, lads, keep your weather eyes to windward, and stand by to fire the two double-fortified four and Old Sal; now then, luff right across her bows, and fire when I tell you.—Let fly!' says the mate; and so we did; Old Sal giving them such a dose as they hadn't had form any a day;—it would ha'e done your heart good to have heard the chattering and jabbering among the Frenchmen. Dom the word could we understand; but they didn't trouble us any more; so away we went arter the small lugger, our mate swearing he'd run her down, if he could come up with her; but we could not. We chased her until daylight, and then they run her ashore under the batteries at Dieppe; but we hadn't done wi' her, for we stood close in and fired seven guns right into her."

"But, Mr. Blowhard, what became of the battery all this time?"

"O, I'm dom'd if I know, except they had had a drop overnight, and hadn't turned out. Howsomdever, they never fired a shot at us."

"And was this all you did?"

"All! and I think enough too; but it wasn't all: for arter we stood out for some time, the man at the mast-head sung out 'A strange sail!' and presently arter, 'Two strange sail!' This was the other lugger with the brig in tow, making all sail for the French coast. 'Now, my lads, at 'em again,' said the mate; but the Frenchman didn't want such another dose as Old Sal had given her; so she cast the brig off, and run for it. I went in the boat that boarded the brig, pulling the bow oar, for I wan't an officer then; we didn't find a soul on board the brig but the owner, whom the Frenchmen had half killed. She was called the Paddy of Cork, bound to Lunnun. She had a great quantity of fowls on board. What a blow out the Frenchmen were determined to have that day, if we hadn't disturbed them, for I'm dom'd if they hadn't cut the heads off all the fowls, and there the poor things were running about the decks cutting as many capers as a parched pea in a frying-pan!"

"Is this all your yarn?"

"All! and I think it enough too; but it a'n't all; for the mate chased the other lugger, and drove her ashore too: we jarned arterwards by the cartel that they were both lost."

"Now that is all I suppose, Mr. Blowhard?"

"All! and enough too; but it a'n't all, for the worst part is to come; for we fell in with a man-of-war cutter, who claimed our prize, and took her from us, as we had no business, being a revenue cruiser, to go in the way of privateers."

The commander's appearance on deck put an end to old John's yarn.

"Well, Mainboom," said the commander, "how did you leave Mrs. Mainboom and the little ones?"

"Quite well, I thank you, Sir. Have you heard any news?"

"Yes: the Racchorse has taken a fine prize; two hundred tubs and four men. Some people are so lucky! Why, I think it is eight years since this vessel took anything; and yet I am sure we keep a good look-out. We will try our luck in the offing at day-light; we may pick up something."

"I wish we could, Sir; for by all the veins in my heart, being a family man, it really would be very acceptable."

"I have been thinking, Mainboom," continued the commander, "that it might be worth while to try an experiment to-night; that is, as soon as it is dark, we will put the Lovely in disguise, and stand into the offing. At any rate it can do no harm."

"I perfectly agree with you, Sir; and think the experiment well worth the trial."

Accordingly, when the night had closed in, the Lovely was deprived of her rakish appearance; a temporary painted piece of canvass, with a number on it, was placed on each side of her bows; another piece, with the same number, was stitched to the mainsail; and a flag half white and red was hoisted at the mast-head. When the commander had gained a sufficient offing, the Lovely was hove-to, with the tack of the mainsail triced up; and there she lay, waiting for daylight, the exact representative of a pilot vessel, but ready to pounce upon her prey at a moment's notice. It was nearly midnight before these operations were completed. The commander then turned in, leaving orders to be called half an hour before daylight.

It was old John's middle watch; and he came on deck at twelve, yawning and not half awake. He first cast his eyes round the horizon, then at the mast-head: "Why those young uns haven't hoisted the bob" (a large vane used at night). "There's nothing done in this here craft without I do it. Here, you Cheeks," calling one of the boys, "where's the bob? who can see how the wind is with that new-fangled thing?"

"What do you want with the bob?" croaked the boatswain; "don't you see the pilot-flag at the mast-head?"

"I didn't see it," answered John, yawning. "I couldn't get a wink of sleep all the first watch, for those thieves of bugs—I'm doin'd if there a'n't one now!" and he slapped his hand with great force upon his thigh. "I've done for that fellow, howsomdever. I say, Joe, what orders have you got?"

"Let her lay as she is, and call the captain just before day-light."

"Ay, ay. I hope you'll get more sleep than I did, for those thieves of bugs wouldn't let a fellow close his eyes. I say, Bill, did you ever know such varmint as they are? They don't care where they go to. I found one t'other morning in the seam of my jacket: how the beggar came there is more than I can tell."

"I tell you what," said the boatswain, "I wish you'd be a little smarter in relieving the deck; 'tis half-past twelve now."

"That I'm sure it a'n't; 'tis but just twelve by my watch in the shoe."

"What signifies what such an old turnip as your's says!—has stood at twelve this last hour."

"An old turnip!" said the indignant John; "there a'n't a better watch in the craft. I've had it these five and thirty years, and I think I ought to know whether it's a good un. Stop a minute; I'll show the time."

Old John hurried down the ladder, and brought the watch to the binnacle light. The boatswain chuckled, when he found the hands steadily remaining at midnight, "There! I told you so."

"I don't see how that can be," said Blowhard, putting the watch to his ear. "She don't go.—O, I see how it is: I forgot to wind her up; and yet I'm pretty certain I did though." The key was applied, but there appeared a difficulty in moving it. The man at the helm stuffed his fingers into his mouth to prevent laughing, and the boatswain almost expended his nether lip in attempting to do the same. "What the devil is the matter?" said old John, looking quite serious: "I can't move the key." Presently, by a violent effort it turned, and something was heard grinding within; the chain broke, and the watch ran down with great violence.

"'Tis done for now," growled Blowhard, taking off the outer case, and applying his thumb nail to the inner one. "The devil must be in the watch!" he again exclaimed, as he forced it open.—"Wheugh!—What a smell! and look here," showing his fingers stained with blood. Old John stood for a moment lost in astonishment; at length he bawled out, "Those thieves of bugs! I'm dom'd if they a'n't got inside my watch!"

The boatswain could no longer resist, but broke out into a loud laugh; the man at the helm roared, and the ship's company, who had contrived the joke, and who had been slyly watching the scene, put their heads up the hatchway, and laughed so loud and so long, that the commander and mate, hearing such an unusual noise, rushed on deck *en chemise*. "What is all this noise about?" said the commander, addressing Blowhard, who stood lost in astonishment, with the bleeding watch still in his hands; "What is all this noise about, Sir? Why don't you speak?"

"Why, Sir, those thieves of bug!—"

"What of the bugs?" said the commander, in an exceedingly angry tone.

"Those thieves of bugs,"

- "By all the veins of my heart," said Mainboom, "you deserve three dozen for this; and if I had you on board a man-of-war you should have it."

"What of the bugs?" said the commander, still more angrily.

"Only look here, Sir," said Blowhard, in a very pitiful tone. "Look here, Sir," at the same time shoving his hands into the light emitted from the binnacle; "the thieves of bugs have got through the case of my watch, and are ground to death by the wheels."

Neither the commander's nor mate's risible muscles could resist this appeal, and they involuntarily joined in a hearty laugh at poor old John's expense. However, order was soon restored; but nobody to this day can convince old John that a trick was played on him. He always declared it was quite astounding to him how the thieves could get through the case of his watch.

At the dawn of day a small lugger was discovered, laying at hull, that is, with all her sails lowered down, on the lee-bow of the *Lovely*.

"There's something suspicious," said Mainboom to the commander.

"Yes; I think we have them this time. She seems very deep."

"Shall we make sail for her?"

"No, no, Mainboom: I have had too much to do with smugglers for that. It is evident our disguise has answered this time; however, we will edge away towards her, and get as close to her as we can."

Desire all hands to go below, that they may not see too many on deck ; for if she discovers us, her goods will be thrown overboard, and we shall get nothing for our pains."

The cutter was edging down towards the lugger; but as it became lighter, a man with a glass was observed attentively watching the movements of the *Lovely*.

"They do not know what to make of us—but see, they won't trust us, for up go the lugs—send the hands on deck to make sail."

In a short time the *Lovely*, with all sail set, was spurning the waves from her bows, ploughing the deep as if she felt an equal ardour in the chase with those on board.

"No higher—keep her clean full. We come up with her, *Mainboom*—see all ready to set the square-sail—now bear a-hand, boys—she will try us before the wind before she has done with us. The breeze freshens—luff—luff to the breeze—well done, *Lovely*! Hoist the ensign and pennant—have muskets ready—keep a good look-out, *Mr. Mainboom*, that she does not throw away."

"Ay, ay, Sir."

The poor little lugger was observed to be carrying on, almost burying herself in the sea.

"She's keeping away, Sir," said *Mainboom*.

"Put the helm up—ease off the main-sheet—up with the square-sail."

The excitement was so great, that it was astonishing to see with what alacrity these orders were obeyed.

"We are coming up with her fast," said *Mainboom*.

"Very well ; keep your eye on her that she does not throw away."

The commander had hardly spoken the words, before the crew of the lugger was observed throwing the tubs of contraband spirits overboard, which floated quietly by the side of the *Lovely*.

"Hoist the boats out." The order was hardly given before they were in the water.

"Shove off," said the commander.

"Ay, ay, Sir," vociferated *Blowhard*, rushing on deck half undressed, "dom'd if we a'n't among 'em now—here, hold on my watch," quite unconsciously forcing it into the hands of the commander, and he jumped into the boat with an alacrity which astonished all hands. *Mainboom* did the same into the other, and they were soon observed rescuing the tubs from the watery grave assigned them.

"Port!" said the commander.

"Port 'tis, Sir," answered the man at the helm.

"Stand by to take in the square-sail—lower away—haul aft the main-sheet—bring her to the wind."

The lugger having already performed these operations, was doubling like a hare pursued by the dogs, until she almost arrived at the spot she started from—trying the cutter on every point of sailing, she, as a last resource, got out her sweeps, the men pulling with desperation. The crew evidently consisted of four Frenchmen and one Englishman, who was at the helm.

"Are the muskets ready?—fire at her!" and the balls flew about the heads of the unfortunate smugglers, who, nothing daunted, continued their exertions in a manner worthy a better cause.

The *Lovely* gained on the lugger every minute, and her crew kept

up an incessant fire with the muskets. Still the lugger would not yield : the Englishman, as hope failed him, urged the Frenchmen to greater exertion, at first by loud cheers of bravado, then by threats ; for he was observed to seize the tiller, and stand in such a position as if he would annihilate them at one blow ; again he would cheer, and then assist the man that was nearest to him, by shoving his oar ; at last, in a fit of desperation, he with the tiller struck the unfortunate Frenchman so violent a blow, that it knocked him off his seat, and loosened the oar from his grasp, which quietly floated on the water, and created such confusion in the lugger, that the crew ceased to pull, and allowed the Lovely to run alongside. The Frenchmen had sunk down into the bottom of the boat, completely exhausted by fatigue and fright ; the Englishman alone stood erect, with his arm still uplifted, threatening the unfortunate wretch that lay bleeding at his feet, the perspiration pouring from his brow, and his countenance the very picture of savage despair.

"So, Sir!" said the commander, addressing the Englishman as he stepped on board the Lovely, "we have got you at last. I have been looking out for you for some time."

"I dare say you have ; and you shouldn't have had me now if those French thieves had but pulled. But you can't touch us, we have nothing in her."

"Can't we, though?" said old John, coming on board on the other side, "I know better than that, for I've picked up a boat-load of the real stuff—all spirits of brandy."

"How do you know that, Mr. Blowhard?" said the commander.

"O, Sir, leave me alone ; this little here thing told me all about it. I never goes to work without my tools," at the same time producing a gimblet. "I spiled one of the tubs, and prime stuff it is."

"How dare you, Sir, do any thing of the sort without my leave?"

"How am I to swear at the trial that it was spirits I picked up, if I never tasted it?"

"How many tubs have we altogether, Mr. Mainboom?"

"One hundred and fifty, Sir ; and, by all the veins in my heart, being a family man, I think we have made a tolerable morning's work of it."

"Note every circumstance in the log, Mr. Mainboom, with the exact time. What o'clock is it?"

"I'll tell you, Sir," said old John, fumbling for his watch. "No, I hav'n't got it! see, young un, if it an't in the shoe?"

"No, John, 'tant there."

"Then I'm dom'd but I have lost it overboard. I wouldn't lose that watch for all my prize money. I say, has nobody got my watch?"

"Is this your's?" said the commander, after he had enjoyed old John's distress.

"Thank ye, Sir."

"I do not think it goes, Mr. Blowhard, and what are these stains?"

"O, I forgot the dom'd thieves of bugs ; the varmint, to get through glass, case, and all."

The Lovely returned to port with her prize ; the commander was congratulated by his friends ; the mate declared, "by all the veins in his heart," Mrs. Mainboom and little ones should each have a new

dress; and old John was so elated at the success of the morning, that he stole off to a public-house, where he boasted of his agility, chewed his tobacco, and drank his favourite swipes to such an excess, that, according to his own account, there was not such another hero in the world. His messmates, after a long search, found him and conveyed him home, thinking themselves particularly fortunate when they had succeeded in putting him to bed. About one o'clock in the morning, the whole house was disturbed by the cries of old John: no one could conceive what was the matter, but they made a simultaneous rush into his room, where they discovered his Bacchus-like figure, almost reduced to nudity, huddled into a large arm-chair, swearing bitterly, that the thieves of bugs had stolen the bed out of the room, for he'd be dom'd if he could find it; and nothing would convince him to the contrary, until he was forcibly carried and put into it.

R. B.

ADVENTURES OF AN OFFICER IN THE BRAZILIAN NAVY.

ADMIRAL Pinto Guedez, Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian squadron in the river Plate, during the hottest period of the contest between the empire of Brazil and the Argentine republic, resolved to dispatch a small squadron to Rio Negro, on the coast of Patagonia—a rendezvous of the Buenos Ayrean privateers, for which it was admirably calculated—to recapture the prizes they had taken, and destroy such of the armed vessels as were not worth bringing away. It consisted of two twenty-two gun corvettes, (the *Maçao* and *Duqueza de Guyaz**,) one brig-schooner with eight nine-pounders and a long twelve, and a beautiful little Yankee clipper, called the *Maria da Gloriat*, of four sixes and a long Tom. Inclusive of their crews, 260 English blue jackets and 80 black and white marines were draughted from the flag-ship, and other frigates. The command was given to Captain Shepherd of the *Piranga*, whom I accompanied as flag lieutenant. This force was considered ample to cope with any there was a probability of our encountering. It is true, advice had been received, that a double-banked frigate, a corvette, and brig, with a large quantity of ammunition and specie on board, were on their passage from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, having been made over by the Chilian government in part liquidation of a long-standing debt; but then intelligence soon after arrived, that these ships were all lost; and well I remember it, by this token—that Pinto Guedez put to sea with three frigates and some small craft to cruise for them; whether he imagined their object might be to assault the capitol and carry off the emperor, to whom he was under such infinite obligation for the title of Baron of the river Plate, which had recently been conferred on him, or whether (which I by no means infer to have been the

* Named after an illegitimate daughter of the emperor Don Pedro, by the Countess of Rio Seca, who, at the empress's death, was compelled to fly from Rio de Janeiro to avoid the fury of the populace.

† After her present Majesty the youthful Queen of Portugal.

case) he had no relish for a conflict, I shall not pretend to determine : but this I can truly say, that, inasmuch as the enemy was coming from the southward, he shaped his course in search of them to the northward. Shakspeare says, that " true valour lies in the mind." Now, if it does not lie anywhere else, no wonder if his Excellency possessed but little, seeing that his faculties were perpetually exercised in a political epistolary warfare with the French admiral on the station ; and duly appreciating that little, of course he was loth

" to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about."

However, as soon as he was informed of their melancholy fate—which was in part correct, for the *Isabella* frigate, Captain Cobbett, did indeed founder off the Cape with 400 men on board,* chiefly English—he returned to Monte Video perfectly satisfied with himself ; and, the more secretly to prosecute his future plans, retired to Maldonado, where his prolific brains gave birth to the project of an expedition to Patagonia, the disastrous results of which will be related in this narrative.

On the last day of February, 1827, we sailed from Maldonado, receiving and returning three cheers—I supposed by way of encouragement. For my own part, I could not divest myself of an almost incomprehensible feeling that we should be unsuccessful ; and truly my prognostic was verified by the event : but I anticipate. Favoured by a fair wind, we made Patagonia in a few days. It then came on to blow hard, with a thick fog, which compelled us to stand off and on for a day or two. When it cleared up, we came to at such a distance from the shore as to be indiscernible to the inhabitants ; whilst the little schooner stood close in and anchored under American colours, hoisting a west as a signal for the pilot. But, notwithstanding she had assumed the appearance of a merchantman, he was too wide awake to come out ; and this was unfortunate, as the one we had brought with us was only for the river, which the shoalness of the water and intricacy of the navigation, arising from numerous banks, that shift with every pompeiro, render exceedingly dangerous to enter. Nevertheless, on the following day, after sounding in various directions to ascertain, as accurately as circumstances permitted, the very narrow channel, we weighed and made sail for the mouth of the river, which was defended by a strong fort, in the following order :—The brig-schooner, from her light draught, took the lead to signalize the soundings—the *Maçao* astern of her—the *Duchess* of Guyaz next—and the *Maria da Gloria* brought up the rear. As soon as the brig was within gun-shot, the fort opened a brisk fire upon her, which rapidly nearing, she was not slow in returning ; the *Maçao*, with whom it was touch and go, as she here and there took the ground, nobly supported her ; and pouring in their broadsides within pistol-shot, passed the battery and dropped their anchors ; then, landing a body of English blue jackets, attacked and carried it sword in hand. This they accomplished without much loss or difficulty, as the Spaniards, after a feeble resistance, made off as fast as their legs could carry them. Well, but methinks I hear the reader say, " How is it you haven't said anything about the *Duchess*, as you call her, and the *Maria da Gloria* ?—doubtless they were detained in the performance of some splendid exploit ?" Would that I could •

declare it, but the very reverse was the case. Much surprise was created that Captain Shepherd had not taking his station after the brig; but let that pass. He was not *capaz*, as the Portuguese emphatically express it, which means that he was deficient in that bold and magnificent decision without which no brilliant enterprises can be executed; but as a just tribute to his memory, I must remark, that he was a thorough seaman, and of an excellent heart, as well as unblemished integrity. Instead, however, of steering in the *Maçao's* wake,* he entirely deviated from it, and, yawed her about in such a manner, that we were soon left far astern, and shortly back. I shall never forget the vexation of that moment—even the men were unable to suppress their excessive mortification at seeing the others blazing away, and being debarred joining in the fun, which to British seamen ever will be thought such. The shock, as we were going free with a fresh breeze, was very severe; and as we were quite ignorant of the position of the banks, no judgment could assist us—we could only be extricated by chance. In vain was the helm put first to starboard, then to port, as is usual in such a dilemma. We struck again, and this time unshipped the rudder. She was now of course unmanageable; and the great top weight—her taunt masts, with 250 hands on deck, running over from one side to the other as the ground-swell and action of the sails made her reel till the lower yard-arms were immersed, rendered our situation extremely hazardous. As soon, however, as the sails were clewed up, she became steadier, but the short white-topped seas, foaming and frothing with the increasing breeze, swept alongside, and hissing as if in scorn at so bungling and disgraceful a business, discharged themselves, with the most insulting indifference, bang over the hammock nettings, augmenting the confusion which prevailed. Every exertion was made to haul her off; and as she continued striking very heavily, some of the guns were launched overboard to ease her. But now black clouds began to skirt the horizon, and scuds to fly in quick succession, as if escaping from the anger of the growling thunder which faintly reached our ears—ominous indications of an approaching tempest; and the wind, freshening fast, increased the undulations of the white foaming seas, as in vast surges they uplifted the poor trembling ship, and, rolling on, left her again to sink down with quivering and convulsive shocks. No means were left untried, that art and nautical skill could suggest, to get her off, but without avail; and we therefore looked for preservation to the little schooner, which, from our first taking the ground, had hove to at a safe distance, watching with intense anxiety our vigorous but fruitless efforts. By this time some of the planks were started, and the lower deck completely afloat. The seas were making a regular breach over her fore-castle; and nothing now remained but to transport all hands as expeditiously as possible to the *Donna Maria*. Those aloft who had been sending down top-gallant yards and masts, and were now striking the top-masts, were hailed to come down; but at the same instant, before they could descend, a tremendous sea hove her ahead about three times her length, and plunged her down with a dreadful concussion, parting the fore and main stays. The masts, already enfeebled by the repeated shocks, tottered for a few seconds and then fell by the board with a terrible crash. Of nineteen hands aloft, only seven escaped unhurt; some leaped, others were precipitated, into the yawning

gulf, from which few were saved. Of those who fell on deck, one poor black fellow, a perfect resemblance to the uncouth Caliban, and a source of endless amusement to his shipmates,—a “*rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno*,”—after numerous involuntary somersets actually pitched with his buttocks on two iron belaying-pins between the main-bits, exhibiting in his features such a combination of the ludicrous, of agony, and wrath, foaming at the mouth with pain and passion, as the pencil of an Hogarth could alone delineate. Certain incisions were necessary to extricate him from his seat of torture, which being done, and the necessary applications administered, the torments he endured became less acute, and he was carefully lowered into one of the boats, sent to the schooner, and finally recovered, but only to meet with a more horrible death, the manner of which will be hereafter met with. While Captain Shepherd, the late commander of the *Duqueza*—and myself were huddled together on the poop eyeing the progress of the boats to and from the schooner, which was attended with great danger, the cook, unsolicited, came staggering along with a large dish full of belly timber, (as a merry, thoughtless youngster called it,) which he had deemed it expedient to preserve amidst the disasters of the day. I strongly suspected my little midgy of having a hand in it, especially as he had contrived to get hold of a bottle of champagne to wash it down with; be that as it may, he commenced stuffing himself with the most perfect composure and stoic indifference, plainly evincing that the gloomy scene around had not in the least dulled the edge either of his teeth or appetite.

In spite of all precaution, manifold were the visitations to the spirit-room. One miserable wretch, destitute of all moral courage, while endeavouring to clamber up the fore-scuttle, was washed overboard by the breakers, which lashed through her bows with a dismal noise, tearing asunder some portion of the groaning hull, and bearing it away as they receded, and again returned with savage and relentless fury; others were damning their eyes and limbs, and cursing their bad luck, at the same time refusing to go into the boats. “The west still glimmered with some streaks of day,” as Captain Shepherd with the officers, excepting the commander and his first lieutenant, prepared to quit the wreck in the pinnace with as many of the remaining crew as she could carry. Thirty or forty were left to be taken away by the next boats, and these were nearly all drunk. Every moment was precious, as the weather would soon preclude the possibility of making more trips, and the breakers now almost prevented the boats from approaching. On this, as on former occasions, there were some so nervous and alarmed, that instead of watching the heave of the sea and letting go the instant the boat shot up under the counter, they loosed their hold precisely at the moment a reaction took place, and were swallowed up in the chasm that was formed. We had not been long on board the schooner when the wind increased with great violence, creating such enormous breakers that a boat could hardly live. One of the two last which shoved off made a signal of distress, which the other, from her own perilous condition, was unable to attend to. We sent the only one which was not stove to her assistance, and it reached them just as she was sinking; but in returning she was struck by a heavy sea and capsized. We immediately wore and stood towards her, heaving over

hen-coops, grâtings, everything buoyant that came to hand, fastened to a rope's end. Some succeeded in grasping them, and were hauled on board, but the majority went down.

The day closed, and an awful night ensued. The pinnace, after being given up for lost, came alongside with the two officers who had been left to superintend the embarkation of the rest: unhappily they were all so inebriated as to be incapable of the least exertion, and were lying about half buried in the water in a state of insensibility. To save them was impossible: the former were obliged to heave the end of a coil to those in the boat, and, slipping the other in a bowline knot under their arms, throw themselves into the boiling breakers and swim for it. We were about 230 souls on board the schooner, and stowed away in the hold like pig-ballast; there was not more than a butt of water and very little provisions, as she had only returned from a cruise the day before we sailed, and was to be supplied from the Duqueza.

Embayed by the shoals, our ultimate safety was by no means certain for a long time; at length we gained a good offing, and breathed more freely when it was no longer precarious. The gale continued all the next day, and it was determined, (as the nearest friendly port was Monte Video,) should it not abate by the time the water was exhausted, to run her ashore on the most convenient spot; but this alternative was happily unnecessary, as it broke on the third day, and in the evening fell calm. On the morrow, at day-break, we run in under all sail, the sea was as smooth as glass, and hardly wind enough to fill the sails. Earnestly did we trust that some part of the wreck had held together, and that we should have the heartfelt gratification of rescuing those who had been so unavoidably abandoned; but on nearing the land, not a vestige of the ship—not a plank was to be seen floating. We could observe the Maçao's mast-heads over the land, and exchanged signals. To lighten the schooner, that she might run less risk in crossing the bar, we determined to land about two miles from the river. As there was but one boat, rafts were soon constructed, and it was necessary to convey a strong number at once, for we perceived troops of armed Gauchos riding along in order to oppose us. When all was ready we shoved off, towing the rafts on which were two hundred hands, each furnished with a musket and cutlass. It was not without emotion, ay, even affection, that I looked upon the saucy craft to which we owed our existence, while she lay, with her raking masts and elegant sheer, cocking up her pert nose and courtseying an adieu, as it were, as she gracefully rose and sank to the long in-shore swell, and I parted from her, with a hope that in a few hours at most we should be joined by her. The rafts were beached under a sharp volley from the Gauchos, but they permitted us to form and march off without further impediment than harassing our rear from behind the sand-hills. The beach was strewn with fragments of the late wreck; and mangled corpses were scattered along the strand, frightfully dismembered. We carried the bodies with us, and afterwards interred them. On reaching the banks of the river, a joyful welcome was given us by our friends in the Maçao and brig. The Maria da Gloria soon came in, and a consultation was then held on future operations. Some were of opinion, that as there was not water enough (nor would there be until spring-tide) for the corvette to be taken up, that a flag of truce should be sent in the schooner, with a proposition of some sort

to the Governor, and by that means ascertain the enemy's force : others, including Captain Shepherd, without deciding upon any plan, merely suggested, it would be as well to approach the town in the two schooners at all events. It was twenty-two miles up the river, and called *Rossa Senhora del Carmen*. Leaving the corvette with seventy or eighty hands on board, we proceeded within twelve miles of it and anchored ; here I was sent on shore with a foraging party to procure fresh provisions, in which service we were very successful, for upon entering an *Estancia*, which had been hastily abandoned on our approach, we there found several quarters of beef, and the quinta afforded an abundant supply of fruit and vegetables, amongst various kinds of which were grapes of a large size and delicious flavour. The wind shifting obliged us to continue at anchor, and the following day a flag of truce was forwarded by the governor to inquire our intentions, and negotiate for the prevention of further hostilities. They urged us to depart in peace, and any thing we stood in need of should be granted, if it could be procured. These proposals were, however, rejected ; and they left us with an assurance that they had the means of resistance. Captain S., at length, came to the resolution, as the wind would not allow of our ascending the river, to march over land to the town, and be guided in his future movements according to circumstances ; being persuaded, that if it should be found necessary to retire, no interruption or molestation would be offered.

The men were all landed after dusk, as many only as were absolutely required to work the guns being left on board ; for although at that moment perfectly ignorant of the naval force that might be brought against us, strange as it may seem, Captain S., without any just grounds for forming such a conclusion, entertained no apprehensions that an attack would be made during our absence ; and, by way of delusion to any who might be watching our motions in the daytime, handspikes were rigged with hats, jackets, and trousers, and stuck in the most conspicuous positions on deck. Inclusive of the black and white marines, we were nearly four hundred strong ; and in order to arrive in sight of the town by daybreak, commenced our march soon after midnight, the pilot acting as guide, from his local knowledge, obtained by a former residence in the country. Previous to our disembarkation, Shepherd had requested me to write, as he dictated, a sort of proclamation to the Governor and Junta, the purport of which was a summons to surrender : by compliance, property of a private description would be respected ; but, on the other hand, the town would be burnt. This pompous composition he took with him in his pocket. After a rather fatiguing march across the country, we entered a long, sinuous, and narrow lane, at a turn of which those in advance suddenly encountered two armed *Gauchos* on horseback. Startled at so unwelcome and unexpected a sight, there was ample time to have assured them no injury would be offered, and by detaining them prevent their giving an alarm. They would then unquestionably have remained, as an escape could hardly have appeared possible ; but the instant they came in view, an officer fired his pistol, and a dozen muskets were discharged, but neither of the men were wounded, although within ten paces ; for, as quick as lightning, they swung themselves under the horses' bellies, and, turning their heads, galloped off, hanging by one leg. At sunrise we attained the summit of a range of high hills, overlooking the town and

the river; on the latter, directly below us, lay the Chakabuca, a beautiful corvette of 22 guns, which accompanied the Isabella from Valparaiso, but was not lost, as had been reported, when that frigate foundered. There were besides a brig and brigantine well manned and armed, several prizes, and other vessels in a defensive position. Their position enabled them to sweep with their guns the plain which extended betwixt us and the citadel, which was garrisoned by a hundred soldiers, and a few pieces of cannon; its chief security consisted in being surrounded by a wall of considerable height. Three hundred Cavalry, composed of Gauchos well mounted, were drawn up before it; and the scarlet ponchos in which they were arrayed gave them a uniform and very imposing effect. The large Brazilian standard of silk was no sooner displayed, than the Chakabuca began to compliment us, and, having acquired the true range, in a very disagreeable manner. The black marines, as the first round shot cut the air a foot or two above their woolly heads, threw themselves simultaneously on their faces, and so remained until kicked up again by the blue jackets: but just as they endeavoured to assume a more soldier-like attitude, dismay and terror again seized them on seeing one of their corporals cut in two with a 12-pounder, and the nearest men to him, in addition to the splashing they received, were much injured by the pieces of a broken brandy bottle, which he brought to comfort himself with, and which now flew about on all sides. There was evidently not the slightest chance of our being able to carry the fort, so, after debating together, it was agreed to retreat, as the most judicious step, and get on board the schooners with all speed, for we now feared the enemy, being aware of their weak state, would take advantage of the favourable wind to run down and engage them. The drums and fifes struck up the British grenadiers, and Shepherd and myself walked at the head of the column; but directly the Cavalry perceived we were retiring, they pursued, and overtook us as we were passing where bushes and brambles precluded us from observing much regularity or order; then separating into small parties, and encircling us on every quarter, they kept up an incessant fire, which we were unable to return with any effect, for directly they discharged their carbines, off they galloped in the posture before described. Our loss was very severe. Shepherd was mortally wounded in the left eye, while leaning on my arm, and musing on the best way of disposing of the men. At this moment, my services being called for, I left him with strict charge to an officer to see him borne away, but unfortunately neglected to secure the manifesto; and during a charge of the cavalry, a few minutes after, as we emerged from the thickets into the open country, he was dropped and abandoned.

After being repulsed at two or three charges, (for the blue-jackets were firm as a rock when once formed into a square,) the enemy hovered on our flank, and occasionally feigned an intention to charge, in order to retard our progress. The day was intensely hot, and the plains we traversed arid as a desert; the guide too had lost his way, and was leading us in a diametrically opposite direction to that part of the river where the schooners lay. Our sufferings from thirst became excessive, and some of the wounded expired crying aloud for a drop of water to quench their burning lips. The enemy now brought up two light field-pieces, which produced great slaughter among us.

A flag of truce, with a summons to surrender, was at length despatched to us; and at the same time the Colonel of the Cavalry informed us, on the honour of a gentleman and that of his Government, that Captain Bynon (who commanded the *Chakabuca*, and was well known round the Horn as a gallant and dashing officer) had captured our schooners, after a desperate action, and had now gone down the river to attack the *Maçao*; we therefore delivered ourselves up as prisoners of war, and one of the most important articles of the capitulation was, that water should be immediately procured for us, which was complied with forthwith. The officers were permitted to retain their swords, but the men laid down their arms, forming in double file between two lines of the cavalry. Many were taken up before the *Gauchos* on their horses, myself among the number; and as no order was observed on our way to the town, the fellow lagged behind upon various pretences, and when in a secluded spot, demanded my watch and chain, having previously intimated, for the sake of convenience, I should give my handsome Highland claymore to a camarado. I complied with this very reasonable request, which, however, was but the parent of another, to wit, a diamond ring: this being a much-valued gift, I declined; thereupon he looked round, and, very significantly, drew his forefinger across his throat, but I was then too much excited and full of indignation to heed his threats; so, contenting himself with the few dollars in my pocket, he joined his party and recommended me to be silent. It was afterwards proved, beyond doubt, by a singular fatality, this same villain had found poor Shepherd, and cut his throat, through wanton barbarity, severing at the same time the fingers which had rings on them.

Three or four hours' ride brought us to the town, where we were received, as might have been expected, with loud shouts of exultation. They confined us in a wretched guard-room, where several military officers, taken in prizes, were also imprisoned. These shared their frugal supper with us, and the night was passed miserably enough.

I may here observe that the *Maçao* surrendered without firing a shot!! The French Captain, who defended his ship with great ability and resolution, was severely wounded; and had he been well seconded by the other, the result might have been different. As it was, they plundered us of every thing; and I was subsequently highly amused at meeting a fellow in one of my coats and a pair of trowsers, through which his arms and legs were protruded at the elbows of the one and knees of the other. Captain Bynon, who had served with Shepherd under Lord Cochrane, in South America, caused the body of his adversary to be buried where he fell, with military honours, and the flags of the shipping to be struck half mast. His conduct to the survivors was equally considerate, and uniformly calculated to reconcile any private animosities and sweeten any acridities.

During our sojourn here, we were daily visited by some of the respectable inhabitants. The population being very small, there were but a few possessing the means of contributing to our comfort;—those who did, vied with each other in unremitting attention. A resident Spanish merchant, and an English gentleman recently from Monte Video, gave us numerous proofs of their liberality and goodness of heart; although I have at this moment forgotten their names, the recollection of the be-

nefits I individually received will never be effaced from my memory. The number of prisoners was so great, in proportion to the garrison and population, that it was held advisable to send the officers twenty miles up the river, to prevent us from having any communication with the men, and concerting plans of escape. It was now the middle of summer, and right glad we were to leave a dungeon for the open air, and the comparative liberty we were to be granted at our future destination. The prospect, as we slowly pulled and sailed up the river in the decked boats, was charming; and I felt, in its full force, the sentiment of the poet,

“ Oh! give me but my hollow tree,
A crust of bread and liberty.”

Along the banks were luxuriant myrtles and evergreens, intermingled with loaded fruit trees, amongst which birds of various hues were caroling and shaking their glittering plumes merrily and playfully. Sometimes we passed beautiful little islands, that emitted an agreeable fragrance from the plants and wild flowers with which they were covered; and now and then a solitary Estancia (corresponding to a farm-house) was to be seen, embosomed in a cluster of trees. But although, in many instances, in South America the Estancias have an exterior air of neatness, that indicates the homely comfort within, and which, to our ears, the very name of farm-house implies, here they are, with one or two exceptions, little better than sheds, where the Gauchos reside who take care of the cattle. At one of these we took up our abode for the night. A bullock was slaughtered for our suppers, from which we helped ourselves to any part we pleased, and then, making fires under the wide-spreading trees, cooked it according to our peculiar tastes: nor was there wanting something more enlivening and exhilarating than the pure element to wash the “carne assada” down with. Some, under its cheering influence, forgetting they were deprived of the power to distinguish themselves for the rest of the war, and had lost all chance of promotion, sung their native songs for the amusement of the Gauchos, one of whom would alternately accompany his guitar with extempore doggrel stanzas, at times apostrophizing his sweetheart, then ridiculing in a witty strain some droll peculiarity in one of the company; this was sure to be loudly applauded, and replied to by an extra draught on their cachinnatory organs. Others, again, might be seen beguiling the time in relating the scenes of their early lives, the rules and discipline observed at the schools, where their happiest days had been spent, and with which were mingled associations too painful for the mind to dwell upon. The frank, open, and laughing countenance of some favourite, fancy would portray clouded with an habitual melancholy, produced by an accumulation of disappointments and mental anxiety; then, taking a retrospective view of their own career, a heavy sigh, not to be repressed, would proclaim the contending emotions it inspired.

The night was far advanced before we threw ourselves beside the dying embers, enveloped in our ponchos and boat-cloaks, to indulge in a few hours' sleep, and obtain, under its sweet ascendancy, a temporary oblivion of those cares from which none are exempt. Early in the morning we resumed our journey, and arrived in the evening at the house of a Frenchman, situated on an arm of the river, rather secluded,

and, in many places, shaded with high trees and shrubberies. Certain limits were assigned us, beyond which we were not permitted to perambulate without the sanction of the person who was in charge of us. Our abode here was not however to be of long duration; a dwelling was in the course of erection, about two miles from this, where some hundreds of Indians were encamped, and in which we were to take up our quarters when finished. Until then we set about making ourselves as comfortable as possible, and to this end, where intimacies existed, two or three united together, and constructed huts with stakes and willows, and thatched with thick and pliant reeds; for the only accommodation the premises afforded was a quadrangle enclosed with a naked wall, and an old tattered sail extended over it. Much taste and ingenuity were exercised in forming these little cots; some would have two wings and a fantastic porch, and another ornamented in the Gothic style, for which the acanacious nature of the wood in the vicinity was well adapted. The time, which would have otherwise hung heavily on our hands, was thus pleasantly occupied,

“ And the busy day, the peaceful night,
Unfelt, unclouded, glided by.”

When these were completed, our principal diversion consisted in chasing the wild boar, which, although small, was fierce and savage enough to afford excellent sport of an adventurous character, and a capital repast when killed and roasted.

In autumn we removed to the quarters prepared for us at a little distance, which would have excited the contempt and scorn of a backwoodsman in North America. The building resembled the upper part of the child's toy called Noah's Ark. The roof was supported by huge trunks of trees and rafters of the same, and composed, as was the entire structure, of mud and sticks. At one end was a detached guard-room, and opposite to it the commandant's domicile. On our approach, this ungainly and monstrous mass of deformity presented the appearance of an enormous elephant standing under the clump of trees which reared their lofty heads above it. The spot was at one extremity of an immense amphitheatre, bounded on three sides by lofty hills of a gentle ascent. Until the eye reached these, not a tree, not even a bush could be discerned; but on the margin of the stream which flowed along the foreground, there were shady groves and verdant meadows, romantic and picturesque views of great variety and beauty. On the skirts were a numerous assemblage of Indians on terms of amity with the Argentine-republic.

From a careful examination, and an intercourse of many months with those beyond the Cordilleras, as well as on this side, I must honestly declare, that the height of the Patagonian Indians, taking them in the aggregate, does not exceed that of Europeans. Where you see one above, you will find twenty below the middle size, notwithstanding the marvellous statements of former travellers respecting the colossal stature of this people. Their features are not only regular, but often handsome,—browned, certainly, by constant exposure to the weather; but amongst the women are not unfrequently to be met faces both fair and pretty, and even delicate complexions; but to our taste, horribly disfigured *when adorned for the evening with black and red paint.* They

wear no rings through their noses, only on their fingers, which in both sexes are symmetrically shaped. Their hair is gracefully parted on the forehead, and hangs down braided on either side the temples. Round the loins, and concealing the bosom, is folded a piece of red or blue cloth; and over the shoulders, fastened with some gaudy clasp or pin, is thrown a large guanaco skin, which, when loose, hangs in a train. The men have a pouch fastened round the waist with a band, and, in common with the women, are sometimes enveloped in a guanaco skin, but frequently a large poncho, with one end flung over the left shoulder, and to prevent its falling, they are obliged to hold themselves very erect, which adds to their habitually haughty demeanour. Their hair is also parted, and when not confined in a handkerchief, drops on the neck and shoulders in natural ringlets. The balls are passed through a bight above the hips, and hang by the side, which, with a knife stuck in the sash, completes, on foot, their equipment. The former are fabricated with a long piece of twisted hide; at one end is a heavy ball to hold by in using them; and at the other, which runs in two, or sometimes three parts, are as many more. When mounted, the indispensable lasso hangs in a coil at the ricao, and they are then armed with a long spear, the handle of bamboo.

J. F. C.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIR OF THE SERVICES OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL

L. WARREN.

IN 1787 this officer entered the army as an ensign in the 17th foot, in which corps he obtained a lieutenancy in 1789, and in the latter year embarked with his regiment on board Admiral Lord Hood's fleet, where they were ordered to serve as marines.

In 1793 he raised an independent company, and in the following year exchanged into the 27th regiment, then forming part of Lord Moira's army, encamped at Southampton. The critical situation of the Duke of York in Flanders at this period occasioned his lordship to be despatched with a reinforcement of 10,000 men to aid his Royal Highness, with whom, though nearly surrounded by much superior armies in point of numbers, Lord Moira, by a well-directed movement, effected a junction near Malines, and thus relieved the British army from the difficulties of its situation, to the mortification of the French general, Pichegru. In this well-conducted expedition, Captain Warren served with the 27th. He was also present at the siege of Nimeguen, the sortie on the evening of the 6th of November, and commanded the advanced piquet of the garrison. In December he accompanied the forces under Lord Cathcart, sent to attack the French army that had crossed at Bommell, and was present in the action of Geldermalsen, the 8th of January, 1796.

The 27th regiment embarked in September, 1796, for the West Indies, and Captain Warren was accordingly present at the siege of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, and commanded the grenadiers at the storming of the enemy's advanced posts; at the conclusion of which service he was compelled by sickness to return, on leave, to England.

In 1799 he served in the expedition to the Helder, and was engaged in the actions of the 27th of Aug., 19th of Sept., 2d and 6th of Oct.

In August, 1800, this officer, then senior major of the 1st battalion 27th foot, served in the expedition to Ferrol. In September following, the 1st battalion joined Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition before Cadiz; it after-

wards proceeded to Malta, where it was disembarked in consequence of sickness. In April, 1801, Major Warren sailed with the battalion for Egypt, and was employed with it on the whole service against Alexandria, from the beginning of May until the surrender of that place; the battalion forming, on the 27th of August, General Sir Eyre Coote's advanced guard, on his approach to Alexandria on the western side.

In 1804, this officer became Lieutenant-Colonel in the 27th regiment; and in February, 1806, he embarked with it for Hanover, from whence he returned in April following. He next embarked for Sicily, and was in the expedition to the Bay of Naples, under General Sir John Stuart. From August, 1809, when Sir John Stuart returned from the Bay of Naples, until November, 1812, Lieutenant-Colonel Warren continued in Sicily. He afterwards embarked with the 1st battalion of his regiment for the eastern coast of Spain, where he was immediately appointed to the command of a brigade, with which he served at the battle of Castalla, the 13th of April, and at the siege of Tarragona. In the following year he was at the blockade of Barcelona.

Colonel Warren accompanied the division of the British army across the Peninsula to Bayonne, and from thence to Bordeaux, where the 27th was immediately embarked for North America. He then obtained leave of absence; but in the following year, 1815, joined the 1st battalion of the 27th regiment before Paris, a few days prior to the entrance of Louis XVIII.

In 1819, this officer obtained the brevet of Major-General: he maintained, throughout his career, the character of a brave and skilful regimental officer. The Major-General died suddenly, in London, on the 29th of October last.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

THE formation of bodies of sharpshooters is of as old a date as that of armies themselves. On the retreat of the Ten Thousand, it will be recollected that two hundred men of Rhodes were equipped with light arms, and, by Xenophon's advice, detached from the phalanx to drive back the light-armed troops which the Persians had sent to annoy the Greeks. The Romans also were not content with their Velites, but selected bodies of light-armed troops from amongst those of the people under their yoke, who were most distinguished for their agility, and their skill in throwing missiles. The Parthians, who were notorious for their cunning and activity, succeeded, we are told, in destroying Crassus's legions in the plains of Mesopotamia, by surrounding them with swarms of light-armed troops; and their descendants, the Mamelukes, have retained their system of warfare to the present day. After gunpowder had been invented, the first fire-arms were put into the hands of companies of arquebuss-men, who were dispersed like sharpshooters in front and on the flanks of the enemy, where they committed no little havoc; and at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, so dreadfully effective was the heavy fire kept up by the arquebuss-men of the Basque provinces, who beset the front ranks of the French gendarmerie, that it determined the fate of the day. When fire-arms came to be improved, the arquebuss was replaced by the firelock, and bodies of musketeers were created: they were also designated "enfants perdus," from their being employed on the perilous duty of clearing the advance for armies, and bringing on general actions. At this period we find, that all the leading powers had organized troops of sharpshooters, for their utility and efficiency were by this time universally appreciated. Austria had its Croats, Pandours, and Talpachen, a body of men inured to hard life, and disdaining the effeminate ways of the camp; and Spain, its "Miquelets," who were composed of mountaineers from the

Pays de Béarn, and in every respect fitted to measure their strength with the "Barbets" of the Sardinian ranks, who were recruited from amongst the savage dwellers on the Alps.

SPAIN.

A correspondent, whom we have hitherto found well-informed upon matters connected with the military organization of the continental powers, has transmitted to us a brief description of the composition of the Spanish army up to a recent period, with a concise statistical view of the country.

Spain is divided into eleven military governments, namely:—

Madrid, Old Castile, Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Andalusia, Galicia, and Estremadura. Each of these has a governor or captain-general, and is divided into several smaller governments.

"The general character of the Spanish army," says an intelligent writer, "is courage in the lower ranks, and a want of professional knowledge in the higher. There are artillery-schools in several towns, such as Segovia and Alcala de Henares; but the instruction is antiquated, and in general the education of Spanish officers is so imperfect, that a great proportion of their superior officers for ages have been foreigners. The young men of family in Spain, though by no means deficient in courage, seldom choose the army as a profession; the result is, that the far greater number of officers serving in the Spanish army have been raised from the ranks; thus forming a new obstacle to the admission of men of family, in a country where it is disreputable for the latter to associate with the untitled class."

The strength of the Spanish army is at present about 55,000 men, and consists of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, in the subjoined proportions.

The Royal Household troops, which consist of the *Garde du Corps*, or the King's Body Guard; the Royal Horse, and Foot Guards.

1. *The Garde du Corps* comprises—

- 4 Squadrons of heavy cavalry.
- 1 do. of light (*flanqueadores*.)
- 1 Company of battle-axe guards.

2. The Royal Horse Guards—

- 2 Regiments of heavy dragoons (one *carabiniers*, the other *cuirassiers*.)
- 2 Regiments of light (hussars and-lancers.)
- 1 Brigade of artillery.

3. The Royal Foot Guards consist of—

- 4 Regiments, or 8 battalions of grenadiers.
- 2 do. or 6 do. provincial grenadiers.

(The provinciales are formed out of the grenadier battalions of militia.)

- 2 Regiments of chasseurs.

Army of the Line comprehends—

INFANTRY.

- 13 Regts. of infantry of the line, of 3 battalions each.
- 4 do. do. do. 2 do.
- 6 do. light infantry (*caçadores*) 2 do.
- 3 do. Swiss 2 do.
- 1 do. condemned at Ceuta 3 do.

27 Regts. or 68 battalions.

A Battalion contains commonly—

- 1 Company of grenadiers.
- 4 do. fusileers.
- 1 do. *caçadores*.

- The Swiss regiments are made up of foreigners indifferently.

CAVALRY.

This force consists of—

- 5 Regiments of heavy cavalry, with
 - 7 do. light do.
- A regiment of cavalry has 5 squadrons, including one of flank squadrons.

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

- 4 Regiments of 2 battalions.
- 1 Brigade of field service.
- 11 Batteries of foot artillery.
- 5 Companies of miners.
- 2 Troops of horse artillery.
- 2 Battalions of 7 companies each of pontoons and sappers.
- 2 Brigades, or 10 companies of garrison artillery distributed through the fortified places of the kingdom.

Materiel of the Artillery.

	Number of Pieces.
Mortars of various descriptions	845
Carronades	17
Howitzers	641
Culverins and swivels of different kinds	390
Cannons of various calibre	3666

Total 5559

There are Cannon Foundries at Seville and Barcelona.

Manufactories of fire-arms at Oviedo, Iqualada, and Placencia.

Of swords at Toledo.

The Corps of Carabineers.

This is a light infantry force, consisting of 12 battalions for the protection of the sea coast and land frontiers: it is subdivided into provincial inspections.

The Militia is composed of 42 battalions, each having 6 companies.

Besides the above enumerated forces, there are 500 battalions of infantry, 51 squadrons of light cavalry, and 24 companies of artillery, which form "The Corps of Royal Volunteers," amounting in number to nearly 300,000 men.

It should, however, be remarked, that the existence of "The Royal Corps of Volunteers," is somewhat imaginary; a very small proportion of the corps is either clothed or armed, and for the greater part, the individuals belonging to it, inscribe their names upon the lists to answer political purposes bearing on their immediate and personal interests.

RECAPITULATION of the strength of the Spanish army in the Peninsula.

	Men.	Horses.
Household Troops	5604	921
Stand. Army { Infantry	39,652	
{ Cavalry	7859	6144
{ Artillery	5458	939
{ Sappers	736	
Provincial Militia (auxiliary force)	33,809	
Total	93,118	8009

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

Principal Cities and Towns.

Divisions.	50,000 Inhabitants and upwards.	20,000 to 50,000 Inhabitants.	10,000 to 20,000 Inhabitants.	Under 10,000 Inhabitants.	Fortresses.	Harbours.	Remarks.
1. Kingd. of New Castile 5 Provinces.	Madrid (120,000)	Toledo.	Ocaña, Quadalajara.	Talavera de la Reyna, Alcala (U), Aranjuez. S. Ildefonso, Escorial.	..	..	Provinces — Madrid, Guadalajara, Cuenca, Toledo, La Mancha.
2. Kingd. of Old Castile 4 Provinces.	..	..	Burgos, Segovia, Avila.	S. Ildefonso, Escorial.	..	Santander.	Provinces — Avila, Segovia, Soria, Burgos.
3. Kingd. of Leon 6 Provinces.	..	Valladolid.	Salamanca, (U.)	Leon Zamora.	Cuidad Rodrigo.	..	Provinces — Leon, Palencia, Salamanca, Valladolid, Zamora, Toro.
4. Kingd. of Galicia.	..	Ferrol, S. Jago de Compostella.	Coruña.	..	..	Coruña, Ferrol.	
5. Princedom of Asturias 6. Estremadura.	..	..	Badajoz.	Oviedo.	..	..
7. Kingd. of Andalusia 4 Provinces.	Seville (96,000), Cadiz, Grenada, Malaga.	Xeres de la Frontera, Ecija, Cordova, Jaen.	Puerto de Sa. Maria, Addujar, Ronda Antequera.	Baylen.	Badaj. Alcantara. Cadiz, Ayamonte.	Palos, Cadiz, Algeiras, Malaga.	Provinces — Andalusia, Cordova, Jaen, Seville.
8. Kingd. of Murcia.	..	Murcia, Cartagena.	Lorca.	..	..	CARTHAGENA.	
1. Kingd. of Arragon. 2. Princed. of Catalonia.	Zaragoza. Barcelona (140,000)	Reus.	Tortosa, Llexida, Mataro.	Kloster, Monserrat.	Gorona Figueras, Urgel.	Barcelona, Rosas.	
3. Kingd. of Valencia.	Valencia (80,000).	Alicante.	Orihuela Alcala.	Murviello.	Watch Towers along the Coast.	Grao (harb. of Valencia), Alcañete. Puerto Pi (harb. of Palma), Mahon.	
4. Kingd. of Majorca.	..	Palma (Majorca).	Mahon (Minorca).	..	..	..
The Crow of Navarre.	..	..	Pamplona.	Tudela, Roncesvalles.	Pamplona.	S. Sebastian.	
The Biscayan Provinces. Bisc., Guipuzcoa, Alava.	..	..	Bilboa, St. Sebastian.	Vittoria.	..	..

U. After the Name of a Town, signifies University—the Ports printed in Small Capitals are Naval Stations.

FRANCE.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS

The progress of these establishments is reported as being highly satisfactory. By an order made on the 4th of April, 1831, every uneducated French soldier is compelled to attend the regimental schools, two of which are attached to every regiment; one for the privates, and the other for the inferior officers. The instruction given in the former is confined to reading, writing, and the first principles of arithmetic; but in the latter it is extended to grammar, history, geography, and keeping military returns, and accounts. In the year 1832, out of 30,000 soldiers who had been taught in the lower description of those schools, 548 had been appointed non-commissioned officers. A series of 25 tables for exercise in reading have been introduced for their use: the six first of them explain and enforce the soldier's duties, and the remainder contain an abridgment of the military annals of France under the old monarchy. To these will be added other tables, illustrating the military history of the present age. A board of military officers, teachers, and other competent persons is now employed in devising improvements in the system pursued, and placing it upon an easy, and uniform footing.

SAXONY.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

THE revised code of military offences and punishments, which has just been promulgated, retains consignments to places of correction for all *ordinary offences*, even in the case of commissioned officers. The punishments are classed under two heads, the one affecting non-commissioned officers and privates; and the other, commissioned officers. The various clauses under the former of these heads are, 1 and 2. Sentence to military relegation and correction, the longest term during which it can be inflicted being four years; but the offenders are not to lose their military character, nor at any time to appear bound or fettered in public. 3. Confinement to hard labour, with bread and water. 4. Simple confinement to hard labour. 5. Simple confinement. And, 6. Confinement with bread and water. 7. Dismissal from the service. 8. Degradation in the case of non-commissioned officers. 9. Employment in transporting muskets, cloaks, saddles, or balls. 10. Degradation into the second class, of privates, carrying with it the liability of this class to corporal punishment when on active service. 11. Arrest, aggravated by confinement in cramped positions. 12. Condemnation to degrading duties. 13. Wearing the uniform inside out. 14. Public employment in cleaning horses, arms, equipments, &c., for their comrades. And, 15. Condemnation to menial employment in stables and stores, and at quarters. The *second* head of the new code, affecting commissioned officers, punishes their misdemeanours, 1. With breaking and dismissal, either with or without public notice. 2. With absence without a furlough. 3, 4, and 5. With three distinct grades of confinement in fortresses. And, 6. With simple arrest. In matters of current discipline, commandants are not permitted to inflict greater penalties than six weeks' arrest, or four weeks' degradation.—*Dresden, 3d Dec.*

GREECE.

"There is a pastime in great vogue amongst the officers of the irregular troops, which I have seen them riding out day after day to indulge in. They select a large open space before the gates of the town, and amuse themselves, and frequently some hundreds of bystanders, with the throwing of the "dsherib," an amusement which has much of the days of chivalry about it. This said dsherib is a round staff, between three and four feet long, and cut •

short at both extremities. Thus armed, the cavaliers divide themselves into two parties, and then post themselves in face of each other. The contest is carried on quite in old Homer's style: the challenger claps spurs to his horse's side, and gallops down towards the opposing party, describing a semi circle in his evolution, and brandishing his staff fiercely as he nears them. An antagonist is not long in being found; and the latter issues from the adverse ranks at full speed, pursues the challenger, and hurls his staff after him with all the strength and dexterity in his power. Should the missile strike the pursued in the face or any other tender part of his body, he would infallibly bear a severe wound home with him; but there are few maladroits enough, not to be able to ward off the blow, and, catching the missile as it flies, to launch it back upon the assailant. From either party a brace or more of cavaliers now rush forward to their comrade's aid; the skirmish thickens and becomes general, and the animation of the scene, enhanced by the kindred mettle of the barbs, and the rich and picturesque costume of their riders, leaves an impression behind it, to which the stranger can never but delight in recurring. In the midst of the fray, you may mark the followers and shield-bearers of the Grecian knights hurrying after their masters to pick up the falling dsherb, noways disconcerted by the hair-breadth escapes they have to endure under the hoofs of the militants' charges. All grow at last wearied, and regain their original posts, where they remain quiescent until the gallant animals have regained their wind; no sooner, however, are they again in fighting order, than the contest is renewed. I have sometimes seen the two parties break ground at slow time in full military order, and then put forth their utmost to outflank and surround one another in a succession of movements, of which it were vain for me to try my pen at describing the animating effect. I remember, on one particular occasion, that whilst I was intently tracking their evolutions, I was taken completely by surprise at observing the party, headed by the dexterous hadshi-christos, encompass their adversaries on every side with the rapidity of lightning. This pastime, though introduced by their Turkish taskmasters, continues to be a darling recreation among the Greek chieftains."—(*Ex tract of a Letter from Nupoli di Romania.*)

RUSSIA.

THE COSSACKS OF THE URAL.—The troops are raised in a peculiar manner. Each tribe assembles separately, calls upon volunteers to turn out, equips them, gives them a sum of money, and then despatches them to their post. By this means the wealthy Cossack, as well as the labourer and mechanic, are not compelled to abandon their occupations, and the more indigent amongst them are equipped, and become owners of a sum of money, which they leave behind them for the maintenance of their families. The number of the Cossacks of the Ural amount to 45,000, and 8292 of them are on active service.—(*From the "Northern Bee," a Moscow Journal.*)

NEW CALIFORNIA.

M. DE MORINEAU, who has resided for some length of time in this colony, which now forms one of the Confederate States of the Mexican Republic, has recently drawn up a Memoir of its present condition, for the use of Baron de Humboldt; and from this Memoir we derive the subsequent notice on military topics:—"The number of mounted troops in New California does not exceed four hundred and fifty men, who are quartered in the several presidios and missions. When on active service the soldiery carry a leathern buckler, and a body-coat of crimson worsted, stuffed with cotton. Their arms consist of a carbine, straight sword, and lance. Since the country threw off the Spanish yoke, (which occurred in 1824,) the troops have been neither paid nor maintained. The Commandant at S. Barbara, one of the

deputies to the Congress, is the only officer who has been fortunate enough to avoid this serious dilemma. He has had a large plot of ground brought under cultivation, from which he derives an income of four thousand piastres (about 500*l.*), and he devotes one portion of this income to the wants of the garrison, and another to pensioning the soldiers' widows. The Californian troops have scarcely any other employment beyond driving back the Tolés*, who come down at times to carry off crops and plunder the inhabitants. In June, 1827, these savages, with the assistance of the Parientes, (or young converts,) made themselves masters of the mission of Santa Barbara, and stood a siege in it against the troops sent from the presidio†. They had laid hands upon the two ecclesiastics who were in the settlement at the time, and put them forward as a rampart to ward off the blows and shot which were dealt them by their assailants. The upshot of the affair was, that, out of consideration for the poor Padres, a negotiation was concluded with the Tolés, under which they were allowed to retire to their mountains unmolested, carrying off the provisions which they had levied upon the district. The garrisons in the presidios are occasionally called upon to put an end to the disorders committed by runaway Parientes.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

ON THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.* FROM MR. WARDROP'S LECTURES ON SURGERY.

THE following observations on the treatment of wounds may not be uninteresting to our readers; and there is no class of men whose personal experience and observation is more likely to establish the correctness of the principles of the treatment there laid down, and if they be correct, none will derive more benefit from acting on them.

"The treatment of all wounds and injuries is to be conducted in every respect on the same general principles as have been explained at some length when speaking of wounds made by the surgeon. The hemorrhage accompanying them is to be regulated in the same manner, permitting the wounds to bleed freely in all patients in whom much febrile excitement is to be apprehended,—bringing the divided parts and keeping them together by the most simple means, when reunion by adhesions is desirable,—covering the exposed surface of the wound simply with coagulated blood, when the integuments are either destroyed or displaced,—relieving pain and tension by the repeated application of leeches in numbers, and at intervals proportioned to the extent of the inflammatory symptoms,—and, finally, having recourse to free venesection, with antiphlogistic remedies, whenever there is any general febrile excitement.

"When the soft parts are only bruised, and consequently no blood has been lost by the injury, local bleeding is in almost every case imperative; and when not sufficient to allay the pain and inflammation, venesection should be freely employed. The subsequent general treatment becomes however the more urgent, as no previous treatment could have been adopted; and hence, in injuries of every description, the first measure should be, the local treatment of the injured parts; but the surgeon should lose no time in becoming acquainted with every circumstance relative to the patient's previous state of health, and any peculiarity of his temperament and constitution, so

* The Tolés are a mixed race of native Indians, who having refused to embrace the Roman Catholic faith, or place themselves under foreign dominion, have withdrawn into the interior, where they continue to adhere to their primitive mode of life.

† Upon their first settlement in the country, which dates from the year 1769, the Spaniards built four presidios or strongholds, near the best ports on the coast. These presidios are now become the chief towns of the four provinces, into which New California has been divided. The total population of the latter consists of 2734 Creoles and 27,680 Indians, besides 3000 or 4000 Indios reducidos, or new converts, preparing for ultimate baptism.

that he may not only be prepared to meet with and combat them, but that he may also use every possible means to prevent such constitutional effects from influencing the state of the wound. The same remark applies to all diseases, and every observant practitioner is aware that in inflammatory complaints, after the febrile state has been subdued, a class of symptoms frequently supervenes, which arises from a disordered state or disease of some organ which had existed previous to the febrile attack, and which state requires a separate system of treatment."

"Hence, it may be observed as a general maxim, that those who lose most blood during operations have the least subsequent fever, and with them the wounds heal most speedily.

"It is indeed extraordinary the quantity of blood which a person in health may lose with impunity at one time; hence, after the syncope which follows an operation has passed away, the patient who has lost an immense quantity of blood often seems not to suffer from it in any way. This observation is strikingly exemplified in the field of battle; and it was remarked of the wounded soldiers at the conflict at Waterloo, that many who had been left on the field until the third and even fourth day after that memorable battle, from being supposed to be either dead or in a hopeless condition, recovered much more rapidly than those who were first received into the hospitals. This could only have arisen from the great loss of blood, and the want of food to which they were exposed for so long a period after they were wounded, which, if it did not prevent the access of inflammation, at least rendered it mild and harmless."

"If, therefore, so much benefit is derived from a comparatively large quantity of blood being lost during operations, and if, also, the state of syncope or collapse equally contributes to prevent the accession of inflammatory symptoms, both the bleeding from the wound, and the occurrence of syncope, ought certainly to be regarded as auxiliaries to success. The syncope which takes place both during and after operations, has never, as far as I know of, been attended in any instance with bad effect, and therefore a patient ought not, by the admission of fresh air, or the exhibition of cordials, to be too hastily roused out of that state. Neither ought the bleeding from the wound to be stopped, until a considerable quantity of blood has been abstracted, except only when vessels of considerable magnitude have been divided, or the patient, previous to the operation, has been in a state which makes it of importance that much blood should not be lost."

"The effects to be anticipated from thus at once checking all inflammatory action, are not only to prevent the accession of inflammation of any vital organ, but to secure the process of adhesion, or to get the wound to heal, as it is usually called, by the 'first intention,' when that is desirable."

"Next to inflammation and fever, hemorrhage must be considered the most serious consequence of surgical operations, and it has often been the cause of their fatality. Before dressing the wound after an operation, care is usually bestowed to observe and place ligatures on all the arteries which pour out blood in a considerable stream. Any subsequent bleeding of the wound is, therefore, to be looked for in the smaller vessels. Now I am convinced that bleeding from these vessels, to any moderate quantity, will rarely ever take place, provided the wound is not improperly dressed. If the wound be left exposed to the open air, and with no other covering than clotted blood, all bleeding to any undue extent, and that even from arteries of considerable size, will cease in a few hours, and if hemorrhage occurs at any future period, it will always be observed to be preceded by a more or less inflammatory action in the wound, or by a febrile state of the system, accompanied by what is called a hemorrhagic pulse. Under such circumstances, the bleeding ought rather to be encouraged than checked, for it will be invariably found, that the loss of blood is the means of completely subduing all inflammatory and febrile action. Surgeons are, in general, much too anxious to arrest hemorrhage, from the alarm which the appearance of blood usually creates, as well as from a common notion of the importance of saving blood."

"Spontaneous hemorrhages, as will afterwards be pointed out, are always to be considered as efforts of nature to relieve either the system, or a particular organ, of a certain quantity of blood; and in many cases where hemorrhage takes place from wounds, such bleeding ought also to be considered as an effort made by nature to subdue an inflammatory disposition in the wounded part."

"Indeed, I am fully persuaded that many of those operations which are every day perfectly well performed, and which, nevertheless, prove unsuccessful, owe their want of success entirely to inattention to the previous and subsequent treatment of the patient, and to a disregard of those peculiarities of individual temperament, constitution, and system, which I have endeavoured to point out in the preceding lectures."

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Dec. 17, 1833.

• MR. EDITOR,—Nothing for years has caused more excitement at this port, or more merits the attention of the profession, than the recent Court-Martial on Lieut. Crawford, commander of the *Charybdis*, which terminated, as you probably are aware, in his being dismissed his Majesty's service. The proceedings of this singular trial were heard by the bystanders with impatience, at times with disgust: the sentence was received by them with surprise.

Doubtless, such a sentence, had it been passed in many trials for similar offences that are recorded, would have equally occasioned surprise,—surprise at its impartiality; but it would have been hailed with joy and gratitude. In the present case, however, the surprise was fully mingled with regret; and it may be safely averred, that the feeling was shared by every person who attended the proceedings, from an Admiral down to the lowest seaman.

Though various charges were adduced, it was evident that the serious ones were charges of oppression, and that on these being considered proven, or not, would depend the prisoner's fate. Unfortunately,—and this was one cause of the general sympathy for the prisoner,—there is no distinction *in law* between a casual act of oppression, “unbecoming the character of an officer,” arising from hastiness of temper or other cause, and an organized system of tyranny continued from year to year. The punishment in either case must be the same, in conformity with the 33d Article of War: at the same time, the liability of falling under that article, is inversely as the moral turpitude of the offence; because, as it is considered injustice (why, is not very clear) to try an officer on a general charge of behaving in a cruel, oppressive manner, unbecoming the character of an officer, unless the particular circumstances of such behaviour are clearly defined, and the time and place distinctly specified, so the united remonstrances of a ship's company (as has often happened) may fall to the ground, and be treated as factious, simply because they had wanted “sea-lawyers” among them to take notes of occurrences. On the other hand, a warm-hearted, hot-headed commander, brave and generous, who has had the misfortune, a few times in the course of a station, to lose his temper, and strike a man, or be guilty of other “unofficerlike conduct,” may have these acts (uncared for by the crew, forgotten as soon as committed) arraigned as valid charges, in consequence of there being two or three persons in his vessel with running enough to take notes of the same, either to gratify private pique or to screen their own misconduct, by holding them up *in terrorem*. I can feel for the members of a court-martial; I can imagine their sorrow in being compelled, by the unqualifying nature of some of the articles of war, to break a brave and humane officer for a few incautious or intemperate acts, while, to their own knowledge, so many, who, having made their ship a house of mourning for years, and with difficulty escaped the indignation of their outraged crew on being paid off, have not,—thanks to their guarded caution in just touching without overstepping the bounds of legal severity,—been amenable to a court-martial.

It used to be the practice for courts-martial to quash proceedings of inferiors against their superiors, by terming them the fruits of a conspiracy. A brighter era, however, has dawned on the service; members of courts-martial are now more alive to the responsibility of their situation; tyranny is now held in marked odium; and officers and men may now prefer honest charges against their superiors without running the risk of being termed conspirators. Care, however, should be taken not to go into the opposite extreme. It is clear that the isolated position of a commander of a ship of

war, rendered more so if his habits are retired and his disposition does not lead him to cultivate the good will or to study the character of those under him, peculiarly expose him to the machinations of malevolence or disaffection; and therefore it is to the full as incumbent on a Court to take care that he be not made the victim of a conspiracy as it is its duty not to shield him, if culpable, by presuming a factious combination against him. I grant the task of discriminating between a conspiracy for private ends, and a legal combination for the good of the service, a delicate one, especially in courts-martial, where the inevitable deficiency in cross-examining renders it very difficult to expose preconcerted perjury. The easiest course, however, to follow, and the one most natural, appears to be to consider, before all things, the character and conduct of the prosecutors. If they are known to be honourable men and creditable officers, their motives in bringing their commanding officer to a trial for contravention of the Naval Instructions, or for oppression, may safely be supposed to have originated in a zeal for the service, or in a desire to befriend the weak. They need not be suspected of taking the wrongs of others as fulcrums on which to fix the levers of their own passions. But, Sir, when the persons who bring a captain to trial for breaches of naval discipline are themselves accused of having sinned against discipline in every way, have other discreditable conduct imputed to them, are even supposed to have instituted proceedings against *him*, in order to ward off the trial he was about to bring on *them*, should not *their* conduct be submitted to an ordeal before they be allowed to impeach the conduct of *any one*?—When it is apparent that they have been instigated neither by a zeal for the service nor the cause of humanity, but to gratify personal revenge, should not their testimony be minutely sifted, even to doubt, before being admitted as evidence? and if found irrelevant in any one particular, should not that be considered a sufficient cause for rejecting it *in toto*?

Under which description came the prosecutor in this case? Was he an honourable man? Was he a creditable officer? What he is, or what he pretends to be, I know not; but this *is known*, that Mr. Cazely, second master of the *Charybdis*, was, at the time he prosecuted Lieut. Crawford, *himself* a prisoner as an alleged deserter; he had been sent home from the Cape station by the Admiral as such. On his arrival at Portsmouth, he was transferred to the flag-ship under the same denomination. Yet, Sir—fatal example!—in the court room on board H.M.S. *Victory* was witnessed the *unprecedented* spectacle of a prisoner—a prisoner for an alleged crime of a deep dye—sitting as prosecutor on the right hand of the President!—*there* was seen the provost-marshal, standing near the prisoner of the court, eyeing also (as master-at-arms) his other prisoner, the prosecutor! How inspiring was such an anomaly!

Although not convicted of one of the heaviest crimes a naval or military man can be guilty of—desertion—a crime punishable in the army with transportation, and even with branding—yet, having been accused of it, and detained a prisoner in consequence, surely the honour and decorum of the service required that Mr. Cazely should clear *himself* before being allowed to try any officer, much less his commander. At that rate, why should not a person accused of murder, of theft, of a breach even of the 29th article of war, be allowed to sit in court as prosecutor? Can we suppose for a moment that such a mockery of justice, such an insult to the service would be borne? Yet the principle is precisely the same. What guarantee have we that a deserter, any more than a murderer or a thief, will not be a perjurer?

And who was Mr. Cazely's chief witness? His bosom friend; one who supplied him with notes, who assisted his inexperience, who pitied "his ignorance," a Mr. M'Donnell (mate), whose ill-will towards the prisoner (manifested so strongly in court as to call forth a rebuke from the president) was of itself sufficient (according to the custom of courts of law) to shake his credibility, even though he had not deposed to having *witnessed* the stern-davits (to which the fourth charge referred) fitted some time between

February and June, 1833, when they were shown to have been fitted on January 22nd, some days *before* he joined the brig. Of the other witnesses, it is enough to say that there is little doubt but that, if subjected to a skilful cross-examination on the part of the prisoner, (which unhappily was wanting,) they would have been found deficient in the main article—correctness. On the charges of such a prosecution, supported by such testimony, for an officer to lose his commission!—an officer, the testimonials of whose conduct were of so splendid a description as to call forth the admiration of every person: they caused an Admiral who was present to say, that it were worth while being tried for the opportunity it gave of having them read publicly.

Sir, odious as oppression is in any way, and injurious as the slightest toleration of it must prove to the interests of the Navy, we yet, with all due deference, venture to say, that it would be far better for the service that twenty guilty officers should escape, than that a precedent should be established by which an officer may be arraigned on such evidence—the evidence of his subordinates, against whom he has lodged serious charges, which are allowed to remain uncontradicted.

TYRO.

Portsmouth, Dec. 20, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—The day after I despatched my last communication to you, H. M. ship *Belvidera*, Captain the Honourable R. J. Dundas, came up to Spithead, from cruising off Madeira and the Western Islands, but last from Lisbon; she had no intelligence of importance to relate, and her three years' time having expired, she went into harbour; has been paid off, and since recommissioned by Captain C. B. Strong, and will probably be destined to the East Indies.

On the 30th ult. H. M. sloop *Racehorse*, Commander Cotton, arrived from the West Indies and North American station. She quitted Barbadoes on the 1st and Bermuda on the 5th of that month. The Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, with his flag, in H. M. ship *Vernon*, was at the latter place, and intended to proceed to Barbadoes in a few days. Some of the squadron were distributed as follows:—H. M. ships *Sappho* and *Victor* were at Trinidad; *Ariadne*, *Arachne*, *Tweed*, *Fly*, and *Racer*, at Bermuda, and were to be dispatched on different services in a few days; H. M. ship *Forte*, with Commodore Pell's broad pendant, had gone to Halifax; the *Comus* and *Rhadamanthus* steam-ship were at Port Royal. The crews were all healthy. The *Racehorse* brought home some invalid seamen from the fleet; a few emancipated convicts from Bermuda; and having received a considerable quantity of government money on board for conveyance to Falmouth, to be shipped for the West Indies, sailed from hence, and will be paid off at Plymouth.

The officers in command of H. M. ships in the port have been occupied during the month on the following duty. It appears that H. M. brig *Charybdis* has been ordered home from the coast of Africa, by Rear-Admiral Warren, for the purpose of having a tissue of charges preferred by the Second Master (Mr. Cazely) against his Commander, Lieutenant Crawford, properly investigated, there not being a sufficient number of ships likely to be got together on that station for holding a court-martial, without serious delay and inconvenience to the service. The first order for a court-martial contained fifteen charges, but from certain depositions which had been obtained on the coast by Lieutenant Crawford, and forwarded to the Admiralty, it required either that those depositions should be received in the defence, or the parties making them be produced: this latter could not be done without great loss of time, and considerable charge to the public, and the Admiralty thought proper to revise the business, and issue an order for the trial of Lieutenant Crawford upon eight charges*.

* These will be found elsewhere under their proper head.

The Court was occupied the first two days in hearing and discussing evidence in support of the eight charges: a ninth being a long rigmarole statement about not permitting Mr. Cazely's legal adviser to have access to him, he being a prisoner on board, on a charge of desertion—for being sent on two occasions to the Victory as a supernumerary, but refused reception, whereby he became mentally embarrassed, and lost time in preparing his charges—for being treated as a deserter by Lieutenant Crawford, although ordered on board by Rear-Admiral Warren—for being turned out of the proper messing berth and put into a cabin of unusual small dimensions—that in consequence of being left behind at Fernando Po, (but which the Lieutenant treated as desertion, and had him run on the ship's books,) he (Mr. C.) had not had access to his wearing apparel, books, papers, &c., and, from their being headed up in a cask, were nearly spoiled, and consequently sustained great injury and inconvenience. The foregoing was introduced after the Charybdis had been in Portsmouth Harbour some days, and appended to the order for investigation; but on the third morning of the court assembling, the prosecutor requested permission to abandon it, and although the prisoner wished an investigation, the Court overruled the request, but made a minute of Lieutenant Crawford and Mr. Cazely's proceedings. The prosecution having thus rather unexpectedly closed, the Court, on the application of the prisoner, adjourned to the morning of the next day to hear the defence.

Several testimonials were introduced in the able defence read by Mr. Missing, (the prisoner's legal adviser,) and consisted of the copy of an official letter addressed by Captain Purchas, when in command of H. M. sloop *Esk*, detailing to Commodore Bullen the able and gallant conduct of Mr. Crawford, in resisting capture by a piratical vessel of great force, when in charge of a slave-prize belonging to the *Esk*, and representing him as richly deserving promotion for his behaviour. There was also a letter from Commodore Bullen, fully agreeing with Captain Purchas in his opinion of the gallantry and intrepidity displayed on that occasion, and expressing great interest for his promotion. Letters from Rear-Admiral Sir J. Brenton (at that time Captain of H. M. S. *Donegal*) to Mr. Crawford's father, and another to Mr. Crawford himself, both expressive of his (Sir J.'s) high opinion of him as an officer, and that he should be happy to have him in his ship should he ever hoist his flag. Other testimonials from Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls, the governor of Fernando Po, Captain H. A. Elliott, Captain Moorson, Colonel Finlay, and Commander Richards, were introduced by the learned gentleman in the course of the defence, all of them extolling the prisoner as a zealous, able, cool, determined, and courageous officer.

The sentence occasioned considerable surprise among the persons present; and although the recommendation of the court to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will no doubt meet with due attention from their Lordships, yet in the mean time a gallant officer (let his faults be what they may) has been deprived of a fine command, as well as his commission in the service.

The prosecutor, as before remarked, came to England in the *Charybdis*, as a prisoner on a charge of desertion, and was, for some period after his arrival, in the custody of the master-at-arms of the flag-ship. Whether the Admiralty will think it worth their trouble to try him for the offence which he is reported to have committed at Sierra Leone, or send him about his business, a few days will determine. At all events the case of the Lieutenant has excited universal sympathy in all who have ascertained the motives of the parties who have instigated the court martial.

The students of the Naval College departed for the Christmas vacation on the 17th instant, having previously undergone the half-yearly inspection, as to progress in mathematics and general education, by the Port-Admiral and the Admiral-Superintendent. Those students who finish the plan of instruction get but one year in the king's service, instead of two years, as

formerly. Those who do *not finish* will, after January next, get but a proportion of that one year, an order in council having been obtained for the purpose.

If there are any people who set their faces against an institution of this nature, and consider it useless, they should recollect that it stands to reason that an educated youngster must be more serviceable than an uneducated one, on first going to sea. Many have asserted that these youths are self-sufficient, despise further instruction, and are impatient of control on their first embarkation:—it is but natural that boys, if they find all in the ship to be numskulls, should inflate themselves a little; but as to despising further instruction, and being impatient of control—the first is contrary to general fact, for an educated man is always seeking more knowledge; and the latter complaint can never take place if the ship is in good discipline. So long as the Admiralty provide the first ship for the naval collegians and reappoint them until rated midshipmen, (for the first two years of volunteer time is the most difficult object to attain,) there is no fear of candidates flocking to the establishment as they do at present. The system of education is most efficient, and the general management of the place equally so, and will no doubt, as it has for the last six and twenty years, bear the most close inspection, and merit the approbation of all inquirers. There is also one other advantage: a parent is not compelled to send his son to sea after undergoing the two years' probation, and as that time must expire at the very latest when the student is fifteen years of age, he cannot be considered as too far advanced in life for any other profession, particularly if he is well grounded in mathematics, the foundation of all knowledge. There is also a further advantage which the collegians retain in all ships—their nomination does not in any way interfere with those young gentlemen the captain may wish to introduce to the service. The first-class volunteers are regulated as follows:—

	Volunteers of the first class, the appointment in the Captain.	College Volunteers sent on board by the Admiralty.
First and second rates	3	6
Third rates	2	5
Fourth and fifth rates	2	4
Sixth-rates and sloops with 115 men	1	3
Guard ships	3	0
Ten-gun brigs	0	1

This order of the Admiralty was issued during the present year, and if their Lordships were to abolish the college class altogether, it would in no degree increase the patronage of the captain, for they are supernumeraries.

On the 3rd instant the 7th Fusiliers were embarked in the *Sylvia* transport, for conveyance to Dublin, but owing to the heavy westerly gales of wind which have prevailed ever since, the vessel is still detained in the harbour. The *Sylvia* has been hauled alongside one of the men-of-war hulks, so that the men may have more room for exercise, cooking, &c. &c.

The depôt of the 87th has moved from Fort Cumberland to Gosport, and detachments of the 65th, 77th, 82d, 84th, and 86th regiments are performing the duties of the garrison.

Lieut.-General Sir John Keene, appointed Commander-in-chief at Bombay, and his suite, have made two attempts to put to sea in the *Upton* Castle, but the weather has been so bad that it was found impossible to move from the Motherbank. Governor Sir J. Stirling, in the *James Pattison*, going to Swan River, and a very large fleet of private ships, are also prevented going to sea from the same cause.

On the 10th December, orders were received for his Majesty's ships *Ganges*, 84, *Bellerophon*, 80, and *President*, 52 guns, to be rigged and brought forward for service, and, in consequence, the crew of the *Victory*, the riggers of the Dock-yard, and all the disposable blue-jackets under the

orders of the Admiralty, have been put in requisition. In addition to this force, the Edinburgh, 74, and Blonde and Belvidera frigates, and the Sparrowhawk sloop, are in commission and fitting for service, and a few weeks will enable the whole to be ready.

His Majesty's sloop Nautilus, commanded by Lord George Paulet, (who has since received his Post rank,) arrived from the coast of Spain on the 17th. She had been despatched to Bilboa, to render assistance and protect any British property there, and also to watch what was going on. From the violent and bad weather, Lord George could not get his brig over the bar at the entrance of the harbour, for four or five days after his arrival off the town. The day before he did pass, the Carlist party vacated the place, and the Queen's troops took possession. Lord George proceeded to London with his despatches. The vessel will be paid off, having been brought into the harbour for that purpose.

It is expected his Majesty's ship Boyne will be fitted up in the room of the Excellent, as a great-gun exercise-ship, (being considerably larger). The Boyne has been taken into dock within the last few days, for the purpose of inspection, and if she is found fit, and appropriated to the service, I will let you know her establishment in my next letter.

His Majesty's sloop Rover, Commander Sir George Young, arrived on the 17th from the Mediterranean, and was released from quarantine the next day. His Majesty's ship Rainbow, Captain Sir John Franklin, who had quitted Malta two days before the Rover, did not get to Spithead till yesterday, and, in consequence of the extraordinary tempestuous weather, has not been visited by the quarantine boat, consequently no communication has been had with her; having left the station before H.M.S. Rover, she cannot have any news. She was relieved on the Mediterranean station by H.M.S. Volage, and will now be paid off. The Rover left Malta on the 23d November, and brought home despatches from Vice-Admiral Sir P. Malcolm. It is believed her principal motive for being sent home is, that she may be docked in England, having been on the ground some months ago, and being an experimental ship constructed by Captain Symonds, the present Surveyor of the Navy, the strain of heaving her down at Malta might be prejudicial. She is ordered to Sheerness to be docked, and will get away so soon as the weather moderates. When the Rover left Malta, H.M.S. Barmah, Captain Pigot, and the Meteor Steamer only, were there. H.M. ship Talavera, 74, Captain Chetham, had sailed the same day to join the Admiral, who was at Vourla, with his flag in H.M.S. Britannia. H.M.S. Caledonia and St. Vincent, three-decked ships, had left Malta about ten days before the Rover, to join the Admiral. The Scout was cruising off Tripoli. The Pelican was at Gibraltar. The French have already a strong force in the Mediterranean, and it was reported that it would be increased in the spring.

The men-of-war in this port are, the Victory (flag); Edinburgh, 74, fitting; Blonde and Belvidera, frigates, fitting; Rainbow, 28, to be paid off; Rover, sloop, going to Sheerness; Sparrowhawk, sloop, fitting; Nautilus, sloop, to be paid off; Charybdis, brig, waiting a commander; Lyux, brig, ordered to the coast of Africa, and detained by bad weather.

P.

Milford Haven.

MR. EDITOR,—There has seldom occurred a continuation of more severe weather than was experienced in this neighbourhood in the early part of December. Gale succeeded gale with unceasing violence. Hail, sleet, rain, thunder and lightning, all contributed to render the elementary warfare most appalling. At Geeston near Haverfordwest, three cottages were burnt to ashes from being struck by the electric fluid, a circumstance rather extraordinary at so late a period of the year. All the Post-Office packets plying between Milford and Dunmore have been exposed to a sea more moun-

tainous than was ever before experienced;—and not one of those vessels escaped uninjured—although their excellent condition, and the ability with which they are conducted, prevented any loss of life, or any material interruption of the correspondence. His Grace the Duke of Richmond has since been pleased to send a letter of thanks to the agent, commanders, officers and crews of the Post-Office packet establishment, entirely approving of the measures adopted for carrying on the service under the unusual emergency of the late tempestuous period; and commending in the strongest manner the zeal and good conduct displayed throughout. During the prevalence of these gales, Milford Haven was filled with merchant-shipping seeking refuge within its capacious waters. Among these were several West Indianmen outward bound, a large East Indiaman from Calcutta, a female convict-ship, having a cargo of *naughty ladies* on their way to Cork, preparatory to their final embarkation for Australia; and lastly, though not least interesting, a large sloop bound to Otaheite, bearing a whole family of respectable emigrants, male and female, who are going to settle upon that beautiful island, on a grant of land made them by Queen Pomaré. It is the intention of the new settlers to introduce the coffee plant from Brazil into Otaheite, and to cultivate that and the sugar-cane by free labour of the natives, who are represented as being willing to work for the trifling gratuity of an axe or a few yards of calico. The missionaries have hitherto been the great opponents of commercial improvement throughout the whole Polynesian Archipelago. Unfortunately, these well-meaning, but, generally speaking, ignorant and enthusiastic individuals, were not only the spiritual, but the temporal directors of the natives; and it is no injustice to say, they were but ill calculated for legislators. Morose and ascetic, they interdicted every kind of amusement and social relaxation among their followers, punishing as a crime even the trivial act of playing upon a jew's harp. Deprived thus of every entertainment, and having no mental resources, the natives kept at home, and yielded to the indulgence of solitary sensuality, particularly drunkenness and fornication, which vices are now almost universal. Employment would have been, perhaps, the best remedy for these evils, but here again the missionaries interposed, persuading the native princes not to encourage commercial pursuits among their subjects, lest they might occupy their attention to the exclusion of the 'one thing needful.' Things now, however, appear to be changing, and the missionaries are gradually losing their authority, at all events as lawgivers. We have already noticed that European settlers are finding their way to Otaheite: others from America are *squatting*, as they call it, in the Sandwich Islands; industry is increasing; civilization must follow; and the inhabitants of Polynesia, no longer disgraced by idolatry, nor depressed by a gloomy fanaticism, will soon, it may be hoped, realize some of the blessings which ought to belong to a land more favoured than any under heaven for the salubriousness of its climate and the unbounded fertility of its soil.

Another very extensive reduction has taken place in the Quarantine Establishment in Milford Haven. The services of Captain Henry Bourchier, R.N. as superintendent have been dispensed with, it not being the intention of government to employ an officer of post-rank upon this service in future. One mate, two boys, and fourteen mariners have likewise been discharged; so that there now remain but two boats' crews and three or four officers in charge of the five line-of-battle ships acting as lazarettos at this port. Only eight merchant-ships have taken pratique at Milford during the year 1833.

Sheerness, Dec. 20th, 1833.

• Mr. EDITOR,—Sheerness never entered upon a season with more gaiety and spirit than the present. Sir Edward and Lady Banks, Sir William and Lady Jolliffe, and many other distinguished persons, have been down on a visit to this port: they left early in this month, to the regret of every person; but notwithstanding their departure, we are, and have been, all gaiety,

Many of your numerous readers may not be aware that immense improvements are going on here; and Sheerness bids fair to surpass, next summer, many watering places which are now considered as the *most fashionable*. Its magnificent beach is unequalled; and the delightful promenade recently made on the sea-wall affords the most beautiful and pleasant summer walk imaginable. A handsome edifice has just been erected within a few yards of the beach to contain hot and cold baths, and every convenience required. Lastly, though not least, in the case of children being brought to enjoy the sea-air with their parents, there is an excellent school, denominated the Sheerness Mathematical and Classical School, under the able management of the head-master, the Rev. Samuel Burnell, where young gentlemen under the above circumstances may be entered for one, two, or three months, as most convenient. But to the naval occurrences:—

On the 23d ultimo, his Majesty's surveying-vessel, Investigator, Mr. George Thomas master and surveyor, arrived at this port from her station in the North Sea, and in the afternoon of the same day she sailed, accompanied by her tender, the Woodlark, for Woolwich, to be laid up with the Fairy, 10, Commander Wm. Hewett (*b*), which had arrived some days previously, for the winter. These vessels were, for the last two seasons, laid up at Sheerness, but the Admiralty have ordered them to Woolwich for the convenience of their commanders in arranging the charts at the Hydrographical Office. On the 23d, the Algerine, 10, Commander the Hon. J. F. F. De Roos, also arrived here from the Mediterranean. She was inspected in the afternoon by Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, commander-in-chief on the station, and on the following morning she proceeded to Chatham, to be paid off into ordinary. On the 24th, the Firebrand, steam-vessel, Lieutenant Wm. George Buchanan commanding, passed the Great Nore for Woolwich, to be refitted; she has been lately employed as a yacht for the service of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but we understand is to be discontinued, on the plea of expense.

On the 25th ultimo, the Dee, steam-vessel, Commander Stanley, arrived here from Chatham, having on board the dépôt of the 95th regiment, for Cork, whither she immediately proceeded. On the 30th, she arrived at Plymouth, not having been able to reach Cork on account of the very boisterous state of the weather. After having made good some trifling defects which she had sustained in her machinery, &c., she again sailed with the troops to her destination. The Dee has since returned to Plymouth, with the dépôt of the 58th regiment on board from the Cove.

On the 27th, a caisson, upon a recently improved principle, was launched from the building-slip in this dock-yard, in the presence of a great concourse of persons. It is intended for the graving-slip in the Camber, which will in future be used as a regular dock, large enough for a frigate of the first class. On the 29th, the Swan cutter, Lieutenant John E. Lane, arrived here from the coast of Scotland, last from Woolwich, whither she had conveyed certain articles belonging to Captain Ross, from Hull. On the 16th instant, her crew were paid their wages, and she now remains at Sheerness: as soon as the weather moderates she will return to Scotland to superintend the herring fisheries. On the 1st instant, his Majesty's steam-vessel Salamander, 4, Commander Austin, arrived from Cork, having on board the reserve companies of the 61st regiment for Chatham; on the 4th she returned to Sheerness. On the 10th, she proceeded again for Chatham, with the Russell, 74, in tow, which ship she left at Salt Pan Reach. She brought down the Camperdown, 106, on the following day, preparatory to her being commissioned for service at sea. On the 18th, the same steamer left this port, with the Rhine, 46, in tow, for Chatham, where she remains windbound. It blows at present a heavy gale, with no appearance of its moderating. On the 3rd, his Majesty's brig Algerine, Commander the Hon. John Frederic Fitzgerald de Roos, was paid off into ordinary at Chatham. In the evening the officers of the brig gave a farewell dinner to their commander, who was much

respected and beloved by every one on board. They parted with regret, but in hopes of meeting again at some future time. On the 8th, the African steam-vessel, Lieutenant James Harvey, arrived from Plymouth, with some volunteer seamen for his Majesty's ship *Thunderer*, and on the following day she proceeded to Woolwich to be paid off, her period of service having just expired.

On the 12th instant, the *Philomel*, 10-gun brig, of 231 tons, and the *Cor-delia*, 10, of 239 tons, lying at Chatham, at which port they were lately paid off, were sold out of his Majesty's service, the former for 690*l.*, and the latter for 710*l.* The sale took place at the Admiralty, in Somerset Place, in the presence of the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, when the following vessels of war were offered at the same time:—the *Echo* steam-vessel, of 295 tons, and 100 horse power; the *Supply*, transport, of 223 tons; the *Zenobia*, 18, of 385 tons; *Barracouta*, 10, late packet-brig; and the *Plumper* and *Manly*, old gun-brigs. The two latter were disposed of, but no purchasers having been found for the former, even at their reduced prices, they were severally bought in. A complaint was made to their Lordships, by some buyers, that property was not unfrequently taken out of the ships after being viewed, and even *purchased* by them: one instance was brought forward in the case of the *Bittern* cutter, at the last sale. This is certainly very hard; but we trust, as the First Lord has promised that it shall not happen again, a recurrence of such injustice will not take place.

During the month a Mr. Shores, patentee of the self-relieving stock for lowering down and hoisting up ships' stern and quarter boats, has been down here, endeavouring to get them fitted to the ships and vessels at this port, and he has, we believe, and rejoice to say, succeeded in his wishes. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this excellent invention. By these stocks a boat can be lowered from the stern and quarter when the ship is going fast through the water, and extricated from the tackles, *without the least danger*. Every ship, whether man-of-war or merchantman, should be furnished with them, as I am thoroughly convinced that it would be the saving of many valuable lives, which otherwise would be lost to their friends and their country. They have been fitted for three years on board the *Asia* (now at Lisbon), and Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander-in-chief in the Tagus, speaks in glowing terms of their superiority to any now in use.

The Royal *Adelaide*, miniature frigate, on the plan of Captain Symonds, and bored for 52 guns, has just been completed in this dock-yard, under the superintendence of John Fincham, Esq., and will, in the course of next week, be conveyed to Staines, and thence to Virginia Water, to be employed as a yacht for her Majesty. Her state cabin, which is 14 feet 6 inches in length, 13 feet in breadth, and 6 feet 7 inches in height, will be veneered with English oak. The following are her dimensions:—length, 50 feet; breadth, 15; and tonnage, 97; and she will carry 22 brass guns.

Various have been the rumours in circulation here respecting the fleet now fitting out for the Mediterranean: our dock-yards assume a more busy appearance than they have done for many years. The *Camperdown*, 106, *Powerful*, 84, and *Seringapatam*, 50, are being rigged and fitted at this port, and the *Hastings*, 74, at Chatham, with all possible despatch. These will be joined by the *Bellerophon* and *Ganges*, of 84 guns, *Sultan*, 74, and *President* and *Java*, 52, at Portsmouth; and at Plymouth, by the *Cornwallis* and *Minden*, 74, and the *Portland*, 52. They will not be commissioned until rigged and fitted; and then follows the query, where are the seamen to come from? Can any one of your readers answer this question?

The following midshipmen have passed their examination in seamanship for lieutenants:—Mr. George Charles J. Johnson, mid. late *Philomel*; Mr. George Phillpotts, ditto, late *Ocean*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B.

P.S.—The following ships and vessels are at present in the Medway:—At Chatham, Chatham Yacht, Sir James A. Gordon, K.C.B., captain; the *Phoenix*, steam-vessel, 4, Commander Robert Oliver (*b*), (fitting), and the *Salamander*, steam-vessel, 4, Commander H. J. Austin (wind-bound), at Sheerness; *Ocean*, 80, Captain Edward Barnard; one flag-ship, *Thunderer*, 84, Captain W. F. Wise, C.B. (in dock); and *Jaseur*, Commander J. Hackett (fitting); and *Swan*, cutter, 10, Lieut. J. E. Lane, about to return to Scotland. The *Rover*, 18, Commander Sir Geo. Young, Bart., is hourly expected from the westward, to be docked, having been aground in the Mediterranean.

Malta, Oct. 18, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—As a part of your United Service Journal is devoted to the insertion of reports from the different great naval stations in England, I have been led to suppose that a similar account from Malta, our great *pied à terre* in the Mediterranean, might, perhaps, possess, to a certain degree, some slight attraction in the eyes of a portion of your readers. I, therefore, venture to send you these few lines as *éclaircisseurs* of others which will be brought up in case they are called for. This first letter must, however, I beg, be only considered as an introductory one; but others, if the present one is approved of, will be sent to you regularly by every packet, as long at least as it shall please the people in authority at home to keep me here.

I have certainly taken up my pen at an unlucky moment, for at present there exists a most woeful dearth of news; but this, I am happy to say, is very far indeed from being generally the case, for, from its central situation, Malta may be likened unto a spider, which, stretching out its numerous webs, in the shape of countless vessels, to all points of the compass, brings back to itself whatever flies or news they may have collected; nor is it only through the agency of our own ships that our stores of information are kept well supplied, for vessels with the flags of all nations are daily seen entering our harbour from the North, the South, the East, and the West. Here are seen the tri-colour of France, or, as Byron calls it,

“A rainbow of the loveliest hue,
Of three bright colours, each divine,
And fit for that celestial sign,” &c. &c.

the tri-colour of Austria, the blood-red flag of Turkey and Barbary, the pale-blue stripes of Greece, the star-spangled banner of America, the cross-keys of Poppedom, the red and yellow of Spain, and the spotted white of Naples,—all fluttering in the breeze in amicable propinquity.

We have at present the following ships of war in the harbour:—the *Ceylon*, (guard-ship) Lieut. Schomberg, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs; *St. Vincent*, 120, Capt. Sir Humphry Senhouse; *Barham*, 50, Capt. Pigot; *Rover*, 18, Capt. Sir George Younge, Bart.; *Meteor*, steamer, Lieut. Symons; *Lady Emily*, colonial yacht, Capt. Heppenstall; and the *R. Y. C.* cutter, *Iris*, T. Greg, Esq. Both the *Barham* and the *Rover* came in with their foremasts and bowsprits sprung, and are now repairing: the *Isis* also injured her masts during the late gales. The *Barham* sails to join Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm immediately after the arrival of the next steam-packet from England. And the *St. Vincent* will leave this for the same destination, after the arrival of the November packet. The *Rainbow*, 28, Capt. Sir John Franklin, is daily expected, on her return to England, having been relieved by the *Volage*, 28, Capt. Martin. The *Seylla*, 18, Capt. G. Grey, is also going home. The *Malabar*, 74, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, is gone to visit the Italian, French, and Spanish forts. The *Pelican*, 18, Commander Gape, is at Messina.

The garrison of Malta consists of the 7th Fusiliers, 42d, 73d, and 94th

regiments, besides the artillery and the Malta Fencible regiment. The 73d is on the point of being relieved by the 53d.

The news from the East is rather gloomy; that is to say, that, owing to Russian gold and intrigues, the Turkish empire, but more especially the capital, is torn by dissensions. 16,000 houses of the finest city in the world have been destroyed by fire kindled by the Greeks, at the instigation of the numerous Russian agents who at present contaminate the Turkish soil. The object of this hellish conduct is self-evident: the Sultan's fears are to be excited, in order that he may once more call to his assistance the bayonets of that nation, which it ought to be his policy to distrust in every one of its actions, more than all others. The movements of the Muscovite Black Sea fleet have lately excited much suspicion; for some of the ships have been seen cruising close to the Boghaz of the Bosphorus. Our Admiral, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, it is said, expects soon to be compelled again to reunite his fleet at Tenedos, to be ready to counteract the plots of the faithless "yellow-haired giaours." The Greeks are, and always will be, in a state of anarchy. The King, the R gencey, and the nation, are all at daggers drawing with each other, and rapine and murder are the order of the day. That *grand monarque*, King Otho, is cruising about on board the Madagascar, quite disgusted with his affectionate subjects, as they are with their beloved sovereign and his myrmidons. Greece contains 800,000 inhabitants, of which 200,000 belong to the islands. The army has just undergone a new organization, and consists, or rather is to consist, of the following corps:

8 Battalions of infantry, each of six companies of 120 men	5760
1 Regiment of cavalry, lancers, six squadrons of 111 horses each	666
6 Companies of artillery of 100 men each	600
Engineers, and two companies of pioneers of 86 men each	172
Waggon-train	120
Artillery	132
	<hr/>
	7450
Irregulars:	
10 Battalions of chasseurs, each of four companies of 50 men	2000
	<hr/>
	9450

Several Englishmen have been speculating in the purchase of lands. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who some years ago purchased an estate at Athens, on which he built a very good house, has lately sold it, with great profit, to King Otho, and has since bought the P stalian or Spili islands, off the south-west extremity of Egri po. They are, I believe, seven in number, and naturally fertile, though at present, from want of cultivation, not productive. A number of Maltese are going over shortly to Greece as labourers and artisans, in order to cultivate the soil, which it would appear the Greeks themselves are incapable of doing. This emigration will be productive of great advantage, both to Malta, which will be relieved of a portion of its over-numerous population, the greater part of which is in great distress and poverty, and to Greece, by introducing among its klept or robber inhabitants, the example of industry and the knowledge of agriculture.

The affairs of Tripoli are *in statu quo* (the English indirectly supporting the outside party, and the French the one inside the town.) We have, during the whole duration of this civil war, had two or three men-of-war stationed off Tripoli for the protection of British subjects. One of the ministers of Tripoli, and attached to the outside party, has been for some time residing there, and is now fitting out two little brigs of war to blockade the inside party, and is also organising a small corps of artillery to attack the town by land. We hear Tunis also is in a state far from tranquil, occasioned by the numerous levies of men that have been making to compose the new army, which is to consist of 40,000 regularly-disciplined troops.

The cholera having again appeared in England, all vessels arriving from thence to Malta are subject to from seven to fourteen days' quarantine.

In one respect Malta has greatly changed, a change regretted by all, and yet by none of us attempted to be remedied; I allude to the dulness of its society, as far at least as regards amusements. It is true that, in winter, we still have a few balls and *soirées*, but yet they are but very few, when compared to the number which were given a few years back. The *spirit* of gaiety has, in short, abandoned this "little military hot-house." We have an Italian opera, but nobody attends it, and the poor *impresario* is all but ruined in consequence. The soldiers of the 7th Fusiliers, however, got up a play some nights back, and their example has been followed in two instances, one by the privates of the Artillery, 73d, and 94th, and at another time by the men of the Barham. The officers of the garrison are also going to act, and are busy in rehearsing the *Heir at Law*, *Tom Thumb*, &c. A ball was given a fortnight ago by the United Service, at the Club, at which, among the company, we noticed the Dey of Algiers, who lately arrived in this island from Leghorn, on his way to Alexandria; he, however, now talks of settling at Malta, with his *twenty-two wives*; and it is hoped that he may carry this plan into execution, inasmuch as his wealth is immense, and the large sums he would necessarily spend in the island would be productive of much benefit to the inhabitants. His treasures amounted, on quitting Algiers, to no less than 22,000,000 of Spanish dollars, or 4,766,666*l*. We have lately had a great number of eastern tourists, especially of ladies, with whom travelling seems to be in great fashion. Among others, Lady Georgiana Wolff, Lady Temple, Lady Franklin, Mrs. Bracebridge and Baroness Hahn. Of these, Lady Franklin is the most venturous, having traversed Greece, Syria, and Egypt *by herself*. The Neapolitan steampacket during the summer came here on her way to the East, and on her return, to perform quarantine. She had on board the Crown Prince of Bavaria, Prince Butera, the Dutch ambassador at Naples, and ninety other passengers, including, of course, a full proportion of English.

Having now taken up a sufficient portion of your time and your patience, I shall conclude for the present, and it will depend upon you whether I am again to resume my pen.

Your obedient servant,

PUBLIUS.

Ceylon, July, 1833.

MR. EDITOR.—Agreeable to the request contained in the 'U. S. Journal' of July, 1832, I willingly contribute my mite of information for the benefit of your readers.

This island is the station for four regiments of the line, 58th, 61st, 78th, and 97th; two companies of artillery, and the Ceylon Rifles. Colombo is the head-quarters of two regiments, the Rifles, and a company of artillery; Kandy and Trincomalee are the stations of the remaining two; the regiment at Trincomalee usually detaches two companies to Point de Galle. The Ceylon Rifles is principally composed of Malays. They have sixteen companies, and, exclusive of strong detachments in Kandy, Jaffna, and Trincomalee, they do the duty of minor outposts, where it would not answer to station Europeans.

Colombo, being the capital of the island, is considered as the seat of government. It is well fortified, and contains the residence of the governor, the public offices, and a considerable population. It is situated on a point of land, three sides of it washed by the sea, the fourth is partly protected by a fresh-water lake of sufficient size to admit of the agreeable recreation of boating. Between the lake and the sea is the race-course, on an extensive piece of ground called the Galle facc,—the usual place for exercise in the evenings. In the environs of the fort there are a number of neat houses, each surrounded by a compound, and shaded by cocoa-nut trees. They are

generally occupied by the gentlemen of the civil service, and such military as can afford or obtain permission to live outside, and derive the full benefit of the sea-breeze. The barracks in the fort are small detached ones, not holding more than a company, built by the Dutch so immediately under the ramparts as to exclude the breeze which is so necessary in this climate. The mortality occasioned last year by the cholera has attracted the attention of government to the accommodation of the troops, and measures are now in progress that will add considerably to their comforts. The hospital is not good, the wards are not sufficient to allow a classification of the diseases, and there is not a proper place for convalescents. The officers hire houses in the fort; they seldom contain more than four rooms, with accommodation for servants. Bath and stabling, and very good quarters, may be got for 2*l.* 5*s.* per month, in some situations for 1*l.* 10*s.*; in the principal street, where the houses are very superior, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* is paid. Officers find their own furniture, but that is of little importance where all the articles for comfort or luxury are to be bought on terms that would astonish a London upholsterer. Six arm-chairs, with rattanned seats, cost about 2*l.* 5*s.*; a pair of couches 2*l.*; tables varying from 10*s.* upwards, but a good one, to dine four, may be purchased for that price; they are all made of jack wood, which is handsome, and takes a high polish. No European servants are allowed, two natives are sufficient for a bachelor,—a head servant at 1*l.* a month, a boy at 9*s.*; if you keep a horse, a servant to attend him, and accompany his master on foot when he goes out, will cost 15*s.* a month. They support and clothe themselves. To meet these extra expenses the island allowance monthly is, for a lieutenant-colonel, 32*l.*; a major, 23*l.*; a captain, 13*l.* 16*s.*; a lieutenant, 8*l.* 5*s.*; an ensign, 6*l.*; a surgeon, 17*l.*; assistant-surgeon, 10*l.*; quartermaster and adjutant, 10*l.*; 5*l.* extra is allowed for the commandants of corps. This is to cover all expenses of house-rent, servants, fuel, candles, and marching money. The allowance of the subs should be 10*l.*, to enable them to meet the extra expenses they are put to by those who are paid more liberally. Messing is about 2*s.* a day, but 6*d.* more may be added for contingent expenses. The dinners, particularly in Colombo, are good;—every variety of poultry, excellent fish, venison and game are to be bought reasonable. Madeira and light French claret are the usual wines, and are drunk at 3*s.* a bottle. Sherry is getting much in vogue, but many of the messes on stranger-days sport champagne, hock, and Carbonnel or Sneyd's best claret, to the great detriment of the finances of the junior members. The duty in Colombo is a subaltern's guard. The captains assist the field-officers in doing the garrison duty. There is a garrison field-day every Monday morning, and regimental parades once a day. The society of Colombo is composed of the families of the military and the gentlemen holding the civil situations under government. It is sociable and agreeable; there are numerous private parties, and a public ball once a month: the messes frequently invite their friends to evening parties. The style of living is good, and combines more both of comfort and luxury than is usually found in the same class of society in Europe.

There is a subscription library, supplied with a large assortment of newspapers and every publication of interest, and standard works. Each regiment has its own billiard-table; it is very rare indeed to hear of high play at them: they are a source of amusement in a place where the heat will not admit of exposure during the day, and, as it is unattended with expense, has not been productive of evil consequence.

The drives in the vicinity of Colombo are pretty, particularly through the extensive cinnamon-gardens; it does not breathe that spicy fragrance boasted of by travellers, yet is an agreeable place to drive or ride through, which you may do for several miles, inhaling the perfume of a variety of wild flowers that grow up between the cinnamon-bushes. The governor and commander of the forces reside in Colombo during the cool months; the remainder of the time is passed either at Kandy or Neweralia; their presence adds much

to the gaiety; and exclusive of dinner parties, Lady Horton has evening parties once a-week, where music, dancing, &c., assist the fleeting hours. The amiable and unaffected manners of her ladyship have gained for her the respect and esteem of every one in the island, and she never appears more happy than when contributing to the pleasure of those who frequent her "soirées." The next station is Kandy, situated in the interior, seventy-two miles from Colombo, at an elevation above the level of the sea of 1700 feet; a carriage-road to it, equal to any in England, was completed during the period General Sir Edward Barnes was governor. The natural difficulties to its formation which a mountainous country presented might have influenced a mind of less energy than his; but, accustomed in his professional career never to consider anything impossible till tried, he, fortunately for the island, infused the same spirit into the officers who superintended its construction. The road was traced by the late Captain Dawson of the engineers, and every obstacle was overcome. To the memory of that talented officer, a column has been erected at the top of a pass three miles in ascent. He lost his life in his anxious wish to second Sir Edward Barnes's views for the welfare of the island.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery between Colombo and Kandy,—everything that wood, water, and mountain can combine, with the exuberant vegetation of the tropics, is united in the landscape. The day's march seldom exceeds twelve miles, and is over by seven o'clock; the accommodation for the troops is good. In the afternoon, the troops go out in search of the game, with which the jungle abounds; and he must be a bad shot who returns unsuccessful. About four miles from Kandy, the river Mahavilla Gunga is crossed by a wooden bridge of one arch 205 feet in span, breadth 22, and 67 in height, built entirely of satin-wood, under the superintendence and from a plan of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser's, the deputy-quarter-master-general; it ensures the communication with Colombo over a deep and rapid river, which, during the rains, is frequently swollen so much, that carriages and horses could not pass with safety. Kandy is situated in a valley, surrounded by hills of considerable elevation. The temperature is much below that of Colombo, and more suitable to European constitutions. The thermometer is frequently in the morning below 65°, but often rises to 80° during the day. This place is much improved, and the number of excellent houses that have been lately built adds much to its appearance. The Pavilion, the residence of the governor, is a handsome building. The palace of the late King of Kandy is appropriated to the gentlemen of the civil department. The barracks are superior to those of Colombo, and, there being no fortifications, are placed in cool, airy situations. There is a capital hospital (formerly a *seraglio*) with apartments for the medical officers, and a shady promenade for the patients. There is a small lake adjoining the esplanade; a handsome building has been erected on the banks of it for a library, and a suit of public rooms finished in a handsome style, where the monthly assemblies are held. An excellent collection of books and a variety of newspapers and publications attract visitors at all hours.

The vicinity of Kandy is so mountainous that there are few drives, but those who are equestrians are amply compensated by the beauty of the rides. The favourite promenade is round the Lake. The Botanic Garden, four miles, is a pretty drive, and the rides along the bank of the river afford beautiful views of the country on its opposite shores. The commandant of Kandy, generally the officer commanding the regiment there, has an allowance of 37*l.* 10*s.* a-month; there is no officer's guard, but they visit the different guards twice a-day. There is a public conveyance between this and Colombo, and there is a good inn here kept by a European. Fifty miles farther in the interior, and at an elevation of 7000 feet above the sea, is Neweralia, a place getting fast into repute from its salubrity, the lowness of its temperature, and its approximating in many respects to an European climate. A

company from Kandy is stationed there, and a hospital for convalescents is being built. The governor has a private residence there; several of the military and civil servants are erecting small houses for occasional residence when business will admit of a couple of months' leave to réhivate the constitution by the bracing air of this truly delightful climate. Most of the European vegetables grow to great perfection; strawberries are abundant; and it is to be hoped that European fruits will soon be naturalised to the soil. The rhododendron attains a magnificent growth. ● A mountain called Pedro Galla rises above the plain of Neweralia about 1000 feet, making its level above the sea some hundred feet higher than Adam's Peak. A road has been cut to the top, and a superb view is the recompense of those who ascend it. Between Neweralia and Kandy, the road is so good, that the distance has been ridden in five hours, and the scenery is not to be surpassed either in Switzerland or Wales; the general range of the thermometer is from 45° to 65°, but it is frequently down to the freezing point. Ice is formed; and there are few evenings that a fire is not found to add considerably to the good cheer in which visitors usually indulge.

I must postpone my account of the other stations to a future letter.

ANON.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

The War Office, Ordnance, and Army Agency.

MR. EDITOR,—It was lately stated in some of the journals that Government were about to sell back to France the artillery taken during the war. In one respect this was wrong; for the guns have already been sold, not directly to France indeed, but simply to the highest bidders. Many of these guns, captured in former wars, were of very old construction, exceedingly curious, and of beautiful workmanship; and as they were only sold for old metal, and could not possibly bring a single month's salary of the Grey family, I feel confident that the officers of the army, poor as they are as a class, would rather have purchased them up than have allowed this additional stigma to be brought upon the country. What, indeed, can we say to the nation so lost to every sense of honour and of patriotism as publicly to sell the trophies of its own fame, the proofs of the valour of its children, stained, too, with the heart's blood of those of its children who fell in upholding their country's greatness? These trophies were, in fact, as much private as national property, and no government possessed the right to dispose of them; they had been paid for in the tears of the widow, mother, and orphans, and were the sacred, and too often, the only relics of the sons, fathers, and brothers, with whose blood they had been gained. It is next to digging up from the vaults of Westminster and St. Paul's the mouldering remains of the victors themselves, in order to sell their bones to lecturing surgeons and prating phrenologists. The flags and standards captured in so many battles would no doubt have shared the same fate, and would before now have been exhibited in Rag Fair, had any old-clothes-man expected to make a farthing by the purchase.

Of the 8000 sets of new harness sold, as the artillery-driver, who gave them over, declared with a blush of shame, "for less than the value of the saddle-trees," it is needless to speak, as it is only one of the many acts of folly and improvidence of which we have lately seen so many. The ancients depicted the Goddess of Wisdom herself armed cap-à-pie, and deemed that the best mode of preserving peace was to be always prepared for war. But in the age of Russian-Dutch loans, *nous avons changé tout cela*, we now

throw down our arms, and, purse in hand, perform the koo-too before exulting rivals.

A report has lately got into general circulation, implying, that the War Office are eager to obtain, and likely to succeed in obtaining, a greater control over the army than they have yet possessed. It may be as well, therefore, to explain the functions hitherto exercised by this office, in order to show their peculiar fitness for the higher duties they are now desirous of performing.

The Secretary-at-War's office is nothing more than an office for regulating military expenditure, for keeping the disbursements within the bounds of the sums granted by Parliament, and for auditing military accounts. They have to make the best bargains they can for bread, beef, oats, and broad-cloth, but have nothing whatever to do with the formation, organization, or discipline of the army. In addition to these high and intellectual functions, they rigorously watch for every opportunity afforded by the absence of a comma, or the misplacing of a word in a certificate, to withhold from inexperienced subalterns and recruiting officers as many sixpences of travelling-expenses, and as many odd shillings of stationery and lodging money as may help to console lamenting patriots for the ruinous extravagance of such splendid and munificent allowances.

This kind of system, constantly acted upon, could not fail to render the War Office very unpopular in the army; nor were the mechanical functions they had to perform likely to place them in any very high station in the estimation of the public at large: besides which, they have lately fancied themselves oppressed by some supposed control exercised over them by the Commander-in-chief's office. It was the phantom of this influence that haunted the imagination of poor Sir Henry Parnell, and for the existence of which he could not, like other believers in phantoms, assign even the shadow of a reason, when giving his memorable evidence before the Committee of Military Inquiry; an evidence certainly the most amusing of all the amusing exhibitions lately furnished to the world by statesmen and legislators. These and other circumstances of the kind have, if report can be trusted, induced the War Office to set up the old and threadbare plea of retrenchment, and to grasp at higher and more important duties—duties for which all their previous habits, modes of thinking, and official training, render them totally and absolutely unfit.

For the sake of a most wretched saving, which will, as usual, fall upon clerks and other humble individuals, the War Office are now about to take the duties, hitherto performed by army-agents, entirely upon their own Antæus shoulders, thus placing themselves in direct relation, as to money matters, with nearly all the officers in the army: a step that will be sufficiently displeasing to all ranks, but particularly to the captains and junior officers who are charged with the payment of companies and detachments. This is saying nothing of the inconvenience to which these junior officers will be so often exposed for want of the occasional advances which they so liberally receive from most of the respectable army-agents; and which, owing to the scantiness of military pay, are rendered almost indispensable in cases of sickness, sudden changes of quarters, or unexpected orders to proceed to distant stations. The house of Greenwood had, and I have no doubt deservedly so, the reputation of having saved the commission of more than one meritorious officer. But this addition of troublesome power is not, it seems, sufficient to satisfy the towering ambition of the War Department. "Think nothing gained," they cry, "till nought remains;" and the Army and Ordnance must both be placed under the authority of persons who, however honourable and respectable, have been selected only for their knowledge of simple arithmetic, and could never be required, in their official capacity, to perform duties calling for higher qualifications. The department must, therefore, be completely remodelled before it can enter upon the new, difficult, and so ardently coveted duties. And unless we suppose, what is

not to be expected in these times, that a military man is to be placed at the head of this new department of the state, the formation, discipline, and organisation of the military powers of the country must be placed in the hands of individuals totally ignorant of every branch of the service. Yet is it evident that no man unacquainted with war can superintend the training and formation of armies, because it is in war alone that we perceive the mighty difference existing between the practice and theory of war. It is only in the field that we become acquainted with the full force of the moral causes which so often defeat the best efforts of mere physical strength and combination. In the field alone do we learn to know the power of *circumstances* which, in myriad and almost imperceptible forms, exercises so vast an influence on the result of battles and campaigns. Can a civilian, unacquainted with war, tell how a man is likely to act in war? It is what few untried men can tell of themselves.

Perhaps it will be said that, on all points directly connected with war, the civil head of the military department may be aided by the advice of experienced officers. Noble contrivance, certainly! but would any enlightened and high-minded man superintend an office, the duties of which he could only perform under the direction and guidance of his inferiors?—such direction, or advice if you will, not being confined to mere details, or routine of business, but to the vital principles of the powers of action which he is to augment and set in motion. Away with the unworthy thought!

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.

A PENTACHOSIARCH.

Waterloo.

MR. EDITOR,—It is only at this time that I have had the opportunity of reading your two last Numbers. In that for November, I see that Major Gawler, 52nd regiment, has addressed you in reply to those extracts from my journal, signed P., inserted in your September Number, and which you headed "The Guards at Waterloo." Without stopping to search for an authority for the *schoolboy* tale of the currier's opinion of leather, or attempting to unravel the high-sounding phrases of his second paragraph, I shall merely quote the words of Mark Antony, in the play of Julius Cæsar—

"I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke,
But here I am to speak what I do know."

I am sorry our accounts appear to be so incompatible, and that our views of the same affair should have been so different; and yet I think I can explain why they are so. I suspect we are each referring to different periods of the *crisis*. If this part of the general action be divided into three acts, there will be laurels enough for all. Thus, we have—

Act the 1st—The advance of the column of La Moyenne Garde up the face of the position, its dispersion by the First Brigade of Guards, and their return to their original position.

Act the 2nd—The advance of the column of La Jeune Garde (or of part of the sixth corps) to cover the flight of the Moyenne Garde; the head of this column arrives on the face of the rise opening on their left, the space between the hedge of the garden of Hougomont and the line of our original position, which space by this time is occupied by Maj.-Gen. Adam's brigade; then comes the charge of both brigades, taking an oblique direction to the left, across the plain towards the chaussée leading to Namur, leaving Hougomont on our right, and increasing our distance from the line of its wood at every step.

Act the 3rd—commences at the moment that the cavalry came into line with the infantry; then comes the subsequent *culbutement* of the four squares of La Vieille Garde, which were formed as a reserve to the whole French army, at a considerable distance beyond the farm of La Rossermée

and La Barrière du Roi, where the Prussians joined in the pursuit, and where the First Brigade of Guards were halted.

"I beg you, Mr. Editor, to observe that I only attempted to describe the part taken by the brigade of Guards, without reference to any other corps, and if my *ipse dixit* is not as good as another man's, but must be "*supported by the best evidence*," I can only recommend Major Gawler, and those who are still interested in this question, to apply to the officers still in the regiment for their versions of the subject. One more last word:—I must be excused if I maintain my incognito, being unambitious of having my name before the public; nor shall I again address you on a subject where "the army never conducted itself better," and "the division of Guards set an example which was followed by all." (See Duke of Wellington's dispatch.)

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

P.

Dec. 19, 1833.

Married and Single.

MR. EDITOR,—I had intended to have replied to a paragraph in your November Number on the subject of the occurrence in the 59th regiment, as well as your remarks on the residence of married officers in barracks, but occupations of a more serious nature deterred me from the execution of my intention until too late for your last publication. I do not now regret the delay, as it has afforded me the perusal of another communication in the December Number, on the same subject, couched in terms by no means liberal, and in a strain different from what I had anticipated from the present gentlemanly composition of the army. I shall not enter into all the subjects touched on by "the Single Man of Richmond Barracks," though I cannot refrain from expressing my dissent to the publication (on the mere *ipse dixit* of one officer), of the existence of a custom in a regiment reflecting so much on its interior economy. It evinces bad taste in the officer of the 80th, to allow the matter to go beyond his own corps, and equally bad feeling on the part of your correspondent to give much publicity to a statement which, most probably, never was intended to be mentioned beyond the circle then assembled. Having thus briefly commented on the epistle of "the Single Man of Richmond Barracks," I shall proceed to the general head of complaint, viz., the intrusion of married officers into barracks, and the prevalence of the married interest, in some corps, to the prejudice of the single.

I am willing to admit that, as the barrack regulations make no provision for married officers, their residence therein must be considered as on sufferance. In making this admission, I cannot avoid remarking on the illiberality of the Government in having neglected to provide for those so situated, as, independently of the extra expenses to which they are consequently subjected, the non-residence of every officer in barracks cannot but prove (and in Ireland it has proved) extremely detrimental to the service. Such provision is, in a limited degree, made for the soldiers; why the officers are deprived of similar indulgence remains unexplained. Married officers should not be allowed to remain in the service, or accommodation to a certain extent should be granted to them as a right; uncontrolled by the caprice of the barrack-masters. In those situations, however, where accommodation can be afforded to married officers, without curtailing the just rights of the single men, it does not follow that the indulgence (as it must be so termed) should be considered a bar to the amusements or comforts of the single officers who may be quartered in the same range. In well-regulated corps, where all the officers are gentlemen, (and such the present constitution of the army has secured to most corps,) no such annoyances can exist. If the amusements and recreations of the single men are to consist in scenes of low debauchery, obscene and drunkenness, then indeed the neighbourhood of a married

comrade may prove a very considerable annoyance; but I decidedly deny that such can be the case where the single men conduct themselves with that gentlemanly and correct feeling which should always be found in every society of gentlemen. With regard to the prevalence of the married interest in some corps, those indeed must be badly regulated where such can possibly exist. Every officer should know what the regulations entitle him to, and a firm and proper appeal to a commanding officer will, indeed must, obtain him his just rights, either in his baggage or barrack allowances.

Your correspondent, however, appears particularly unfortunate in the corps to which he belongs, though I am inclined to imagine he is, in his own person, apt to exceed those just limits which are prescribed to all well-disposed characters. He complains that his comforts are broken in upon, and his hospitality materially abridged by his proximity in barracks to a married officer. I fear his comforts are comprised in those pleasures I have already described, and his hospitality extended to such only as will join him in those pleasures of which he is ashamed of having been supposed to be guilty. This proclaims, at all events, that he is not totally lost to a sense of propriety—taking such for granted, I shall now leave him to his “meditations.”

While on the subject of barrack annoyances, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without calling attention to the system which, without the sanction, probably, by the Board of Ordnance, exists in some barracks; vexatious equally to married and single officers. Where I am quartered, the barrack-master and his three sergeants occupy fifteen officers' quarters; it will scarcely be credited that each serjeant has the same space allotted to him as is afforded to one Captain and three Subalterns. The consequence of this system is, that, unless to his own immediate friends, the barrack-master will grant no accommodation: to these, however, he is liberal enough, to the prejudice of others, who are obliged, on that account, to put up with the worst rooms. One friend, the district adjutant, has four officers' rooms, and another friend occupies nearly the whole of three field officers' quarters. To prevent so unfair a system, the Board should call for a weekly distribution of barracks, accounting for each room; to be countersigned by the senior officer, and the engineer officer if present at the station. This, however, is a subject requiring more than so cursory a notice: I shall therefore advert to it again, should you sanction it by your assent. Yours,

A MARRIED OFFICER IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

14th December, 1833.

Married and Doubled-up.

• MR. EDITOR,—On reading the article in your valuable Journal of last month, regarding the “married interest,” I was forcibly struck with the truths which are therein related, and which most officers of the present day can well attest; it is, therefore, not the less astonishing, that the Board of Ordnance (or respective officers) can knowingly tolerate one officer, because he happens to be in command, occupying *four* or *six* additional rooms to that which by regulation he is entitled; while all the junior married officers are strictly limited to a single room. This case was peculiarly exemplified last month in this garrison, on the removal of a regiment from Richmond Barracks to Beggar's Bush, and *vire versâ*, when both commanding officers (which is now a general practice in some regiments), occupied whole houses, being *four* or *six* quarters more than either were entitled to; while, in one instance, at Richmond Barracks, a subaltern, with a wife and four children, was obliged to content himself *with a single room*!!

I will now very briefly explain how, in some instances, the board of respective officers are duped into granting this indulgence.

An officer in command, on receiving notice of a move, writes to the Board

prior to his arrival in new quarters, for permission to occupy a whole house, stating that such accommodation is to spare, and at the same time carefully concealing that others are equally in need of extra accommodation, if such can be had: Having once obtained such sanction, he occupies a *whole house* without fear of molestation; and when applied to on the arrival of the regiment in the new quarters, for a spare room, his answer is, "There are none," he having got permission of the Board to occupy all that were!

Now, Mr. Editor, is this anything like even-handed justice, when men, because they happen to hold the highest regimental rank, thus *selfishly*, and I should say *unwarrantably and unfeelingly*, act?

I do, therefore, most sincerely hope, that the present Master-General, who is so conversant with all matters relating to barracks, may give this *very important* grievance his consideration, when I have little doubt that equal justice will be distributed, as well to those in command, as those who willing to obey.

Dublin, Dec. 17.

VERAX.

The Sabre and Bayonet.

MR. EDITOR,—If, as is contended by the impugnors of the doctrines promulgated by the highly-gifted J. M., the repulse of the Mamlouks at the battle of the Pyramids is to be considered as proving that a steadily-formed square has nothing to fear from the most furious onset of cavalry, what inference is to be drawn from the repeated defeats sustained by the Russian infantry during their last Bulgarian campaign? Steadiness is surely as much the characteristic virtue of the Russians as of the French; yet, neither at Pravadi, nor at Kilia Koulefschin, were their squares,—although in both instances protected by the fire of several well-served batteries, and, on the latter occasion, posted behind natural obstacles, through which none but a Turk or an Irish fox-hunter could on horseback have made his way,—able to resist the fierce onset of a small body of Moslem lancers, unaided by a single foot soldier, and unsupported by a single gun.

In asserting that the bayonet has *never* been used in line as an arm of close conflict, J. M. has hazarded an opinion which requires to be slightly qualified. During the war of the American revolution, Major-General Grey, father to our present Premier, at the head of a body of troops who were ordered for the occasion to lay aside their knapsacks and cartouch-boxes, and to take the flints out of their muskets, surprised by a night attack, and routed Major-General Wayne, with the loss of 400 men. Soon afterwards General Grey, by a similar *coup-de-main*, cut to pieces Count Pulaski's regiment of light dragoons, who allowed themselves to be put to the sword almost without resistance.

In corroboration of the general correctness of J. M.'s theories, it may not be improper to add, in conclusion, that the grenadiers of Russia, who certainly wield the bayonet more imposingly than any troops in Europe, except those of Great Britain, have been frequently overthrown by the fierce charge of the Georgian mountaineers, whose sole weapon for close combat is a very broad dagger, about nineteen inches in length. Against this seemingly inefficient weapon the bayonet has been found wholly inadequate to contend. The same remark will apply with equal force to the tomahawk of the North American Indian, and even to the wretched creese of the Malay, by which the bayoneteers of Holland have repeatedly been overwhelmed.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

H. J.

Officers of the Line who volunteered from the Militia.

MR. EDITOR,—The papers (but more particularly the *Morning Herald*), having lately teemed with observations reflecting upon the *ci-devant* officers of militia who volunteered to the line, &c. &c. &c. during the war, and the above R. F. O. (to whom this is more particularly addressed,) having strongly suggested that *such men* (as he uncourteously terms the militia officers,) ought to be made to commute their half-pay, in preference to the officers of the line; and as the public may not be aware under what circumstances those officers volunteered, I venture to submit a round unvarnished detail of the same, which if you deem worthy of a humble corner in your splendid work, I should feel obliged (in justice to my brother officers of the constitutional force), by your inserting it.

I should be sorry to give the R. F. O. offence, but I consider that he has treated us both unceremoniously and harshly. From his rank, he must be an old officer, and his services have no doubt been respectable; but officers cannot fight without soldiers; and allow me therefore to state, that from the year 1799, to the termination of the war, a great portion of the men, with a proportion of officers (*without whose influence and example the men would not have volunteered*), who assisted in fighting the battles of their country, were furnished from time to time from the militia.

These militia officers and men promptly joined the army on foreign service with the honest intention of sharing and buffeting the fate of war with their brothers (if we dare presume to call them such) in arms of the line. But if the struggle lasted only *one year* instead of *ten*, was it their fault?—No! there they were, and ready to do any duty that might be required of them.

Allow me to ask the R. F. O. whether there were not, at the period of the peace, *treble* the number of *line to militia* officers (who volunteered,) who had no opportunity of seeing other than home service, and who are, as well as others appointed since, now on the half-pay? therefore why particularise or censure the militia officer?

With regard to the officers of the provisional battalions of militia, (the *field-officers* of which were partly taken from the *line*), they also joined the army on the Continent in 1814, but (with the exception of the *militia* field-officers and captains) what had the officers and men to expect for this timely tender of their services? Half-pay was certainly held out to the officers by the Secretary at War's letter, dated 10th Jan. 1814, and their *discharge* only promised to the men at the conclusion of the war.

It ought to be recollected, that prior to the peace in 1814, the *old rate of half-pay* was in existence; what benefit therefore could the subaltern and staff-officers look forward to for their volunteer service? None whatever! for in the event of a peace or disembodiment of the militia regiments, (which the provincial officers would have by act of parliament to rejoin,) what is termed the *militia allowance* to the lieutenant would have been *2s. 6d.* per diem, and to the ensign, *2s.*; therefore, (as the *new rate* of the half-pay was not even contemplated at the time,) the lieutenant would only have received for his services the then *line* half-pay of *2s. 4d.* per diem, instead of *2s. 6d.* and the ensign less than *2s.*; and I pledge my honour, that not an officer or soldier (at least of our regiment,) tendered his services under the expectation of realising more than he then possessed.

If one is allowed to say anything of self on such an occasion, I beg leave to state, that, as adjutant to one of those battalions, I had nothing whatever to expect or desire, not even promotion being in prospective; as a proof of which, by referring to the annual Army List, you will find me dubbed *ensign*, although in my (militia) regiment I held the *brevet of captain*, and was at the same time a lieutenant of twelve years' standing in the line; but glory beckoned, and a genuine *esprit du corps* "pricked me on;" and

here I am, a youthful veteran after a service of 40 years, and ready, if called upon, to volunteer again.

I regret that the constitutional force (after all we have so cheerfully done, and would with pleasure do again,) should be so ungenerously considered and treated by the officers of the line; and how often do we hear them apply to us the term *militia*, as one of *reproach* or *ridicule*; added to which, the way they are now treating the officers of militia in a certain establishment at the "*West end*," of which they were in a great measure the original promoters and founders, is to say the least of it, truly unkind.

I have it upon records now before me, that our regiment furnished more than 2000 men to the line during the war, while the proportion of officers who encouraged and accompanied them was comparatively small; and the subaltern part being chiefly lieutenants, they lost that rank by being appointed ensigns on joining the line.

You will have the goodness to understand, Mr. Editor, that I am not sporting my imperfect scribble either for the sake of popularity or egotism, but merely as an humble attempt to vindicate that branch of the profession to which I have the pride to belong, "a labour I delight in," and have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient servant,

W. B., an Old Adjutant.

Uxbridge, 10th Dec.

British Yeomanry Uniforms abroad.

MR. EDITOR,—Having attended the manœuvres of the Austrian army in Lombardy last autumn, I was enabled to make a few remarks, one of which I wish to present to you, viz.—"the attendance in uniform of officers of our Yeomanry corps."

It is natural to conclude that the object in presenting themselves in uniform is, that they may be supposed officers of our army; for, in confirmation of this conclusion, they are generally (if not always) returned in their passports as majors or captains, or by whatever rank they happen to hold in the corps to which they belong. This, however, the scrutinizing eye of an Austrian or Prussian would, I imagine, generally see through; but there must be some instances to the contrary, and consequently, until an explanation is entered into, it subjects the actual officers of our army to the doubt of foreign officers, as to their being really soldiers by profession.

I have no doubt that it has happened to other officers to meet with observations similar to the following, which arose in general conversation. I became acquainted with an Austrian officer, who asked me to what part of the service I belonged? and on my replying "to the dragoons," he delicately observed, "Yes; but you are really in the army, are you not?"

You will, I think, agree with me that an officer attending reviews in a foreign country represents, for the time, the part of our army to which he belongs. He goes there to improve himself in military knowledge, by viewing forces on a larger scale than he has the means of seeing them in England, which knowledge may naturally be of service at a future time. The Yeomanry officer, however, can have no reason of that kind to produce, as the utmost to which his exertions can be required of him is in the county to which he belongs. Consequently, as no advantage can be gained by his appearing in his provincial uniform, and mistakes are liable to arise from it, I think you must concur with me that it would be well, if such a practice were discontinued.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

A DRAGOON OFFICER.

Propriety of hearing both sides before deciding Military Differences.

* MR. EDITOR,—There is no part of your late article upon “The Naval and Military Committee” in which I do not thoroughly concur. The wisdom of filling the situation of Adjutant-General with an officer of high rank is unanswerably demonstrated. You will not, then, suppose I cavil at the particular arguments you adduce if, when admitting the soundness of the general principle upon which some of the most forcible are founded, I point out a way in which individuals may be wronged by the facility with which at present that principle may be hindered having fair play. Undoubtedly, it is desirable that differences be settled by a competent authority, from whose decision the disagreeing parties are unwilling to appeal; but one party should have the opportunity of answering the statements of the other, at least whenever the two stand in the respective relations of accused and complainant; for, if the decision be arrived at from a partial or inaccurate representation, it is to be regretted that the rank of the arbitrator, or any other circumstance, should impose a restraint upon the officer against whom that decision and representation are made in re-opening the subject.

In the year 1831, when with my regiment at Limerick, a soldier of my company was, at the instance of the commanding officer, under orders to be tried by a general court-martial for striking a serjeant. Before the trial came on, the serjeant destroyed himself; and his wife, in her evidence to the jury, stated that the provocation he had given the soldier greatly depressed the spirits of the deceased. This latter circumstance came to my knowledge the evening before the prisoner was to be arraigned at Ennis (about twenty-four miles from Limerick). As I considered him a reclaimable character, I felt interested in his favour, and immediately set about preparing him a defence, hoping that, if the court were induced to award him a few months’ imprisonment, instead of transportation, the salutary effect so mild a punishment, coupled with the affecting incident mentioned, might have on his future behaviour, would amply compensate for the tendency of such lenity in respect to the general discipline of the corps. I did not communicate to the prisoner to whom he was beholden for assistance, because I was apprehensive that he and the rest of the company might infer, from my active interference in his behalf, that I was not as anxious as I wished them to regard me to discountenance and suppress insubordination; but previous to despatching the defence, I read it to the adjutant, and, before it got into the prisoner’s possession, it passed through the hands of other officers of the corps. On hearing a defence had been made for the prisoner, which had apparently created a slight impression in his favour, the commanding officer inquired of the adjutant who wrote it? and was answered Capt. H.—. Shortly afterwards I met the commanding officer, with whom I was commonly on very friendly terms, and was surprised on being accused of opposing his authority in this affair, informed I should be reported to the general of the district, and ordered into arrest. I retired, wrote to the commanding officer, disclaiming having opposed his authority, and begging my application to be set free from arrest might be forwarded to the general. A few days afterwards a letter arrived from the general, strongly disapproving of my conduct, on the solitary ground that it was “clandestine,” but requesting my release, in the hope that I would give up proceedings of that character. I immediately sent a letter to the commanding officer, to be forwarded to the general, showing how totally inapplicable the epithet “clandestine” was to my proceeding, as I had distinctly disclosed them to the adjutant and other officers, without hinting I in the least desired them to restrain themselves in making whatever use they pleased of the information. The commanding officer refused to for-

ward this letter, upon the ground that a question disposed of by the Major-General's authority could not again be re-opened. I was in hopes that some private opportunity might occur to correct the general's misconception; but, unfortunately, no prospect now remains of these hopes ever being realized.

This case may belong to a class of grievances not very severely or extensively felt; but as it could be so easily obviated, I trust it may not long continue unredressed. If all complaints against inferior officers were accompanied by a certificate that they had been informed of the particular respects in which their conduct is questioned, few of them would be brought to a court-martial unnecessarily or censured undeservedly.

H.

The Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

MR. EDITOR,—In your Nov. Number there is a letter on "Military Decorations and Civil Merit," by Z. Z., which is well worth the attention of your readers. I learn from this letter that Mr. Babbage has been "*insulted*" with the offer of the decoration of the lowest class of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

That Mr. Babbage's services fully entitle him to any honour our most gracious Sovereign can bestow, I readily admit; but, I would ask, have not Captain Kater, Colonels Colby and Pasley, Captain Sabine, Lieutenant Drummond, and others, some reason to complain that they have *not* been so "*insulted*"?

In the numerous distributions of honorary distinctions, those highly distinguished officers have been most unaccountably passed over, while orders are conferred upon men who have been but a few years in the army, and whose services are *nil*. Not having the least idea through what channel these honours are obtained, I have been much puzzled to account for what appears to me so extraordinary. A French writer, supposed to be well acquainted with human nature, says: "*Le mérite est un sot si l'argent ne l'escorte*;" that is, "*Merit is a fool unless he can purchase a Lieut.-Colonelcy*." I do not, however, for a moment, mean to insinuate that these honours are to be purchased like *stars* and *crowns* to be stitched upon *epaulettes*, but am led to imagine, that, like *kissing*, they go by *favour*, and that the above-named distinguished individuals are not *campaigners at the Horse Guards*, not men who "*si dixeris, æstuo, sudant*"!

It would be an useless waste of your valuable space, to detail the *scientific* and *military* services of these eminent men, but there is something so peculiar in the case of Captain Kater, that I must crave your indulgence.

For Captain Kater's extensive scientific labours and valuable inventions, I must refer your readers to the Philosophical Transactions, and will merely state, that he determined the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds, a problem that Lord Stanhope said, never *had been* and never *could be* solved, and I think I am not wrong in stating, that the whole of our present system of weights and measures rests upon Captain Kater's individual experiments.

A short time since the Emperor of Russia applied to him to construct standards of lineal measure for the Etat Major of the Russian army. When this laborious work was completed, the Emperor expressed his sense of Captain Kater's services in the handsomest manner, conferred upon him the order of St. Anne, the first order of the empire, conferred only upon nobles of high rank, and sent him a valuable diamond snuff-box. Application was made to the English Government for permission to wear this order—and it was *refused*!

I leave these facts to the consideration of your readers; and, hoping Captain Kater will excuse my thus bringing his name before the public,

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

JOHN GROVER, Captain unattached.

12, Egremont Place, New Road, Dec. 10th, 1833.

On the Exercise of the Bayonet.

MR. EDITOR,—“*Vieille Moustache*,” in the correspondence of your Sept. Number, appears little acquainted with the Exercises of the Bayonet in use upon the Continent, for he intimates that the exercise which he condemns is more calculated for an exhibition at Astley’s than for the stern encounters of the field. In fact, nothing can be less theatrical than the Saxon exercise, if it be that to which he alludes. Can its great simplicity be a fault? for all the positions are those which a cool, deliberate man would probably adopt of himself in the presence of the enemy; however, as long habit alone familiarizes men with danger, and ensures readiness and composure in action, prescribed course of instruction has, at all times, been found indispensable.

He further mistakes in assuming that it is intended for infantry against infantry, whereas its main object is to point out the modes by which a soldier may more deliberately defy the attacks of cavalry. Hence the guards or parries vary according to every probable attack to which he may be subject.

In a word, those who have been instructed in it have invariably observed that, although it might be hard to determine whether it might ever serve them in any exigency, thus they *felt*, that it was an exercise which every infantry soldier ought to know. The principles, it has been found, may be fully acquired in ten drills of one hour each. By learning in what the power of cavalry consists, the soldier gets rid of many vague apprehensions; he moves into square without hurry and with increased confidence, he finds himself more handy with his firelock on his post as a sentinel, his officer perceives in him a more free carriage of body, without constraint, (an object to which the usual drills are confessedly inadequate because they look to nothing further, their value being with difficulty made evident); lastly, he becomes a better marksman.

Begging “*Vieille Moustache*” to remember that an “extra grain of pluck” is, after all, no more than sufficiency of confidence, so fully understood by a celebrated people among the ancients, that the punishment of death was the award for the loss of a buckler, I trust he will be induced to think less severely of an exercise that provides, for individual protection, a combination of attack and defence not otherwise taught.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

COLD STEEL.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR Readers and Correspondents, to whom we cordially offer the greetings of the Season, are little aware how slenderly we ourselves can participate in that relaxation from care and labour in which they, we trust, have been enabled to indulge.

“E’en Christmas brings no holiday to us.”

On the contrary, that festive season, which workmen must enjoy, doubles our difficulties, and, at the same time, demands increased exertions to meet the expectations of the New Year. This is meant, in some sort, as an *argumentum ad misericordiam*—as a means of deprecating any undue suspicion of neglect by us of the Communications and Correspondence of many parties who have acknowledged claims upon our attention. We include, of course, the numerous Publications entitled to notice at our hands, and to which we shall not fail to do justice. The fact is, that we rarely delegate the office of Criticism, and a reference to our Foreign Miscellany and *extended* Correspondence from the Principal Ports and Stations at Home and Abroad, will show that, with regard to Critical Notices, both space and time have, this month, prevailed against them. We trust, however, that, on the whole, our unremitting efforts to render this Work worthy of its objects, may be found not altogether unsuccessful.

EDITOR'S-PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PARLIAMENT has been further prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th of February, then to meet for the despatch of business.

We have entered fully into current professional questions in our leading article, to which we beg to refer our readers: the following is the extract from the Report, relating to the War-Office, alluded to in our first paper.

"GEORGE, P. R.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, having had before him various representations from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the late Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary at War, respecting certain differences existing between the two offices in regard to their respective public duties, and desiring to put an end to all such differences for the future, is hereby pleased to command, that the line of separation between the duties of the aforesaid offices, which either usage or the provisions of any Act of Parliament have introduced between the Financial and Account Departments on the one hand, and the Military Discipline of the Army on the other, should continue to be observed.

"But as the financial measures of the War Office may, in their application, more or less affect the military discipline of the Army, His Royal Highness is further pleased to command, that the Secretary at War should not issue any new Order or Regulation, however much connected with finance or account, or any other matter which may be peculiarly within the province of the War Office, without previously communicating his intention of issuing it to the Commander-in-Chief; and in the event of the Commander-in-Chief making any objection to such Order or Regulation, and the Secretary at War still thinking it his duty to issue it, the Secretary at War shall forthwith communicate a copy of his intended Order or Regulation, together with his own view of the expediency of the measure, and the objections stated by the Commander-in-Chief, to the First Lord of the Treasury, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or to all of them, for them to obtain the pleasure of His Majesty, or of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, upon the propriety of carrying it into execution.

"And His Royal Highness further declares, That in requiring that His Majesty's or the Regent's pleasure should, in the case of such new and disputed Regulations, be obtained by His First Lord of the Treasury or Chancellor of the Exchequer, or by His Secretary of State, or by all of them, it is not His intention to abridge, or in any degree to alter the accustomed mode of direct communication on the part of the Secretary at War, with His Majesty, or His Royal Highness the Regent.

"By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, this 29th day of May, 1812.

(Signed,)

"LIVERPOOL."

We must here advert to circumstances affecting our comrades of the Company's army, and showing that civil partialities are permitted to prejudice that important service, as well as the King's.

During the last three years, the Government at home has been urging upon the Indian Government to retrench; and in all the *subaltern* departments civil and military retrenchment has been carried into effect pretty vigorously,—great care having been taken all the while not to retrench one farthing from any office of which the patronage was, directly or indirectly, exercised by the King's Government. On the contrary, instead of reducing these cherished appointments, a large addition has made to them. Confining ourselves to the civil patronage, we shall first show what this amounted to previous to the passing of the act of last session, and then the additions made to it under reforming auspices:—

Governor-Gen., 25,000*l.* per ann.; one Member of Council, 10,000*l.*; Chief Justice at 8000*l.*, and two Puisne Judges at 6000*l.* each, 20,000*l.*; Governor of Madras, 14,000*l.*; one Member of Council, 7000*l.*; one Chief Justice at 6000*l.*, and two Puisne Judges at 5000*l.* each, 16,000*l.*; Governor of Bombay, 14,000*l.*; one Member of Council, 6300*l.*; one Chief Justice at 6000*l.*, and two Puisne Judges at 5000*l.* each, 16,000*l.*; Recorder of Singapore, &c., 4500*l.*; Bishop of Calcutta, 5000*l.*; three Archdeacons at 2000*l.* each, 6000*l.*; patronage of Writerships exercised by the President of the Board of Control, 14,000*l.*; Establishment of the India Board, 26,000*l.*;—total, 183,800*l.*

Here is a patronage of above 180,000*l.* value, of which, notwithstanding loud professions of economy, of disinterestedness, of governing without influence, and such-like expressions, popularly but significantly called humbug, not a groat's value has been *reduced* by the present ministry, but they have *superadded* to their patronage as follows:—

Governor of Agra, 14,000*l.*; Legislative Counsellor for Bengal, viz. Mr. Thomas B. Macaulay, 10,000*l.*; Judicial Commissioner, named from England, 5000*l.*; Bishops of Madras and Calcutta, 4000*l.* each, 8000*l.*; First Commissioner at Canton, viz. Lord Napier, a Lord of the Bedchamber, 7000*l.*; two Junior Commissioners, at 3000*l.* and 2000*l.*, 5000*l.*; Register of New Court, with Clerks, Interpreters, Constables, &c. &c., say 5000*l.*; Office, House, and Court Rent, at Canton, say 3000*l.*;—total, 57,000*l.* The two inferior appointments of Commissioner at Canton are to be offered to the two Senior Supercargoes on the spot, who, having already 8000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, will refuse, when the nominations will be at the disposal of the Ministers."

The self-denying Whigs, then, have not only not reduced any old subject of patronage, but they have created a new patronage of their own to the amount of 62,000*l.* per annum, so that now their whole patronage amounts to about 240,000*l.*

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, who does not even pretend to be a lawyer, who has served the public but three years, and whose only known public services consist of three flash speeches in Parliament, and one at a dinner-table, in favour of Whiggery, is sent to India to make laws, or play the Solon, for 80,000,000 of people. If he stay in India for the next six years, or pending the legal duration of the present Parliament, he will have pocketed 60,000*l.*, besides having his passage paid to India. This will be at the rate of 10,000*l.* for every one of his speeches, which is much more profitable than continuing to sit for Leeds, with the certain prospect of not being returned when his lease is out.

Three years ago, the subalterns of the Indian army, in breach of a

solemn compact, were retrenched 15,000*l.* per annum, and thereby driven to a state of discontent which had nearly produced mutiny in an army of 150,000 men. The party that approved of this act of injustice give to *one* political partisan, for services that he never can accomplish, a sum equal to two-thirds of that which had nearly produced a rebellion in the Company's Military Establishments, by which its power is supported. Unlucky Indian subalterns, and fortunate Mr. Thomas Macaulay!

Then for the Chinese job—for it is impossible there can be any mistake in using this word—the King is advised to create an English court, with criminal jurisdiction, in a foreign land, at the distance of 15,000 miles from the shores of England. It appears that about three years ago, a Chinese mandarin said to the Company's factors,—“If any changes be contemplated in the manner in which you barbarians carry on your trade with the celestial empire, let a respectable chief of *our* barbarian nation be sent here who knows things.” Upon this hint, the Ministers of the King of England name a Commission and create a Court of Justice, at a cost of at least 25,000*l.* per annum. This is as if the Emperor of Russia were to establish a Court of Justice in London, and, in vindication of himself, say, “My subjects who frequent England sometimes get drunk, and sometimes get into squabbles with the natives: therefore I will establish a Court of Justice in England to keep my subjects in order; and I feel myself entirely justified in taking this course, because one day the Lord Mayor of London said to a Russian factor, ‘If your master contemplates any change in the mode of carrying on the Russian trade with this country, let him send a respectable and knowing man as Consul General.’”

In order to blindfold the English people, the local English trade in Canton is to pay the charge of the new court and the new commissioners. At the present amount of the British trade of Canton, the charges fixed by the Order in Council will produce a yearly sum of 40,000*l.*, every farthing of which will be paid out of the pockets of the nation—every farthing of which will be new and unheard-of in the commerce of Canton—and every farthing of which will be applied to ministerial jobbing. This is the work of Mr. Poulet Thompson.—Thus much for the disinterested and the economical Whigs,—for the men who were carried into office on the shoulders of the people, and who, in gratitude for such service, now ride the people rough-shod!

The Court Martial on Captain Wathen of the 15th Hussars, of which Major-General Sir John Buchan is President, and D. Walker, Esq., Deputy Judge Advocate, commenced its sittings at Cork on Monday the 23rd ult.

The annual election of the Council and Officers of the ROYAL SOCIETY took place on the 30th of November, being St. Andrew's Day. An Address, of an impressive and satisfactory tenor, was delivered to the meeting, in a remarkably feeling and effective manner, by the President, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Fellows afterwards dined, to the number of nearly one hundred, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, under the same illustrious presidency, and with the

happy results which the fluency of speech and convivial tact of His Royal Highness are wont to produce in all Societies, and, *par excellence*, in the Royal. We shall consider it a duty in future to notice more particularly the proceedings of this distinguished and important Institution, which comprises amongst its Fellows so many members of the United Service.

His Majesty Louis Philippe opened the Session of the French Chambers on Monday the 23rd ult. The King of the French declares his determination to *put down revolution*, and boasts of his strict alliance with Great Britain. *Tempora mutantur*. The Military Administration of Marshal Soult has been vigorous and successful; the French Army being in a state of complete efficiency, and amounting still to nearly 400,000 men.

We are happy to announce the long-expected payment of the Deccan Prize money, of which the following is the official notice of distribution.

EUROPEANS.

Commander-in-Chief	£30,987	6	1
Lieutenant-General	1,370	4	3½
Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals	1,027	13	2½
Colonels	411	1	3½
Lieutenant-Colonels	216	12	9½
Majors and Superintending Surgeons	164	8	6½
Captains, Surgeons, and Paymasters	82	4	3
Subalterns, Assistant-Surgeons, and Regimental Quartermasters	41	2	1½
Troop Quartermasters, Company's Riding-masters, Provost Marshals, and Conductors	10	5	6½
Staff and Park Serjeants, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Dressers, and Sub-Conductors	2	1	1½
Serjeants	1	7	5
Corporals, English Farriers, Trumpeters, and Privates	0	13	8½

NATIVES.

Subadar-Major and Native Aide-de-Camps	5	9	7½
Subadars, Syrangs, Whoordie Majors, and Resauldars	4	2	2½
Jemidars, 1st Tindals, Resauldars, and Naib Resauldars	1	7	5
Havildars, 2nd Tindals, Head-Maistries, Head-Guides, and Kote Duffadars	0	13	8½
Naigues, Native Drummers, Farriers, Sepoys, Lascars, Puccallies, Petty Maistries, Bearers, Black Doctors, Privates, Sirdars, Duffadars, Sawars, Neshanburdars, Pioneers, 2nd Guides, Trumpeters, and Nuggarchies	0	9	1½

It appears by the budget of the Belgian Minister that the army of BELGIUM is established for the forthcoming year at 110,000 men, with a contingent of 12,000.

The affairs of SPAIN remain nearly *statu quo*, with this slight modification—the Carlists, instead of appearing in masses, are broken into Guerrillas, which carry on the war in the North of Spain with indefatigable patience and activity. Don CARLOS had not yet entered Spain from the Portuguese frontier. The conduct of the Queen's Com-

manders and Troops towards the Carlist inhabitants has been described as barbarous.

The Belligerents in PORTUGAL continue at bay,—Dom MIGUEL, in his strong position at Santarem, defying the attack of the Pedroites. The English recruits in the latter service, having been deceived respecting their promised bounty, had openly mutinied, and fought with their officers! Dom PEDRO was playing the tyrant rather prematurely.

Cartaxo, December 6th, 1833.

"Voi avete a sapere questo, che niuno capitano alloggia propinquo al nemico, senon quello che è disposto a fare la giornata qualunque volta il nemico voglia."—Machiavelli, dell' Arte della Guerra.

MR. EDITOR,—Saldanha has forgotten this maxim. We came close to Santarem, and, at the end of fifty days, here we are, without daring either to attack that town or to manœuvre boldly on the left of it: for Dom Miguel would never hazard himself again in marching to Lisbon. It seems that the plans of Saldanha have been crossed by the negligence of Dom Pedro's agents at London, who *booked*, in the newspapers, strong reinforcements to Portugal, which are not yet arrived.

Colonel Hare has been here for some days, waiting for an answer from Dom Miguel to the propositions of mediation offered by the courts of London and Madrid. The answer of Dom Miguel is not known yet: but his partisans assure us, that no mediation whatever will be attended to if Dom Pedro is to remain in Portugal. Indeed it would be difficult to assert which of the two brothers is more hated by the people in general. Dom Pedro has, no doubt, bribed and corrupted a great number of *son-disant* reformadores, (reformers,) but the mass of the constitutionalists is against him; for his government is, at least, as despotical as that of Dom Miguel. Mr. Margiochi, Colonel of engineers, and a stout reformer of 1820, turned about in the face of his duped supporters, as soon as Dom Pedro offered him a portfolio.

Owing to the improvidence and fatuity of the Minister at War, we suffered two *échecs* at Alcaacer do Sal and at Barroca d'Alva. In any other country a Minister at War, who, like Major Agostinho Joze Freire, might have evinced such a want of local, professional, and military information as to cause, in a few days, the loss of two strong detachments of the army, would have lost his place. Public opinion would have obliged him to resign, if he had no delicacy to do it. Such is not the case in Portugal; public men never leave their places but by a formal dismissal. This absence of political character is the original sin of the Portuguese, and one of the greatest misfortunes of the liberal party; for the people, observing how easily their champions change their colours to keep their places, distrust and despise them all. As a specimen of this flexibility, it will suffice to observe, that the Marquess of Palmella sits to-day in the council of state, on the same bench with Senhor Margiochi!

I beg to acquaint the officers of the British Army with a very important revelation, viz., that most of the letters inserted in some of the London newspapers are written by Englishmen, and not by Portuguese, engaged and sworn to Dom Pedro's *camarilla*. Without this key it would be impossible to account for the misstatements, contradictions, and blunders an evening paper heaped in its columns, two months since, concerning our politics and war operations. The gallant and patriot General, Sir T. W. Stubbs, is to be removed from his command at Oporto: the Minister at War became jealous of his popularity in that city. General Stubbs was the distinguished officer who, during the Peninsular war, commanded, for years, the renowned Portuguese brigade, composed of the 11th and 23d regiments of infantry. Our

forces are sufficiently increasing in volunteers ; so that, if the mediation is rejected, as it will be if Dom Pedro is not paired off with Dom Miguel, some blow at Santarem will be struck *pour l'honneur des armes*.

Your most obliged servant,

PORTUENSE.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

THE half-yearly examination took place, at this Institution, on Friday the 13th ult., over which John Loch, Esq., chairman to the Hon. the Court of Directors, presided, supported by H. St. George Tucker, Esq., deputy chairman, Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Sir William Young, John Thornhill, Esq., H. Alexander, Esq., Col. Lushington, J. Cotton, Esq., Directors.

Amongst the distinguished visitors were, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. Charles Grant and Robert Grant, Lord George Lennox, Mr. Stewart M'Kenzie, Sir John Drummond Stewart, Bart., Sir James Shaw, Chamberlain of London, Captain Ross, Major-General Shaw, Colonels Pasley, Stewart, &c.

The course of examination in mathematics, the languages of Asia, and in fortification, as repeatedly described in our former notices, was followed by the public examiners, Colonels Sir Alex. Dickson and Sir Charles Wilkins. Thirty-seven Cadets were examined, passed, and posted, as follows :—William Swainson Stuart, George Chancellor Collyer, Charles Unwin, Francis Wemyss, to the Engineers ; James Alex. Prendergast, Richard Bromley, Charles Douglas, D'Oily Richard Bristow, Charles James Baker, Edward Deacon, to the Artillery ; Henry Corbett Taylor, Alex. Newell Sherson, Francis Henry Scott, Crawford Mitford Rees, John Thomas Daycock, James Keating, Charles Scott, Matthew Wood, William Egerton, George Carr, William Morrison, Richard Crewe, Colvin Corsar, John William Carnegie, Joseph Chambers, Christopher Hasell, Samuel T. A. Goad, Henry Michael Blake, Edward Pellew Grimes, Peter William Luard, Charles Gill, George Sturrock, Henry Steer, Henry William Blake, Ralph Lyecester, Edward Webb, William Anderson, to the Infantry.

At the conclusion of the examination, the reports of Sir Alex. Dickson, the public examiner, and Colonel Housloun, the Lieutenant-Governor, were read : the former noticed, in favourable terms, the acquirements of the class under examination, and the general progress of the whole institution in the various branches of study pursued at Addiscombe. The Lieutenant-Governor was also pleased to report satisfactorily of the continued steady conduct, good feeling, and gentlemanlike bearing of the Cadets ; and commended the exertions of Cadet Corporals Stuart, Wemyss, Collyer, and Baker, who were respectively in charge of classes during the term.

This institution becomes daily more interesting ; as, according to the provisions of the new charter, the officers of the Indian Army are now as eligible to fill the political and highest offices of government as are the officers of the civil department. Thus a wide field lies open to talent, zeal, and conduct, which will doubtless be trod by many worthy candidates ; some of whom will look back with gratitude to the wholesome restraints, the toilsome studies, gentlemanlike and manly atmosphere of Addiscombe.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

At a Court Martial, held on board H.M.S. Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Monday the 9th ult., Lieut. Richard Borough Crawford, R.N., commanding H.M. brig Charybdis, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, preferred against him by Mr. Charles Casely, Second Master of that brig. The Court was composed of Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, K.C.B., President, and Captains James R. Dacres, H.M. ship Edinburgh ; C. B. Strong, Belvidera ; E. Williams, Victory ; G. Hastings, Excellent. James Hoskins, Esq. officiated as Deputy Judge-Advocate.

T. Minchin, Esq. was engaged for the prosecution, and R. Missing, Esq. and S. Newland, Esq. for the defence.

1st. For having, on or about the 27th July, 1831, wastefully and extravagantly caused to be cut up and thrown overboard two barling spars, supplied as part of the stores of H. M. brig Charybdis, under his command; the same being a direct breach of the articles of war, and of the Royal Naval Instructions.

2nd For having, some time between the 1st and 31st of July, 1831, in a wasteful and extravagant manner thrown overboard the fish davit, supplied to H. M. brig Charybdis; at the same time ordering Mr. Ricketts, Master's Assistant, to assist him in so doing.

3rd. For having, on or about the 20th October, 1831, improperly and dishonourably shut me in my cabin, with Mr. Ricketts, and ordered me to ~~tear~~ from the ship's log-book two sheets, and to make out in their stead a false log, to show Admiral Sir John Gore and Captain Hart, who were then on board to inquire into the expenditure of H. M. brig Charybdis, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

4th. For having, some time between the months of February and June, 1832, unnecessarily caused to be cut and converted into stern davits (the same not being allowed by the establishment) the experimental cat-heads, upon the Hon. Capt. Elliott's construction, supplied to H. M. brig Charybdis, the same being, &c.

5th. In having, between the months of February and June, 1832, been guilty of a direct breach of the R. N. Instructions, in enlarging his cabin, by shifting the after bulkhead of the same so far forward as to take in the after ladder, thereby depriving the other officers of the vessel of a convenience allowed them by the Lords of the Admiralty, and injuriously circumscribing, in an unhealthy climate, that beneficial circulation of air which existed under the original and authorized arrangement.

6th. For having, some time in the month of April, 1832, authorized and directed the expenditure, in the ship's log-book, of a quantity of spars and other articles, as carried away and otherwise, such expenditure being totally fictitious, and in direct breach, &c.

7th. For having, some time in the month of June, 1832, in an unofficer-like, unjust, and oppressive manner, caused and compelled Wm. Connor and John Thorn, both able seamen, and some time petty-officers of H. M. brig Charybdis, to desert from the said brig, at that time lying at anchor off the Settlement of Bathurst, in the River Gambia. these men having committed no adequate offence; having at the time pay due to them for their services, and being both, from their situation in the vessel, and the duties they performed on the 15th and 20th of October, 1831, capable of giving most conclusive evidences of the charge referring to these dates.

8th. For having, some time between the 1st July and 1st September, 1832, been guilty of a cruel, unprovoked, and unofficer-like breach of the R. N. Instructions, in striking a most injuriously violent blow, with a heavy telescope, upon the lower part of the forehead of Wm. Halse, late able seaman of the Charybdis, in consequence of which blow the said Wm. Halse was some time unable to do his duty, and voided through his nostrils a portion of fractured bone.

9th. For conducting himself towards the said Mr. Charles Casely in a cruel and oppressive manner, unbecoming the character of an officer, and in violation of the articles of war, on board H. M. ship Charybdis, between the 5th September and her arrival in England.

The Court having proceeded to try the said Lieut. Richard Borough Crawford on the first eight of the above charges preferred against him by the said Mr. Charles Casely, who, by permission of the Court, withdrew the ninth charge, and the Court having heard what the prisoner had alleged in his defence, and examined the evidence adduced by him in support of his defence; and having maturely weighed and considered the whole; the following opinion and sentence were pronounced by the Deputy Judge-Advocate. That the first, second, fourth, and fifth of the said charges have not been proved, that the sixth and seventh of the said charges have been proved, and that the third and eighth of the said charges have been proved in part: the Court doth therefore order and adjudge that the said Lieut. Richard Borough Crawford be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and he is hereby dismissed from his Majesty's service accordingly; but in consideration of the very high testimonials of character which the said Lieut. Richard Borough Crawford has produced, the Court doth hereby recommend him to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

ALTERATIONS IN THE STAFF OF THE ARMY DURING THE YEAR 1833.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INLAND DISTRICT.

General Commanding—Major-Gen. Archibald Campbell, C.B. }
 Aide-de-Camp—Ensign Pocklington, } Discontinued.
 Major of Brigade—Lieut.-Colonel P. Wodehouse, h.p. }

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir H. F. Bouverie, K.C.B.—Captain Craufurd,
 Grenadier Guards, removed.

Do. Captain Bridges, Royal Horse Artillery, appointed.

Major of Brigade—Brevet-Major Wood, h. p., removed.

Do. Lieut.-Colonel T. Wemyss, h. p., appointed (from Munster district).

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

BRISTOL.

Paymaster—W. H. Phillips, removed.

Do.—Edmund Edmonds, appointed (from Centre District, Ireland).

Superintending Officer—Lieut. Gleeson, 90th Foot, Devizes, removed.

Do. Lieut. Mountstevens, 28th Foot, Devizes, appointed.

Do. Lieut. A. S. Young, 83d Foot, Gloucester, removed.

Do. Lieut. Ormsby, 14th Foot, Gloucester, appointed (from London).

LONDON.

Superintending Officer—Lieut. Butcher, 11th Light Dragoons, London, removed.

Do. Lieut. Agar, 16th Lancers, London, appointed.

Do. Lieut. Stokes, 39th Foot, Hertford, appointed.

Do. Lieut. Ward, 91st Foot, Norwich, removed.

Do. Lieut. Ormsby, 14th Foot, Brighton, appointed and transferred to Bristol.

Do. Lieut. Finney, 62d Foot, Cambridge, removed.

Do. Lieut. Hutcheon, 75th Foot, Brighton, appointed and removed to Perth.

Do. Lieut. Bulkeley, 40th Foot, Brighton, appointed.

Do. Lieut. Lloyd, 2d Foot, Hertford, removed.

Do. Lieut. Button, 46th Foot, London, removed.

Do. Lieut. M'Grath, 16th Foot, Reading, removed.

Do. Lieut. Dutton, 69th Foot, Reading, appointed.

LIVERPOOL.

Do. Lieut. Furlong, 30th Foot, Liverpool, appointed.

Do. Lieut. Mayes, 95th Foot, Liverpool, removed.

Do. Lieut. Travers, 63d Foot, Shrewsbury, removed.

COVENTRY.

Superintending Officer—Lieut. Edwards, 98th Foot, Leicester, removed.

Do. Lieut. Piggott, 26th Foot, Boston, appointed.

Do. Lieut. M'Leod, 1st Foot, Birmingham, removed.

Do. Lieut. Bate, 57th Foot, Leicester, appointed.

Do. Lieut. Lardner, 47th Foot, Stamford, removed.

Do. Lieut. Macquarie, 55th Foot, Coventry, removed.

Do. Lieut. Swan, 52d Foot, Coventry, appointed from Northern District, Ireland,
 and removed.

Do. Lieut. Burn, 59th Foot, Birmingham, appointed.

Do. Lieut. D'Anvers, 62d Foot, Stamford, app. and removed to Limerick.

Do. Lieut. Butt, 1st Foot, Coventry, appointed from Glasgow District.

Do. Lieut. Rainforth, 35th Foot, Stamford, appointed.

LEEDS.

Surgeon to the Forces—W. P. O'Reilly, removed.

Do. George M'Dermott, appointed.

Superintending Officer—Lieut. Grayson, 56th Foot, Leeds, removed.

Do. Lieut. Dore, 3d Foot, Leeds, appointed.

Do. Lieut. Fairtlough, 16th Foot, Carlisle, appointed.

GARRISON OF CHATHAM.

Staff-Captain—Major T. H. S. Clerke, K.L., York Hospital, Chelsea, app. discontinued.

GLASGOW.

Inspecting Field-Officer—Colonel F. S. Tidy, C.B., removed.

Do. Lieut.-Colonel Fleming, appointed.

U. S. JOURN. No. 62, JAN. 1834,

Superintending Officer—Lieut. Jameson, 70th Foot, Aberdeen, removed.

- Do. Lieut. Kingdom, 64th Foot, Glasgow, removed.
- Do. Lieut. Yates, 74th Foot, Glasgow, 2d subdivision, appointed and removed.
- Do. Lieut. Hope, 29th Foot, Perth, removed.
- Do. Lieut. Hutcheon, 75th Foot, Perth, appointed (from London district).
- Do. Lieut. Monro, 22d Foot, Aberdeen, appointed.
- Do. Lieut. Butt, 1st Foot, Inverness, removed to Coventry.
- Do. Lieut. Rose, 55th Foot, Inverness, appointed.

IRELAND *.

Assistant-Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Colonel T. N. Harris, K.H., h.p., Dublin, removed, and appointed Commandant of the Hibernian School.

Do. Major W. F. Foster, h. p., Dublin, appointed.

Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut.-General Commanding—Capt. Keane, 17th Lancers, removed.

- Do. (extra)—Lieut. A. Webber, 92d Foot, dead.
- Do. Lieut. Hon. C. W. Forrester, 12th Lancers, appointed.
- Do. Capt. Vivian, 7th Hussars, removed, and appointed Military Secretary, vice Lord Templemore, h.p., resigned.
- Do. (extra)—Capt. H. Fane, 4th Dragoon Guards, appointed.
- Do. (extra)—Capt. R. Hort, 81st Foot, appointed.

MUNSTER DISTRICT.

Major-General—Sir J. Buchan, K.C.B., Limerick, transferred from Connaught district.

Aide-de-Camp to do.—Lieut. Eaton, 60th Foot, removed.

Do. Lieut. Fordyce, 60th Foot, appointed.

Major-General—Sir George Bingham, K.C.B., Cork, dead.

Brigade-Major—Lieut.-Col. T. Wemyss, h.p., transferred to Northern district, England.

ULSTER DISTRICT.

Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. J. Macdonell, C.B.—Capt. Hort, 81st Foot, removed.

Do. Lieut. Chisholm, Coldstream Guards, appointed.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Brigade-Major—Major J. C. Smith, h. p., removed to Western.

RECRUITING DISTRICTS.

NORTHERN.

Surgeon to the Forces—D. Brownrigg, (Deputy Inspector) removed.

Do. W. Hacket, M.D., appointed.

Superintending Officer—Lieut. Naylor, 89th Foot, Antrim, appointed.

- Do. Lieut. Rawlings, 40th Foot, Newry, removed.
- Do. Lieut. Kingdom, 64th Foot, Belfast, removed.
- Do. Lieut. Hutton, 58th Foot, Strabane, removed.
- Do. Lieut. Wilkinson, 13th Foot, Strabane, appointed.
- Do. Lieut. Darke, 4th Foot, Newry, removed.
- Do. Lieut. Swan, 52d Foot, Newry, appointed, and removed to Coventry.
- Do. Lieut. Hanley, 84th Foot, Newry, appointed.
- Do. Lieut. Betty, 35th Foot, Enniskillen, removed.
- Do. Lieut. Johnstone, 33d Foot, Enniskillen, appointed.

CENTRE.

Inspecting Field Officer—Lieut.-Colonel Hart, dead.

Paymaster—Edmund Edmonds, removed to Bristol.

Do. Charles Grimes, appointed.

Superintending Officer—Lieut. Taylor, 69th Foot, Cavan, removed.

- Do. Lieut. Jameson, 70th Foot, Cavan, appointed.
- Do. Lieut. Taylor, 70th Foot, Dublin, removed.
- Do. Lieut. M'Pherson, 74th Foot, Boyle, removed.
- Do. Lieut. Butler, 94th Foot, Boyle, appointed.

SOUTHERN.

Superintending Officer—Lieut. Robinson, 19th Foot, Limerick, removed.

Do. Lieut. D'Anvers, 62d Foot, Limerick, appointed from Coventry.

* Irish Districts changed, in January, 1833, from Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and Ulster, to Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western, and South-western.

EMPLOYED UPON A PARTICULAR SERVICE.

[New Appointments in April.]

Brevet-Colonel Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., discontinued in July.
 Brevet-Colonel Sir Octavius Carey, Kt. C.B., discontinued in October.
 Lieut.-Colonel T. S. St. Clair, K.H., discontinued in October.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. M'Caskill, discontinued in July.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. Spink, discontinued in October.
 Lieut.-Colonel George William Horton, discontinued in October.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. Marshall, K.H., discontinued in October.
 Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Gascoigne,
 Lieut.-Colonel R. Beauchamp,
 Lieut.-Colonel William Bush,
 Lieut.-Colonel J. Linton, } Discontinued in July.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. P. de Bathe, Bart., h. p. unatt., removed.
 Captain F. Paget, Coldstream Guards, removed.
 Captain C. J. Henry, 56th Foot, removed and re-appointed.
 Captain Steuart H. Paget, 52d Foot, removed and re-appointed.
 Lieut. Hon. H. Cole, 6th Dragoons, removed.
 Lieut. R. G. Williams, 21st Foot, removed and re-appointed (extra).
 Major J. Wildman, h. p. unatt., removed.
 Cornet Hon. W. F. Cowper, Royal Horse Guards, removed, and app. extra to Sir H. Vivian.
 Sub-Lieut. Viscount Ranelagh, 1st Life Guards, removed.
 Lieut. F. Nisbit, h. p., removed.
 Captain Hon. W. S. Clements, 43d Foot, removed and re-appointed.
 Captain W. Moore, 6th Dragoons, removed.
 Major F. Brownlow, h. p., appointed.
 Lieut. Hon. H. C. Grey, 51st Foot, appointed.
 Captain Hon. R. Boyle, h. p., appointed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon—Hugh M'Clintock, Cork, removed to Limerick.
 Do. David Rees, Dublin, removed.
 Do. John Marshall, Cork, appointed.

HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.

Commandant—Lieut.-Colonel G. Spottiswoode, removed.
 Do. Lieut.-Colonel T. Noel Harris, K.H., appointed.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

WEST INDIES.

Governor—Major-General Sir P. Ross, Antigua, removed.
 Do. Col. Sir E. M. Mac Gregor, Bart., K.C.H., transferred from Dominica to Antigua, and removed.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., Barbadoes, appointed.

Do. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. and G.C.H., Barbadoes, removed.
 Do. Major-Gen. Sir James Campbell, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Grenada, removed.
 Do. Major-General Sir B. D'Urban, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Demerara, removed to Cape of Good Hope.

Governor—Major-General Sir L. Grant, K.C.H., Trinidad, removed.

Do. Major-General N. Blackwell, C.B., Tobago, removed and dead.
 Do. Major-General Farquharson, St. Lucia, removed.

Lieut.-Governor—Right Hon. Sir George F. Hill, Bart., Trinidad, appointed.

Do. Major-General Middlemore, Grenada, appointed.
 Do. Captain Tyler, R.N., St. Vincent, appointed.
 Do. Major-General H. C. Darling, Tobago, appointed.
 Do. Captain Sir C. M. Schomberg, R.N., Dominica, appointed.
 Do. Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Nixon, St. Kitt's, appointed.

Aide-de-Camp to Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. A. Robertson, 96th Foot, appointed.

Lieut.-Governor—Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart., C.B., and K.C.H. (new appointment), British Guiana, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, Brigade Major to do.—Capt. Young, 25th Foot, appointed.

Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Middlemore, Grenada—Capt. Chads, 1st West India Regiment, appointed.

Assistant Military Secretary—Capt. S. R. Warren, 65th Foot, Barbadoes, appointed.

Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., Barbadoes—Lieut Darling, 57th Foot, appointed.

Fort-Adjutant (Barbadoes)—Lieut. T. H. Byrne, 1st Foot, removed.

Do. (St. Lucia)—Lieut. Wilson, 93d Foot, transferred to Barbadoes.

Do. (St. Lucia)—Lieut. Dalrymple, 1st Foot, appointed and removed.

Do. Lieut. Holland, 86th Foot, St. Kitt's, removed.

Do. Lieut. Wilson, 93d Foot, Barbadoes, removed.

Do. Lieut. T. M. Byrne, 1st Foot, Barbadoes, appointed.

Do. Lieut. Dalrymple, 1st Foot, St. Lucia, appointed.

Do. Lieut. Taylor, 65th Foot, St. Kitt's, appointed.

Deputy Judge Advocate General, Barbadoes, M. Colthurst, dead.

JAMAICA.

Lieut.-Governor—Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, C.B. and K.C.H., removed.

Aide-de-Camp to do.—Capt. Cotton, 2d West India Regiment, removed.

Lieut.-Governor—Major-General Sir Amos G. R. Norcott, K.C.H., appointed.

Aide-de-Camp to do.—Lieut. Norcott, Rifle Brigade, appointed.

BAHAMAS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart., C.B. and K.C.H., removed to West Indies.

EAST INDIES.

Commander-in-Chief—Gen. the Right Hon. Lord W. C. Bentinck, G.C.B. appointed.

Aide-de-Camp to do.—Capt. A. Troyer, h.p., appointed.

Do. Capt. J. Byrne, 31st Foot, appointed.

Do. Lieut. E. Ross, 54th Foot, appointed.

BENGAL.

Major-General Sir S. F. Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H., to return home.

Major-General Hon. J. Ramsay, appointed.

MADRAS.

Major of Brigade (Madras)—Brevet-Major Kitson, 44th Foot, appointed.

BOMBAY.

Lieut.-General Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and K.C.H., to return home.

Lieut.-General Sir John Keane, K.C.B. and G.C.H., appointed.

Aide-de-Camp to do.—Major R. Macdonald, K.H., h.p., appointed.

Do. Ensign Lord C. L. Kerr, 90th Foot, appointed.

Major of Brigade to Major-General Sir James S. Barnes, K.C.B.—Capt. Moore, 4th Light Dragoons, removed.

Do. Capt. Griffiths, 6th Foot, appointed.

Military Secretary—Major Mountain, 26th Foot, removed.

Do. Major R. Macdonald, K.H., h.p. appointed.

CEYLON.

Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General—Lieut. Atchison, Ceylon Regiment,—appointment discontinued.

GHRIALTAH.

Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Lieut.-General Sir W. Houston, G.C.B. and G.C.H.—Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Mair, h.p., removed.

Military Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel H. Rainey, K.H., appointed.

MAURITIUS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. and G.C.H., removed.

Do. Major-General Sir W. Nicolay, C.B. and K.C.H., appointed.

Aide-de-Camp to do.—Ensign Nicolay, 29th Regt., appointed.

Do. (extra)—Lieut. Taylor, Royal Artillery, appointed.

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

Lieut.-Governor—Colonel Findlay, h.p., removed.

Do. Octavius Temple, Esq., appointed.

CANADA.

Aide-de-Camp to Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief—Capt. Airey, 34th Foot, removed.

Do. Capt. H. Doyle, 24th Foot, appointed.

Do. (extra) Lieut.-Col. Craig, h.p., appointed.

Brigade-Major to Major-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B., Capt. Pritchard, 52d Foot, removed.

Do. Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Eliot, h.p., appointed.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieut.-Governor, Prince Edward's Island—Colonel J. Ready, removed.

Do. Lieut.-Colonel Aretes Young, appointed.

Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., Halifax—Lieut. the Hon. Robert Boyle, 79th Foot, discontinued.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Gen. the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B., removed.

Aide-de-Camp to do.—Capt. L. E. During, 98th Foot, removed.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Major-Gen. Sir B. D'Urban, K.C.B., appointed.

Aide-de-Camp to do.—Lieut. Beresford, 7th Foot, appointed.

Assistant Military Secretary—Major Dutton, h.p., appointed.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Major-General Sir A. Woodford, K.C.B.—Capt. Bagot, 60th Foot, removed, and appointed Assistant Military Secretary.

Do. (extra) Capt. Beckwith, Rifle Brigade, appointed.

Do. to Lord Nugent, Capt. Brown, 28th Foot, appointed.

Assistant Military Secretary—Major Gilbert, h.p., removed.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Principal Secretary of State—Viscount Goderich, resigned.

Do. Right Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, appointed.

Under Secretary—Viscount Howick, resigned.

Do. J. G. S. Lefevre, appointed.

Private Secretary—Mr. B. Balfour, discontinued.

Do. Mr. Richard Earl, appointed.

WAR OFFICE.

Secretary at War—Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., resigned.

Do. Right Hon. Edward Ellice, appointed.

Private Secretary—Captain Hobhouse, discontinued.

Do. Mr. Edward Ellice, appointed.

INSPECTORS OF ARMY CLOTHING.

Colonel J. Duffy, C.B., removed } appointments discontinued.

Colonel R. G. Hare, removed }

CHAPLAIN DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain to the Forces—Rev. B. B. Stevens, M.A., Corfu, appointed, (vice Winnoch, dead) and transferred to Montreal.

Do. Rev. J. Hudson, M.A., Quebec, appointed, vice Mills, dead.

STUDENTS ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Capt. H. H. Douglas, h.p., appointed and discontinued.

Capt. Deverell, 67th Foot, appointed.

Capt. Wilson, 96th Foot, appointed.

Lieut. Darling, 57th Foot, appointed and discontinued.

Lieut. Jesse, 2d Foot, appointed and discontinued.

Lieut. Wright, 7th Foot, discontinued.

Lieut. Best, 34th Foot, appointed.

Capt. Rumley, 66th Foot, discontinued.

Capt. Huey, 68th Foot, discontinued.

Capt. the Hon. S. Hay, h.p., appointed and discontinued.

Lieut. George, 11th Light Dragoons, appointed.

Lieut. Wolley, 74th Foot, appointed.

Lieut. Jesse, 2d Foot, appointed.

Lieut. A. F. Shelley, 26th Foot, appointed.

Capt. E. B. Phillips, h.p., appointed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

FIELD-TRAIN DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Artillery—Major-General William Millar, 28th January, appointed.

Commissary—William Young, 28th January, appointed.

IRELAND.

Commanding Officers—

Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, C.B., Connaught, removed to Pigeon-House Fort.

Lieut.-Colonel Younghusband, Connaught, appointed.

Lieut.-Colonel Clement, Pigeon-House Fort, removed, and appointed to Ceylon.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Lieut.-Colonel Birch, West Indies, removed.
 Lieut.-Colonel Lucy, West Indies, appointed.
 Major Kirby, Nova Scotia, removed.
 Lieut.-Colonel Brough, Nova Scotia, appointed.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Clement, Ceylon, appointed.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Commanding Officers—

Captain Ord, Exeter, removed.
 Major Blanshard, Exeter, appointed.
 Major Harris, Weedon, removed.
 Captain English, Weedon, appointed.
 Colonel F. R. Thackeray, C.B., North Britain, removed to Ireland.
 Major Slade, North Britain, appointed and removed.
 Colonel Wright, North Britain, appointed.
 Lieut.-Colonel Rice Jones, Chatham, removed.
 Lieut.-Colonel Graydon, Chatham, appointed.
 Colonel Sir J. T. Jones, Bart. and C.B., Woolwich, removed.
 Lieut.-Colonel Harding, Woolwich, appointed.
 Captain Piper, Manchester, appointed.
 Captain Alexander, Hull, appointed.
 Captain Williams, Glasgow, removed.

IRELAND.

Lieut.-Colonel Hustler, Ireland, removed to Leinster.
 Colonel F. R. Thackeray, C.B., Ireland, appointed.
 Captain Wright, Galway, appointed and removed.
 Captain Catty, Enniskillen, appointed.
 Captain Stanway, Limerick, removed.
 Captain Selwyn, Athlone, removed.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Captain Peake, Nova Scotia, appointed.
 Lieut.-Colonel Boteler, Nova Scotia, dead.

COMMISSARIAT.

Deputy Commissary—John Drake, West Indies, removed, and prom. to Com.-Gen.

Do. Edward Pine Coffin, Canada, appointed.
 Do. Gregory Haines, Dublin, removed, and prom. to Com.-General.
 Do. David Elliot, Dublin, appointed.
 Do. Charles John Forbes, Canada, removed to Jamaica.
 Do. Richard Edwards, Barbadoes, dead.

Assistant—Duncan Macnab, Canada, removed.

Do. John Irvine, Sierra Leone, removed.
 Do. John Bland, Gambia, removed.
 Do. William Auther, Gibraltar, appointed.

Deputy Assistant—Robert Wyllie, Mauritius, removed.

Do. Charles Thornton, Mauritius, removed.
 Do. Peter Roberts, Van Diemen's Land, appointed.
 Do. William Stanton, Sierra Leone, removed.
 Do. Charles Morgan, Sierra Leone, removed.
 Do. Sylvester O'Halloran, Sierra Leone, removed.
 Do. (of Accounts)—George Maddox, Van Diemen's Land, dead.
 Do. do—James Wilson, Van Diemen's Land, removed.
 Do. William Plant, Canada, removed, and appointed to West Indies.
 Do. John Spencer, Cape of Good Hope, appointed.
 Do. William Greig, Cape of Good Hope, removed.
 Do. Thomas Eggar Trew, Canada, removed.
 Do. Charles Birch Dawson, Cape of Good Hope, removed.
 Do. Robert Whar. Tweddell, Canada, removed.
 Do. Alexander Trotter, Cape of Good Hope, appointed.

Deputy Assistant—W. J. Greig, Canada, removed.

- Do. Charles Thornton, Canada, appointed.
- Do. James Wilson, Canada, appointed.
- Do. Charles Bridges, New South Wales, appointed.
- Do. Thomas Trew, Canada, appointed.
- Do. James Macpherson, Canada, removed.
- Do. Samuel Tubby, Canada, removed.
- Do. Charles Morgan, Ionian Islands, appointed.
- Do. (of Accounts)—William Looker, Van Diemen's Land, appointed.
- Do. William Stanton, Canada, dead.
- Do. Michael Bailey, Canada, appointed.
- Do. J. H. Kennedy, New South Wales, removed.
- Do. S. E. Hansard, New South Wales, removed.
- Do. S. Castle, New South Wales, removed.
- Do. Thomas Lane, Jamaica, removed.
- Do. John Cowper, Gibraltar, removed.
- Do. John James Simpson, Ionian Islands, dead.
- Do. Charles Bridges, New South Wales, removed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Inspector-General—Sir William Franklin, M.D., K.C.H., dead.

Secretary—William James, Esq., removed.

Inspector General—Charles Farrell, M.D., Gibraltar, removed.

Do. Alexander Baxter, M.D., removed.

Do. John Erly, M.D., (West Indies only,) Barbadoes, promoted.

Deputy Inspector General—James Giffkrest, M.D., Gibraltar, appointed.

Do. Sir David Barry, M.D., London, removed.

Do. Sir Andrew Halliday, M.D., Barbadoes, appointed.

Assistant Inspector—Arthur Stewart, M.D., removed.

Surgeon—Samuel Barwell Bruce, removed.

Do. George John, Barbadoes, appointed.

Do. John Baird, Barbadoes, removed.

Do. Francis Arthur Macann, M.D., Barbadoes, appointed.

Do. David Brownrigg (Deputy Inspector), Newry, removed.

Do. Thomas Kidd, M.D. (Bt. Deputy Inspector), Portsmouth, appointed.

Assistant-Surgeon—Thomas Rhys, Honduras, appointed.

Do. George Russell Dartnell, Cork, appointed.

Do. John Donald Grant, Corfu, appointed and removed.

Do. George Clerchew, Chatham, removed.

Do. James Monro, M.D., Chatham, removed.

Do. Nelson Dartnell, Chatham, removed.

Do. R. Ledsham Hastings, Sierra Leone, removed.

Do. Duncan McGregor, Chatham, appointed.

Do. John M'Coy M'Donald, Sierra Leone, appointed.

Do. D. W. Maginn, —, appointed.

Do. Adam Thomas Jackson, Malta, removed.

Do. Thomas La Cloche, Jersey, removed.

Do. J. Young Skelton, Chatham, dead.

Do. Robert Jameson, Chatham, appointed.

Do. Peter Stewart, Chatham, appointed and removed.

Do. Edward William Burton, Chatham, removed.

Do. John Marshall, Gibraltar, appointed.

Do. D. Leonard, Corfu, appointed and removed.

Do. John Donald Grant, Corfu, removed.

Do. Alexander Knox, M.D., Chatham, appointed and removed.

Do. David Rees, Dublin, removed.

Do. Duncan Menzies, Stirling, removed.

Do. John Mitchell, M.D., Tilbury Fort, removed.

Do. John Robert Taylor, Chatham, appointed and removed.

Do. Alexander McGregor, Chatham, appointed and removed.

Do. James Millar, M.D., Chatham, appointed and removed.

Do. William Dawson, M.D., Jamaica, appointed.

Do. William Odell, Chatham, removed.

Assistant Surgeon—James Stuart, Chatham, appointed and removed.

- Do. Grigor Stewart, Chatham, appointed.
- Do. D. Leonard, Corfu, removed.
- Do. Chilley Pine, Chatham, appointed and removed.
- Do. Kenneth M'Caskill, Chatham, appointed and removed.
- Do. Thomas Atkinson, M.D., Chatham, appointed.
- Do. James Clephane Minto, Cape of Good Hope, appointed.
- Do. Arthur Maclean, M.D., Chatham, appointed and removed.
- Do. William Carman, Chatham, appointed and removed.
- Do. G. Kincaid Pitcairn, Chatham, removed.
- Do. Robert Dartnell, Chatham, appointed and removed.
- Do. R. Ledsham Hastings, Sierra Leone, appointed and removed.
- Do. E. Wm. Burton, Chatham, appointed and removed.
- Do. Philip O'Reilly, Chatham, removed.
- Do. James Giddes, Canada, removed.
- Do. Gregor M'Gregor, Chatham, removed.
- Do. David Dyce, M.D., Chatham, appointed.
- Do. Alexander Smith, Chatham, appointed.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Barrack-Master—J. Brown, Hamilton, removed.

- Do. John Manifold, Ayr, removed.
- Do. Timothy Coffyn (acting), Tynemouth, removed.
- Do. F. Downie, Tynemouth, appointed.
- Do. J. Covell, Blackburn, removed.
- Do. Major E. G. Marlay, Blackburn, appointed.
- Do. R. Pouett (acting), Fort George, appointed.
- Do. G. Lowden (Storekeeper), Fort George, appointed and removed.
- Do. W. Manford, Fort George, removed.
- Do. John Farr, acting (Storekeeper), Hyde Park and Kensington, appointed.
- Do. J. Alexander, Dunbarton, removed.

IRELAND.

- Do. Captain M. Killikelly, Youghal, appointed.
- Do. R. Martin, Waterford, appointed.
- Do. John O'Connor, Waterford, removed.
- Do. Captain S. Scott, Ballincollig, removed.
- Do. Capt. O. Fry, Athlone, removed.
- Do. Lieut. H. Graham, Newcastle, appointed.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

- Do. James Peirse, Bahamas, removed.
- Do. Lieut. R. Nason, Bahamas, appointed.
- Do. Captain T. Donald, Barbice, removed.
- Do. Lieut. A. Matheson, Barbice, appointed.
- Do. Major G. Barrow, Mauritius, removed.
- Do. Lieut. J. Sedley, Mauritius, appointed.
- Do. E. Marley, Gibraltar, removed.
- Do. P. O'Connor, Gibraltar, appointed.
- Do. Ensign Bentham, St. Lucia, removed.
- Do. Sir Freeman Barton, Knt., St. Lucia, appointed.
- Do. H. H. Blenkarne, Sierra Leone, removed.
- Do. G. Hamilton, Sierra Leone, appointed.
- Do. Major A. M. Bennett, Jamaica, removed.
- Do. Major H. B. Hall, Jamaica, appointed.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY ON THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1834.

AND REFERENCE TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF REGIMENTS.

Regiments and Corps.	Stations of Troops or Service Companies.	Stations of Reserve Companies.	Year of going on Foreign Service.	Year of returning from Foreign Service.	Whence returned.	Agents. British & Irish Establishment.
1st Life-gds.	Knight-bridge	• • • •	••	1816	France	Collyer
2d do	Windsor	• • • •	••	1816	France	Greenwood
Rl. Horse-gds.	Regent's Park	• • • •	••	1816	France	Greenwood
1st Drag-gds	Brighton	• • • •	••	1816	France	Greenwood
2nd do.	Nottingham	• • • •	••	1818	France	Greenwood
3rd do.	Birmingham	• • • •	••	1814	Spain	Collyer
4th do.	Cahir	• • • •	••	1813	Portugal	Col. & Cane
5th do.	Dublin	• • • •	••	1814	Spain	Gr. & Cane
6th do.	Dundalk	• • • •	••	1808	Buen. Ayres	Col. & Cane
7th do.	Cork	• • • •	••	1799	Holland	Col. & Cane
1st Dragoons	Dorchester	• • • •	••	1816	France	Hopkinson
2nd do.	York	• • • •	••	1816	France	Greenwood
3rd do.	Ip-wich	• • • •	••	1818	France	Hopkinson
4th do.	Bombay	• • • •	1822			Hopkinson
6th do.	Piershill	• • • •	••	1816	France	Greenwood
7th Hussars	Glasgow	• • • •	••	1818	France	Greenwood
8th do.	Gloucester	• • • •	••	1823	Bengal	Hopkinson
9th Lancers	Longford	• • • •	••	1813	Portugal	Gr. & Ar.
10th Hussars	Newbridge	• • • •	••	1828	Portugal	Gr. & Cane
11th Lt. Drag.	Bengal	• • • •	1819			Collyer
12th Lancers	Manchester	• • • •	••	1828	Portugal	Greenwood
13th Lt. Drag.	Madras	• • • •	1819			Greenwood
14th do.	Dublin	• • • •	••	1814	Spain	Gr. & Ar.
15th Hussars	Cork	• • • •	••	1816	France	Gr. & Ar.
16th Lancers	Bengal	• • • •	1822			Greenwood
17th do.	Hounslow	• • • •	••	1823	Bombay	Hopkinson
Gr. Gds. 1st bat.	Windsor	• • • •	••	1828	Portugal	
.. 2d bat.	Westminster	• • • •	••	1818	France	
.. 3d bat.	The Tower	• • • •	••	1818	France	
Coldst. 1st bat.	Portman St.	• • • •	••	1814	France	
Gds. 2d bat.	King's Mews	• • • •	••	1818	France	Greenwood
Sc. Fu. 1st bat.	Knightbridge	• • • •	••	1814	France	
Gds. 2d bat.	Dublin	• • • •	••	1828	Portugal	
1st Ft. 1st bat.	St. Lucia	Londonderry	1826			
2d bat	Glasgow	• • • •	••	1831	Madras	Gr. & Ar.
2nd do.	Bombay	Chatham	1825			Ashley
3rd do.	Bengal	Chatham	1828			Greenwood
4th do.	N. S. Wales	Chatham	1832			Greenwood
5th do.	Gibraltar	Templemore	1831			Gr. & Atk.
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1821			Greenwood
7th do.	Malta	Dublin	1825			Gr. & Ar.
8th do.	Jamaica	Sunderland	1830			Greenwood
9th do.	Mauritius	Fermoy	1832			Gr. & Ar.
10th do.	Corfu	Plymouth	1826			Greenwood
11th do.	Zante	Brecon	1826			Hopkinson
12th do.*	Gibraltar	Portsmouth	1823			Greenwood
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	1822			Greenwood
14th do.	Athlone	• • • •	••	1831	Bengal	Gr. & Ar.
15th do.	Kingston, U.C.	Carlisle	1827			Greenwood
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	1819			Kirkland
17th do.	N. S. Wales	Chatham	1830			Greenwood

• Ordered home.

Regiments and Corps.	Stations of Troops or Service Companies.	Stations of Reserve Companies.	Year of going on Foreign Service.	Year of returning from Foreign Service.	Whence returned.	Agents. British & Irish Establishment.
18th Foot . .	Manchester . .	.. . . .	..	1832	Corfu	Greenwood
19th do. . .	Trinidad . .	Newcastle . .	1826			Greenwood
20th do. . .	Bombay . .	Chatham . .	1819			Greenwood
21st do.* . .	Chatham . .	.. . . .	..	1827	St. Vincent	Greenwood
22nd do. . .	Jamaica . .	Hull	1826			Greenwood
23rd do. . .	Gibraltar . .	Clonmel . .	1823			Gr. & Ar.
24th do. . .	Montreal . .	Kinsale . .	1829			Colly & Cane
25th do. . .	Demerara . .	Drogheda . .	1826			Gr. & Ar.
26th do. . .	Bengal . .	Chatham . .	1828			Lawrie
27th do. . .	Enniskillen . .	.. . . .	..	1831	Barbadoes	Gr. & Ar.
28th do. . .	Dublin ** . .	.. . . .	..	1830	Corfu	Watson
29th do. . .	Mauritius . .	Kinsale . .	1826			Gr. & Cane
30th do.¶ . .	Galway . .	.. . . .	..	1829	Madras	Gr. & Ar.
31st do. . .	Bengal . .	Chatham . .	1825			Greenwood
32nd do. . .	Quebec . .	Templemore . .	1830			Hop. & Cane
33rd do. . .	Weedon . .	.. . . .	..	1832	Jamaica	Greenwood
34th do. . .	N. Brunswick . .	Liverpool . .	1829			Greenwood
35th do. . .	Blackburn . .	.. . . .	..	1832	Barbadoes	Greenwood
36th do. . .	Antigua . .	Nenagh . .	1830			Price & Ar.
37th do. . .	Jamaica . .	Limerick . .	1830			Law & Cane
38th do. . .	Bengal . .	Chatham . .	1818			Greenwood
39th do. . .	Madras . .	Chatham . .	1827			Greenwood
40th do. . .	Canterbury . .	.. . . .	..	1833	Bombay	Lawrie
41st do. . .	Madras . .	Chatham . .	1822			Greenwood
42nd do. . .	Malta . .	Stirling . .	1823			Greenwood
43rd do. . .	Waterford . .	.. . . .	..	1830	Gibraltar	Gr. & Ar.
44th do. . .	Bengal . .	Chatham . .	1822			Greenwood
45th do. . .	Madras . .	Chatham . .	1819			Greenwood
46th do. . .	Canterbury . .	.. . . .	..	1833	Madras	Greenwood
47th do.¶ . .	Mullingar . .	.. . . .	..	1829	Bengal	Gr. & Ar.
48th do. . .	Madras . .	Chatham . .	1817			Greenwood
49th do. . .	Bengal . .	Chatham . .	1822			Greenwood
50th do.* . .	Chatham . .	.. . . .	..	1827	Jamaica	Greenwood
51st do.† . .	Corfu . .	Cork	1821			Kirk. & Cane
52nd do. . .	Belfast . .	.. . . .	..	1831	Halifax N.S.	Gr. & Cane
53rd do. . .	Gibraltar . .	Hull	1829			Greenwood
54th do. . .	Madras . .	Chatham . .	1819			Greenwood
55th do. . .	Madras . .	Chatham . .	1821			Greenwood
56th do. . .	Jamaica . .	Cork	1831			Gr. & Ar.
57th do. . .	Madras . .	Chatham . .	1825			Greenwood
58th do. . .	Ceylon . .	Plymouth . .	1828			Greenwood
59th do.¶ . .	Dublin . .	.. . . .	..	1829	Bengal	Gr. & Ar.
60th do. 1st bat. ¶	Gibraltar . .	Limerick . .	1830			Gr. & Ar.
2d bat.¶ . .	Dublin . .	.. . . .	..	1829	Berbice	Gr. & Ar.
61st do. § . .	Ceylon . .	Chatham . .	1828			Greenwood
62nd do. . .	Madras . .	Chatham . .	1830			Greenwood
63rd do. § . .	N. S. Wales . .	Chatham . .	1829			Collyer
64th do. || . .	Cork	Mullingar . .	..	1828	Gibraltar	Gr. & Ar.
65th do. . .	Barbadoes . .	Portsmouth . .	1829			Greenwood
66th do. . .	York, U.C. . .	Plymouth . .	1827			Gr & Atk.
67th do. . .	Grenada . .	Templemore . .	1831			Gr. & Ar.
68th do.¶ . .	Edinburg . .	.. . . .	..	1829	U. Canada	Hopk. & Ca.
69th do. . .	St. Vincent . .	Tralee	1831			Kirk. & Ca.
70th do.† . .	Cork	Tralee . . . .	..	1827	Canada	Gr. & Ca.
71st do. . .	Bermuda . .	Fort George . .	1824			Price
72nd do. . .	Cape of G.H. . .	Dundee	1828			Greenwood
73rd do. . .	Malta	Dover	1827			Lawrie

* Ordered by Detachments to New South Wales. † Ordered to Cape of G.H. ‡ Ordered home.

§ Ordered to East Indies. || To relieve 77th at Jamaica. ¶ Corps next destined for Foreign Service.

** Ordered to England.

Regiments and Corps.	Stations of Troops or Service Companies.	Stations of Reserve Companies.	Year of going on Foreign Service.	Year of returning from Foreign Service.	Whence returned.	Agents, British & Irish Establishment.
74th Foot . .	Dublin . . .	. . . . .	..	1830	Bermuda	Hop. & Ar. Greenwood
75th do. . .	Cape of G. H.	Sheerness . .	1830			Gr. & Ar.
76th do. * . .	Buttevant . .	. . . . .	..	1827	Canada	Greenwood
77th do. † . .	Jamaica . . .	Portsmouth . .	1824			Gr. & Ar.
78th do. . .	Ceylon . . .	Paisley . . .	1826			Greenwood
79th do. † . .	Quebec . . .	Dundee . . .	1825			Hill
80th do. . .	Naas . . . .	. . . . .	..	1831	Cephalonia	Lawrie
81st do. . .	Birr . . . .	. . . . .	..	1831	Bermuda	Gr. & Ca.
82nd do. . .	Glasgow . . .	. . . . .	..	1832	Mauritius	Gr. & Ar.
83rd do. ¶ . .	Dublin . . .	. . . . .	..	1829	Ceylon	Lawrie
84th do. . .	Jamaica . . .	Portsmouth . .	1827			Gr. & Ar.
85th do. . .	Liverpool ‡	. . . . .	..	1831	Malta	Greenwood
86th do. . .	Demerara . .	Portsmouth . .	1826			Greenwood
87th do. . .	Mauritius . .	Portsmouth . .	1831			Greenwood
88th do. . .	Corfu . . .	Chatham . . .	1825			Greenwood
89th do. . .	Cork . . . .	. . . . .	..	1831	Madras	Gr. & Ar.
90th do. . .	Kilkenny . .	. . . . .	..	1831	Corfu	Gr. & Ar.
91st do. . .	Fermoy . . .	. . . . .	..	1831	Jamaica	Hop. & Ca.
92nd do. . .	Gibraltar . .	Greenlaw . . .	1833			Greenwood
93rd do. † . .	Barbadoes . .	Edinburgh . .	1823			Greenwood
94th do. . .	Malta	Cork	1824			Kirk. & Ar.
95th do. . .	Corfu	Cork	1824			Law. & Cano
96th do. . .	Halifax, N.S.	Kinsale . . .	1824			Gr. & Ar.
97th do. . .	Ceylon . . .	Port-mouth . .	1825			Greenwood
98th do. . .	Cape of G. H.	Plymouth . .	1825			Greenwood
99th do. ‡ . .	Mauritius . .	Portsmouth . .	1825			Greenwood
Rifle B. { 1st bt.	Halifax, N.S.	Chatham . . .	1825			Greenwood
{ 2d bt.	Corfu . . .	Jersey . . .	1826			Greenwood
Rl. Staff Corps.	Hythe . . .	. . . . .				Greenwood
Detachments various periods.						
1st West Ind. Regiment . .	Trinidad . .	Agents, Greenwood	REGIMENTAL AGENTS.			
2nd do. . .	N. Providence	Greenwood	Armit, Borough, & Co. Leinster-st. Dublin.			
Ceylon Rifle Regiment . .	Ceylon . . .	Kirkland	Ashley, James, 135, Regent-street.			
Cape Mounted Riflemen . .	Cape of G. H.	Kirkland	Atkinson, John, Ely-place, Dublin.			
Royal African Colon. Corps	Sierra Leone.	Kirkland	Cane, Richard, & Co. Dawson-st. Dublin.			
R. Newfoundland Veteran Companies.	Newfoundland	Kirkland	Collyer, G. S., Park-place, St. James's.			
Royal Malta Fencibles . .	Malta . . .	Kirkland	Greenwood, Cox, Hammersley, and Cox, Craig's-court.			
			Hill, Charles, St. James's-place.			
			Hopkinson, Barton, & Knyvett, Regent-st.			
			Kirkland, J. (Gen. Agent,) 80, Pall Mall.			
			Lawrie, John, Robert-street, Adelphi.			
			Price, W. F., 34, Craven-st., Strand.			
			Watson, W. 63, Charlotte-st., Portland-pl.			

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Great Britain—John Kirkland, Esq. 80, Pall Mall.

Ireland—Sir Bagenall W. Burdett, Bart., Dublin.

AGENTS FOR THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Lieut.-Col. Arbuthnot and John Kirkland, Esq.—Office, 80, Pall Mall.

N. B.—A reference to the List of Agents will explain the Abbreviations.

* To relieve 93d at Barbadoes † To return to England in 1834. ‡ Ordered to Ceylon to relieve 61st.
 ¶ Corps next destined for Foreign Service, § Ordered to Ireland.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAINS.

Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell.
J. G. Boss.
B. M'Namara.

COMMANDERS.

John W. Aldridge.
Hon E. A. J. Harris.
J. Garrett.
R. Yorke.

LIEUTENANTS.

T. S. Hill.
H. M. Broadon.
G. G. Lock.
Hon Le Poer French.
J. Russell.
W. W. Hornby.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. K.C.B.
to be Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

CAPTAINS.

Hon. J. Percy, C. B. Canopus.
C. B. Strong Belvidera.

LIEUTENANTS.

J. Hathorn Canopus.
J. R. Baker Do.
H. Jellicoe Do.
E. L. Harvey Ringdove.
J. S. Ellman Do.
R. H. Elliott Revenge.
G. N. Brooke Belvidera.
F. Wood Do.
P. Chetwode Do.
J. Billingsley Excellent.
G. H. P. White Jaseur.
R. W. Henderson Coast Guard.
H. J. Worth Eudymion.
H. Jauncey Do.
H. B. Young Do.
Joseph Gill { Superintendent
New Police, De-
vonport, D.Y.
S. Mercer Charybdis.
J. R. Dacres Rover.
P. Collins Serpent.
J. N. Nott Edinburgh.
S. Grenfell Excellent.
N. Robilliard Scorpion.
T. Harvey Tweed.
H. C. M. Buckle { Flag to Admiral
Sir W. Hargood,
G.C.B.
J. A. W. Hill Pelican.

MASTERS.

D. Lye Sovereign Yacht.
G. F. Morice { Superintendent
Victualling Est.
Deptford.

J. King Sparrowhawk.
G. Millard Canopus.
— Tincombe (acting) Ringdove.
J. W. Armstrong Belvidera.
J. R. Lord Dee.
G. H. Cole Thunderer.
R. Beecroft Blonde.

SURGEONS.

J. Stevenson Sparrowhawk.
E. Scott Canopus.
W. Idington Ringdove.
C. Nutt Lyra, packet.
W. Thompson Rolia.
D. Campbell Saracen.
W. Falls Belvidera.
W. Rogers Firefly, steamer.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

O'Neil Ferguson Ringdove.
R. Pritchard Plym Hospital.
W. Patison Victory.
J. Baird (a) Athol, T. S.
P. Bieman Talavera.
G. Ruthe Isis.
J. Rogers Do.
A. Baxter Canopus.
— Williams Do.
J. S. Hampton Timity, steamer.
J. C. Sabben Belvidera.

PURSEERS.

James Thain Ringdove.
— Thom Canopus.
J. King Sparrowhawk.
A. Carpenter Belvidera.
S. J. Butcher Cruiser.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAINS.

R. L. Hornbrook, vice Dodd, dec.
W. H. Devon, vice Appleton, dec.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT.

T. Holloway, vice Hornbrook.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT.

P. Onslow, vice Holloway.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.

— Campbell Canopus.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT.

James Shute San Josef.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

G. W. Irving Canopus.
W. G. Mahon Do.

ARMY.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 25, 1833.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel Richard Secker Brough, to be Colonel, vice Rey, deceased; Capt. and Brevet-Major William Dann Nicolls, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Brough; Second-Capt. George Durnford, to be Capt. vice Nicolls; First-Lieut. Richard Tomkyns, to be Second-Capt. vice Durnford; Second-Lieut. Henry Aylmer, to be First-Lieut. vice Tomkyns.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 29.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards.—Ens. and Lieut. J. H. Hudson, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Lord J. D. M. Scott, who retires; J. H. Parves, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Hudson.

9th Foot.—Lieut. G. Collier, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Minto, app. to 64th Regt.

10th Foot.—Capt. J. K. Janney, from the 69th Foot, to be Capt. vice Hon. H. Howard, who retires upon h. p. rec. the diff; Ens. J. G. Paley, to be Lieut. by p. vice Drummond, who retires; W. L. Elmslie, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Paley.

16th Foot.—Lieut. A. Kennedy, from h. p. of the 78th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Munday, app. to 23d Foot.

23d Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Munday, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Losh, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

64th Foot.—Lieut. J. Minto, from the 9th Foot, to be Lieut. vice F. Garnier, who retires on h. p. of Royal Staff Corps.

68th Foot.—W. Cross, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Roe, who retires.

69th Foot.—Capt. E. T. Coke, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. paying the diff. vice Janney, app. to the 10th Foot.

75th Foot.—Lieut. W. Jackson, from h. p. of Royal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. vice Collier, app. to 9th Foot.

78th Foot.—H. Ens. Hamilton, to be Lieut. by p. vice Montgomery, prom.; W. D. Baird, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Hamilton.

90th Foot.—Lieut. T. Gleeson, to be Capt. without p. vice Howard, deceased; Ensign P. P. Galloway, to be Lieut. vice Gleeson; Ensign J. Davis, from h. p. of 40th Regt. to be Ens. vice Galloway.

91st Foot.—Lieut. W. McInroy, to be Capt. by p. vice Crofton, who retires; Ens. and Adjut. Archibald Campbell, to be Lieut. by p. vice McInroy; M. MacLaine, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Campbell.

98th Foot.—Lieut. W. Edie, to be Capt. by p. vice Kent, who retires; Ens. R. P. Wallis, to be Lieut. by p. vice Edie; J. C. A. Dunbar, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Wallis.

Memorandum.—The Commission of Ens. A. Levinge, in the 71st Regt. has been antedated to Dec. 29, 1832.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 30.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—First-Lieut. W. Halsted Poole, to be Second-Capt. vice Burton, retired on h. p.; Second-Lieut. G. C. Rawdon Levinge, to be First-Lieut.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 6.

2d Dragoons.—Capt. J. B. Somerville, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice J. Gape, who exch. rec. the diff.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. the Hon. R. H. Browne, from 83th Regt. to be Lieut. vice R. Peel, who retires upon h. p. of the 1st Gar. Batt. 13th Light Dragoons.—Major W. Persse, from 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Paterson, who retires.

16th Light Dragoons.—Capt. C. R. Cureton, to be Major, by p. vice Persse; Lieut. E. B. Berre, to be Capt. by p. vice Cureton; Lieut. W. D. Bedford, from the Royal Regt. to be Lieut. vice Blood, who exch.; Cornet W. S. A. Ellis, to be Lieut. by p. vice Berre.

Royal Regiment.—Lieut. T. Blood, from 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice Bedford, who exch.; Ens. A. A. M. Nicol, to be Adjut. vice Bedford, who res. the Adjut. only.

4th Foot.—Ens. F. M. Campbell, to be Lieut. by p. vice Brooke, prom.; F. L. Arthur, Gent. to Ens. by p. vice Campbell.

16th Foot.—Assistant S. Ingram, from 1st West India Regt. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Gordon, app. on the Staff.

63d Foot.—Lieut. J. Boyton, from h. p. of 1st Gar. Batt. to be Lieut. vice D. Alt, who retires on h. p. of the Royal Staff Corps, rec. diff.

72d Foot.—T. F. Simmonds, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Ross, who retires.

76th Foot.—Capt. R. Gardiner, from 1st West India Regt. to be Capt. vice Fenwick, who ret.

85th Foot.—Lieut. F. Garner, from h. p. of Royal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. paying the diff. vice Brown, app. to 8th Light Dragoons.

90th Foot.—F. Woodgate, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Davis, who retires.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. H. Dowme, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Gardiner, app. to 76th Regt.; P. P. Trotman, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Dugas, who ret.; A. Bruce, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Ingram, app. to 18th Regt.

2d West India Regt.—Ens. G. Gun, from h. p. of 52d Regt. to be Ens. vice Edgar, prom.

Undertached.—Lieut. T. Brooke, from 4th Regt. to be Capt. by p.

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg. G. H. Gordon, M.D. from 16th Regt. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice O'Reilly, receiving a commutation.

To be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces.—A. McGregor, M.D.; J. Hutton, Gent.; J. Carnegie, M.D.

Memorandum.—The Christian names of Ens. Pyner, of the 5th Regt. are Richard Francis.

Major W. Beckwith, 14th Light Dragoons, has retired upon the unat. rank of Lieut.-Colonel of infantry.

DEC. 10.

Memorandum.—The half pay of the under-mentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 10th instant, inclusive, they having accepted commuted allowances for their commissions:—

Lieut. Francis Nisbett, h. p. 18th Light Drag.; Lieut. Sir Gerard George Aylmer, Bart. h. p. unat.; Capt. Christian Bernhard Hannasch Friedrich Von Wenckstern, h. p. 2d Line Batt. King's German Legion; Ens. Robert Clark, h. p. 15th Foot; Lieut. James Wallis Loft, h. p. 7th Foot; Ensign John Sage, h. p. 53d Foot.

Dec. 13.

3d Regt. Dragoon Guards.—Cornet J. Shelley, from h. p. 22d Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, without p.

12th Light Dragoons.—Cornet J. Phillips, to be Lieut. by p. vice O'Callaghan, who retires; W. H. Tottenham, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Phillips.

4th Foot.—Ens. H. Zouch, to be Lieut. without p. vice Lardy, dec.; J. Snodgrass, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Zouch.

10th Foot.—Ens. F. W. Hill, to be Lieut. by p. vice Broom, who retires; Gent. Cadet R. L. Thomas, from Royal Military College, to be Ens. by p. vice Hill.

15th Foot.—Ens. R. A. Houlblon, to be Lieut. by p. vice Cronyn, who retires; J. A. Ashurst, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Houlblon.

27th Foot.—Ens. H. D. Cholmeley, to be Lieut. by p. vice Elliott, prom.; F. King, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Cholmeley.

31st Foot.—Ens. F. Batine, from h. p. 1st Foot, to be Ens. vice Edward Sheffield Cassan, who exch.

50th Foot.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. G. M'Gregor, to be Assist.-Surg.

59th Foot.—Lieut. E. E. Nicolls, from the 2d West India Regt. to be Lieut. vice S. Grayston, who retires upon h. p. 32d Foot.

68th Lieut. J. M'Gill Strachan, to be Capt. by p. vice Kinlock, who retires; Ens. G. W. Denys, to be Lieut. by p. vice Strachan; H. A. K. Procter, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Denys.

75th Foot.—Gent. Cadet C. E. P. Gordon, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. without p.

84th Foot.—M. Cassan, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Baldwin, who retires.

8th Foot.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. I. D. Damer, from h. p. unat. to be Major, vice L. A. Daring, who exch.

96th Foot.—Ens. R. Steele, from h. p. 27th Regt. to be Ens. without p. vice Scott, dec.

1st West India Regt.—W. C. Pinder, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Denay, who retires.

2d West India Regt.—Lieut. A. P. Kenyon, from the Ceylon Regt. to be Lieut. vice Nicolls, app. to 56th Foot.

Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. W. H. Lawper, from h. p. 32d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Kenyon, app. to 2d West India Regt.

Unattached.—Lieut. W. Elliott, from the 27th Foot, to be Capt. by p.

Memoranda.—Capt. F. Austin, h. p. unat. has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached commission, he being about to proceed to the colonies as a settler.

The date of Lieut. C. B. Roche's commission in the 45th Foot, has been altered to 21st June, 1832.

The appointment of Staff-Assist.-Surg. G. M'Gregor, to be Assist.-Surg. in the 10th Foot, has been cancelled.

Dec. 24.

Royal Regt. of Horse Guards.—Lieut. Alex. Geo. Fullerton, to be Capt. by p. vice G. S. Hill, app. to 28th Foot; Cornet George Holland Ackers, to be Lieut. by p. vice Fullerton.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Hastings David Sands, to be Lieut. by p. vice Tod, who retires; Benjamin O'Neale Viscount Amiens, to be Cornet, by p. vice Sands.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Clement Robert Archer, to be Adjut. vice Mayow, who resigns the Adjut. only.

9th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. James Clerk, from 83d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Coghlan, who exch.

3d Foot.—Ens. Richard Nicholson Magrath, to be Lieut. by p. vice Eustace, who retires; Alex. John Cameron, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Magrath.

4th Foot.—George Kennedy, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Elton, who retires.

16th Foot.—Ensign William Robert Lyon Bennett, to be Lieut. by p. vice Kennedy, who retires; Henry Anthony Molony, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Bennett.

28th Foot.—Capt. George Stavelly Hill, from the Royal Horse Guards, to be Capt. vice Caruthers, who retires.

34th Foot.—Lieut. Crofton Thomas Vandeleur, to be Capt. by p. vice Bayly, who retires; Ens. Philip Hamoud, to be Lieut. by p. vice Vandeleur; Henry John Hutton, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Hamoud.

58th Foot.—General Frederick Maitland, from the Ceylon Regt. to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Douglas, dec.

66th Foot.—Ens. Charles Edward Michel, to be Lieut. without p. vice Carr, dec.; Cornet Lambert Molony, from h. p. 5th Drag. Guards, to be Ens. vice Michel.

83d Foot.—Lieut. Roger Coghlan, from 9th Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Clerk, who exch.

89th Foot.—Capt. Walter Pearse, to be Major, by p. vice Damer, who retires; Lieut. Mundy Pole, to be Capt. by p. vice Pearse; Ens. Robert James Falconer Miles, to be Lieut. by p. vice Pole; Pennington Grant Need, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Miles.

Hospital Staff.—To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.—Wm. Hogg Anderson, M.D., vice M'Lean, app. to the 64th Foot; Gideon Dolmage, Gent. vice Cannan, app. to the 70th Foot; Assist.-Surg. David Lister, from 46th Foot, vice Carnegie, whose appointment has not taken place.

Commissariat.—Assist.-Com.-General Daniel Kearney, to be Deputy Com.-General; Deputy Assist.-Com.-General Henry Bowers, to be Assist.-Com.-General.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of Deputy Assist.-Com.-General Samuel Tubby, has been cancelled from 8th Oct. last inclusive, he having accepted a commuted allowance for his commission.

West Kent Militia.—Arthur Foulkes, (and not William Arthur Foulkes, as inserted in the Gazette of the 17th inst.,) Gent., to be Ensign.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 20, at Leith, the Lady of Lieut. Brewer, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Nov. 23, at Sydling House, Dorset, Lady Blackwood, of a son.

At Glencorse Cottage, the Lady of Lieut. J. A. De Balinhard, 92d Highlanders, of a son.

Nov. 25, at Colyton Cottage, near Axminster, the Lady of Lieut. George Eyre Powell, R.N. of a daughter.

Nov. 28, the Lady of Lieut. Frederick W. Steel, h. p. 18th Royal Irish Regiment, of a daughter.

Nov. 30, in Bath, the Lady of Capt. Lysaght, R.N. of a son.

Dec. 1, at Haslar Barracks, Gosport, the Lady of Major Jones, 12th Regt. of a daughter.

Dec. 5, at Southsea, the Lady of Lieut. C. Hill R.N. of a daughter.

At Ayr, the Lady of Major Falls, 93d Highlanders, of a daughter.

At Naas, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel George Deane Pitt, 89th Regt. of a son.

At Truro, the Lady of Capt. R. Devonshire, R.N. of a daughter.

Dec. 15, at Weymouth, the Lady of Capt. H. Fitzroy, Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.

Dec. 21, at Brighton, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Fenars Loftus, Grenadier Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 4, at Rondebosch, near Cape Town, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A., Senior Colonial Chaplain, Lieut. J. H. Smith, 62d Regiment, H.E.I. Company's service, to Julia Anne, eldest daughter of Major C. C. Mitchell, H.M. Surveyor General, and Civil Engineer to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Oct. 23, at Helena, Commander F. Harding, R.N. to Davore Eleanor, second daughter of the Hon. Brig-General Dallas, Governor of that island.

Nov. 20, at Jordanston, Perthshire, Lieut. J. G. H. Holmes, 82d Regt. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. Knight, R.N.

Nov. 25, at All Soul's Church, Langham-Place, London, Capt. Boninck Harry Cumberland, 96th Regt. to Margaret W. Tison, youngest daughter of the late General Fanjurg.

Nov. 26, at New Ross, Lieut. John Edward Barney, 91st Regt. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Major Rivers, late of the same corps.

Nov. 28, at Chittenham, Capt. R. F. R. Cary, of the 1st (or Royal) Regt. eldest son of Colonel Cary, of the Royal Artillery, to Caroline, eldest daughter of John Achmuty, Esq. Fancy Hall, Cheltenham.

At South Stoneham, E. F. Henslop, Esq. Purser, R.N. to Eliza Pollard, daughter of the late Mrs. Parkyns, by her former marriage with James A. Pollard, Esq.

Dec. 9, at Hove Church, Lieut. L. Bulkeley, 40th Regt. to Caroline Stirling, eldest daughter of Robert Cunynghame, Esq. and grand-daughter of the late Sir W. Cunynghame, Bart. of Milncraig.

Dec. 10, at Devonport, Lieut. George Henry Goffden, R.N. to Eliza, only daughter of Capt. Burgess, late 83d Regt.

Dec. 14, at Leamington, Capt. Hamilton, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Catherine Emily, second daughter of W. Wynne, Esq. of Dublin.

At Tralee, Ensign Patrick Day Stokes, 65th Regt. to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Col. Maldane, of the Royal Engineers.

At Dublin, Capt. Alexander Campbell, 38th Regt. to Barbara Eliza, relict of the late Capt. John P. Perry.

DEATHS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL.

Nov. 22, Sir Kenneth Douglas, Col 58th Regt. London. A Memoir of Service will be given next month.

COLONEL.

Nov. 20, Rey, R. A., London.

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

June 3, Mitchell, 3d Foot, Berhampore.

MAJOR.

Nov. 16, 1832, Burgwedel, 3d Hussars em. Leg.

1832, John Phillips, late 7th Royal Vet. Batt.

CAPTAINS.

July 8, M'Leod, late 2d Royal Vet. Batt.

Aug. 27, Josh. Turner, late 10th do., Fisherton Anger, Salisbury.

Sept. 8, Acogh, 1st W. I. Regt., Dominica.

LIEUTENANTS.

July 27, Williams, h. p. 89th Foot.

Aug. 29, Palmer, late 7th Royal Vet. Batt., Chelsea.

Mervin, h. p. 7th Foot.

Aug. 16, Stiles, h. p. 66th Foot.

Oct. 7, Hamilton, h. p. Cors. Reg., Edinburgh.

Nov., Allen, h. p. 1st Line Germ. Leg., Springfield.

Nov., Carr, 69th Foot, Devonport.

ENSIGN.

Aug. 31, Hunter, 2d W. I. Regt., on passage from Honduras.

ADJUTANT.

Aug. 8, Dellus, h. p. 7th Line Germ. Leg., Brunswick.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 8, Appleton, Deputy Ass.-Com.-General, h. p. Genoa.

Sept. 8, Edwards, Deputy-Comm.-General, Jamaica.

Oct. 20, Simpson, Deputy-Ass.-Com.-General, Zante.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 19, 1832, Heurtley, Apoth., h. p.

Sept. 13, Brown, Dep. Purv., h. p.

Oct., Wells, Surgeon, h. p. 2d Dragoons, Penrith.

Nov. 2, Shapter, Insp.-Gen. of Hosp., Bath.

Nov. 21, Waite, Surg. M. D., h. p. 93d Foot, Woodford Wells.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 3, Niven, Chaplain, h. p. 78th Foot.

At Calais, Major-General Edward Stack. A memoir of service in our next.

Nov. 11, at St. Servant, in France, Commander J. Grant, R.N. (1805), aged 61.

Nov. 20, at Pitcairn, Scotland, Capt. R. Cathcart, R.N. (1808.)

At Colchester, Capt. G. Cadman, R.N. (1810) aged 86.

Nov. 23, at Carisbrook, Lieut. Hulcher, R.N. aged 49.

Nov. 25, at Soleure, in Switzerland, Colonel Hampson, Prevost Thomas, late Royal Waggon Train.

Nov. 26, at Ottery, Commander S. Jeffery, R.N. (1807) aged 53.

Dec. 3, in London, of scarlet fever, in the 47th year of his age, Lord Viscount Exmouth, Captain, R.N., and one of his Majesty's Naval Aides-de-Camp. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward Fellow, now in his 23d year, in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company, on the Bengal establishment.

Dec. 6, Commander J. Lys (1810)

Dec. 7, at Devonport, Capt. Peach, 98th Regt.

Dec. 9, at Exeter, Capt. Dadd, R.M. aged 43.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-General Walter Ker.

At Cassino, co. Longford, Ensign J. W. Scott, 86th Regt.

At Castlebar, Lieut. Joseph Berridge, 30th Regt.

At Drumeal, Ireland, Capt. M'Clintock, 74th Regt.

Dec. 12, at Devonport, Commander Masop, R.N. aged 73.

At Guernsey, in the 82d year of his age, Robert Walters, Esq. Deputy Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.

Lately, in the vicinity of Bath, John Whitelocke, Esq. formerly a General Officer in the British Army, Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth Garrison, and the Commander of the land forces in the expedition to Rio Plate, in 1807.

Of typhus fever, to the inexpressible grief of his afflicted family, Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, Inspecting Field Officer Dublin District, aged 68.

At Emsworth, Capt. George Aldham, R.N. the senior Captain of 1805.

At Bin Rock, Cardy, Forfar, Capt. Skene, C.B. R.N. (1813)

Drowned, by the loss of the Lord Blaney steam-packet, Lieut. Chas. Stewart, R.N. her Commander (1798.)

On board H.M.S. Rainbow, on his passage to England, having been invalided from H.M.S. Britannia, T. Appleton, R.M.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

NOV. 1833.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluvin- meter Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Facts.			
1	52.25	52.75	29.80	57.3	674	—	.080	S. by E. beautiful day
2	58.75	52.5	29.75	57.0	620	.017	.072	S.W. by S. fresh gales
3	57.0	48.8	29.88	51.4	579	.013	.090	W.N.W. strong winds
4	52.8	43.5	30.06	50.7	683	—	.068	W. by N. blowing fresh
5	52.4	42.7	30.25	50.3	736	.107	.056	W.S.W. very squally
6	53.4	47.6	29.97	52.8	664	.058	.065	S.W. fresh gales
7	54.2	43.7	29.53	49.5	689	.350	.047	W.S.W. hazy with rain
8	53.2	40.6	29.83	48.3	651	—	.052	W. superb day
9	48.3	41.2	30.08	45.0	566	—	.043	S. by E. mod. and fine
10	46.2	41.0	30.07	46.2	715	.052	.040	S. by W. lt. airs & cloudy
11	49.0	46.2	30.03	49.0	757	—	.045	S.W. light winds and fine
12	49.2	41.8	30.19	49.0	752	—	.056	S.S.E. mod. and fine
13	48.4	43.6	30.15	47.8	740	—	.047	S.E. mod. and cloudy
14	47.8	45.0	30.12	46.3	732	—	.052	E. by N. beautiful day
15	46.7	41.8	29.99	44.6	727	—	.040	N.W. mod. and hazy
16	43.5	40.4	29.88	42.7	742	—	.040	S. by E. hazy and overcast
17	47.6	41.8	30.08	47.6	815	.018	.038	S.E. lt. airs and foggy
18	49.0	46.8	30.26	49.0	822	.025	.037	S.W. a thick fog
19	49.7	45.6	30.15	49.4	809	—	.040	W.S.W. lt. airs & foggy
20	50.4	44.8	30.08	48.0	793	.100	.138	S.S.W. mod. and cloudy
21	51.8	45.3	29.73	49.6	815	—	.037	W.S.W. squally weather
22	52.7	45.0	29.40	52.7	854	.168	.035	S.W. stormy & overcast
23	52.6	42.2	29.43	47.3	776	—	.065	W.S.W. beautiful day
24	51.0	41.8	29.51	47.0	752	.092	.038	S.W. moderate winds
25	48.7	37.9	29.65	44.3	734	.100	.063	S.S.W. superb day
26	46.0	35.3	30.08	41.4	713	—	.050	S.W. light airs and fine
27	45.8	33.2	29.73	44.8	735	.056	.036	S.S.W. fr. br. and clear
28	46.7	35.6	29.48	45.4	738	.110	.040	S.E. to S. light showers
29	45.3	37.3	29.42	43.7	732	.136	.030	W. by S. squally weather
30	52.0	40.2	30.04	51.3	769	.106	.036	S.S.W. fr. winds and fine

NAVAL OFFICERS' WIDOWS.

"Nam et uxorem ducere et non ducere, malum est.

THE recent ominous threats of the "Perfectionists," on the subject of widows' pensions, have roused our vigilance, as they are marked by the callous and cold-blooded economy of sciolists, who cannot approach even an intended good but by an evil path, and who wish to squander millions upon West India Blacks, by the practice of parsimony and fraud at home. And we are somewhat—though, we trust, needlessly—alarmed, because we well know that poor Bull, though naturally of a just and generous disposition, is not inimical to being misled by artful hypocrites, crazy politicians, and aspiring demagogues, who assume the garb of patriotism, in order to force a change of affairs apparently advantageous, but really advantageous to nobody but themselves:—

—————"We think them overproud
And underhonest,—in self-assumption greater
Than in the note of judgment."

It is well known, even to the "Perfectionists," that the officers of his Majesty's service, in return for a life expressly devoted to the public, have barely, from that public, a provision suitable to their rank; and the general sense of the nation will admit that, when a man has served his country for forty years, he is fully entitled to much more than he receives—for *all men cannot honestly get Indian contract-fortunes, and become senators*. Yet, under the impulse of honour and distinction, and a reliance on the faith of their country, men have wasted the ardour of their youth in promoting her interests, braving alike the tainted air of inhospitable climes and the fury of contending elements, and cementing her glories with their blood; and the officer who fell in defence of her rights was consoled and nerved in the hour of danger by the happy reflection that his widow was consigned to the care of a grateful people. With this understanding, the privations and anxieties of a life of rank without means—a state which excited the pity of a gauger's daughter—were cheerfully borne; and Great Britain cannot boast of a (collectively) more devoted set of sons than her officers of the United Service.

But this is not all. A breach of faith with the funds is broached, without the broacher being hooted; and those may be ruined who, amidst toil and peril, gathered a pittance from the spoils of war, and, having the prudence to save it, intrusted it into the hands of the nation, under the guarantee of her honour and faith, as a loan in the day of her necessity. Can even the paltry economist himself deny, that he who borrows from his neighbour in the moment of danger, and endeavours to break his pledged faith on returning prosperity—can even he deny that such a fellow is a wretch, as Seneca indignantly expressed it, "worthy to be torn with his own teeth?" Could such an idea have emanated from any mind but that darkened and contracted by a contaminated heart? Yet this unscrupulous innovator has been listened to by men of rank and station, who perhaps selfishly imagine that the

spoliation of one class of fellow-countrymen would preserve them from the revolutionary movements *!

Absurd idea! The same *might* which becomes a *right* upon any one source of income, confers it also upon all others; and, at the very least, should ever an imperious effort be deemed necessary to extinguish any portion of that debt, justice demands that the whole population, without the slightest distinction, and property of every denomination, should bear their proportional sacrifice.

The national debt is a handy bugbear for the disaffected, as well as for thousands who never paid a penny to the taxes; and it is certainly a startling object, since the sinking fund is virtually abolished; but, in the "unexampled misery" to which we are told it has reduced us, the whole population has advanced in luxury. Few could have contemplated a war which lasted, with hardly any intermission, from 1793 to 1815, which embraced every corner of the world, and was waged on all sides to an extent and with an energy never before witnessed. To enable us to make those gigantic efforts in the field, gigantic efforts of finance were necessary. Accordingly, a long succession of loans, with a concomitant increase of taxation, became unavoidable, and indeed inevitable; for though the ministry of the day made every effort to mitigate or evade taxation, it was solely by such efforts that not only the property, but the independence of this country, was preserved from the terrific despotism which overwhelmed the rest of Europe. The honour of the nation secured the confidence of the people, and led to a debt such as no other power could have incurred to save it from destruction; and yet, under this pressure, our foreign trade, our internal manufactures, the comforts of an increasing population, and the general prosperity of the realm, all advanced in greater proportions than they had been known to do in the most prosperous days of peace. Involved in a tremendous war, with all the navies of Europe to contend against, our fleet invested every coast, and carried the commerce of Britain, at the mouth of the cannon, to a degree never contemplated by the most sagacious statesman, nor imagined by the most sanguine calculator. But the thunder of those ships had hardly ceased to command the channels of wealth, when in marched liberalism and reciprocity to block them up, as if it were untrue that our resources mainly depend upon the activity and advantages of our maritime exertions. With the loss of our colonies and commerce, which is in rapid progress, there will be a fearful diminution of revenue and power; and the nation must descend from its lofty pinnacle of glory into the vale of humiliation, even though the Radicals of St. Stephen's spout upon free trade, economy, and reciprocal advantages, till the crack o'doom.

Much of the anticipated misery will originate in broken faith, and the impolicy of Great Britain in not fearlessly cherishing those sources of wealth, and authority, which are so closely interwoven with her future safety. Useless prodigality and corrupt disbursements should be prevented and punished; but it were better even to suffer these than, in cruel parsimony, forget the means by which her independence and

* "I have known many of these pretended champions for liberty in my time," said the worthy old Dr. Primrose, "yet I do not remember one that was not, in his heart and in his family, a tyrant." How forcibly Goldsmith could have confirmed his position had he lived at the present hour!

prosperity were gained and maintained. Unjust retrenchment can never be an eventual gain, because it will excite indignation and distrust where only existed confidence and devotion; and the rancorous measures of levellers can only engender an atrophy of moral worth. While the wolf is at the door, soldiers and sailors are the favourites of the noisy public, and regulations and promises are showered upon them in abundance; but the tide of popularity, which sets in their favour in times of trouble, turns in those of safety, and flows directly against them; and respectful applications, instead of exciting solicitude and attention, too often merely arouse the frowns of official insolence. After the valour and devotion shown by our victorious fleets in war, no sooner does a peace arrive than, blinded by the films of political error, the naval force is precipitately, and often harshly, disbanded, and the officers dismissed to the obscurity of "honourable poverty," in which they necessarily spend their all in supporting their families; but are consoled under the mutations of professional life, in the unshaken belief of their widows receiving a pittance after their death. As for the seamen on these occasions,—a branch of her population which, of all others, it behoves Britain to encourage and protect,—they are turned adrift to seek employment in the four quarters of the globe: yet these are the men whom the Admiralty thus addressed in 1814:—

"The patience, perseverance, and discipline, the skill, courage, and devotion, with which the seamen and marines have upheld the best interests and achieved the noblest triumphs of their country, entitle them to the gratitude, not only of their native land, which they have preserved inviolate, but of the other nations of Europe, of whose ultimate deliverance their successes maintained the hope and accelerated the accomplishment."

A meddling orator, who has grown into notoriety by blustering presumption, and who is an anti-Malthusian to boot, thinks marriage "a very imprudent act in an officer." Some of the latter may have found it so,—a point on which we agree with Poor Robin:—

"And who with such a kind of wife is sped
Had better have one made of gingerbread."

But why should not they enjoy as much privilege in the deed, as an Indian contractor who made up his mind to be lucky? Dr. Johnson—once considered as no relaxed moralist—on a similar occasion congratulated a young man on the spirit with which he encountered the evils of life; but our present Mentors seem to proscribe wedded bliss to every intermediate station betwixt the polyplusian and the pauper,—thus giving countenance to those who exaggerate the evils of all social institutions, till they would persuade the world, that the most unwearied and laudable exertions cannot entitle a man in the middle rank to the rights and privileges of a husband and a father. If marriage be an immoral act in those who have not fortunes to settle on their children, what becomes of the younger sons even of the great and the wealthy? How far the true principles of political economy can be in opposition to the laws of nature and the revealed will of God, we presume not to judge; but what would be the fate of this country were it robbed of that middle class, whose conduct alone can support the upper and control the lower orders? Besides, are the best feelings of the head and heart to be set at naught? Let us not wish to convert British officers, bound to

their homes by all the precious ties of domestic life, into a band of Mamelukes.

But however imprudent the act of an officer's entering into the holy state of wedlock may be in the eyes of rich economists, they can have no right whatever to interfere in its consequences, inasmuch as the naval widows are supported from funds which are part and parcel of the property of the navy, and to which every officer feels even more right than he does to his personal pay. The very word *pension* is misplaced, from its having been so generally explained to be "an allowance made to any one without an equivalent;" and, though no Radicals, we have an antipathy to it little short of our great lexicographer's, before he was pensioned himself; for we cannot forget how industriously the whole "pension-list" has been branded as an infamous jumble of inconsistencies, in the bitterly witty attack of Curran: "It teacheth that sloth and vice may eat that bread which virtue and honesty may starve for after they have earned it: it teaches the idle and dissolute to look up for that support which they are too proud to stoop and earn: it directs the minds of men to an active reliance upon the ruling power of the state, who feeds the ravens of the royal aviary that cry continually for food: it teaches them to imitate those saints on the pension-list that are like the lilies of the field—they toil not, neither do they spin, and are yet arrayed like Solomon in his glory." Now, though this is more lively than true, it has obtained widely as a just description, and tended to pervert the little sense that many of the mob-led senators possess. But we unhesitatingly deny that it has the most remote analogy to naval or military pensions, which consist in an annual sum paid for considerations already past. Surely the reward for eminent services might be termed remuneration; and those who of right receive annual sums, annuitants. Even in the form of affidavit required from widows, their pensions are very offensively, because improperly, denominated a *charity*, although the stock from which they are drawn has accumulated in the deductions made from every officer's pay. This, during a long war, and the consequently great number of officers employed, advanced so prosperously that a compassionate fund has been raised from its surplus, for the benefit of orphans. And this is what the harpies of Demos are to cry havoc upon; and distress is to be levied on women whose misfortunes and privations have obviously arisen from those causes that have tended to our pre-eminence,—many of whom are neither fitted nor intended to make strong exertions in extreme calamity. Scathed feelings and blighted prospects will but little benefit the public service, and that saving cannot be righteous which is wrung from broken hearts by broken faith, and the sacrifice of the best feelings. Nor think, ye rulers of the land, that, in listening to noisy word-mongers and surrendering your better judgments to clamour, ye will pass the storm in safety: that moment which tampers with widows' pensions, or any funded property, only precursus that which will see a revolutionary tribunal held in the Admiralty, the War-Office, or wherever the destroyers choose. This is no *chant du corbeau*.

The administration of the widows' pensions has, of late years, been the theme of deserved eulogy from the regularity of its details, though the individual stipends are smaller than what heretofore might sometimes be gained by petition. We have now lying before us, an official manu-

script account of the pensioners borne on the ordinary estimate of the Navy for the year 1743, from which we will extract a dozen cases in illustration. On this list we observe Admiral John Hagar, who was a Captain of 1707, in the receipt of an annuity of 319*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which he had received from the 11th of July, 1739, in consideration of his long and faithful services and of his infirmities, which rendered him incapable of further duty. Josiah Burchett, the celebrated Secretary to the Admiralty and naval historian, also appears with 800*l.* a year; and one John Dossie, a chaplain, has 40*l.* per annum, "in consideration of his having lost the use of his *limbs, sight, speech, and memory*, on board of one of his Majesty's ships."

Pensions.	Date of the Order.	Amount.		
		£.	s.	d.
1. Rebecca Dove, in consideration of the long and faithful services of Francis Dove, Esq., late Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at Plymouth	4th Jan. 1727	300	0	0
2. Euphemia Norris, in consideration of her being the widow of Matthew Norris, Esq., late Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at Plymouth.	5th Feb. 1738	300	0	0
3. Jane Littleton, in consideration of her very unhappy circumstances, and the long and faithful service of her husband, James Littleton, Esq., formerly Vice-Admiral of the Blue and Commissioner of the Navy at Chatham	8th May, 1740	250	0	0
4. Dame Margaret Walker and Margareta her daughter, in consideration of their being the widow and daughter of Sir Hovenden Walker, formerly a Rear-Admiral, and of their deplorable condition, being left in the utmost distress, the former 60 <i>l.</i> and the latter 40 <i>l.</i> per annum. .	6th Jan. 1729 } 4th Aug. 1731 }	100	0	0
5. Bennet, Judith, Elizabeth, Mary, Grace, and Sarah Soanes, in consideration of their distressed circumstances, being the widow and daughters of Capt. Joseph Soanes, who served many years as a Captain in the Navy, and died Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, leaving them not wherewithal to subsist	20th Mar. 1737	150	0	0
6. Lady Catherine Beauclerk, in consideration of her unhappy circumstances, being the widow of Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, who was slain on the 20th February, 1740, in the Prince Frederick, then battering the castle of Boca Chica, and whose untimely death prevented his making that provision for his family which his promising great qualities might have entitled him to.	4th Aug. 1742	200	0	0
7. Dinah Johnson, in consideration of the loss of her father, Captain John Johnson, who was drowned in the Stirling Castle, in the great storm, on the 27th November, 1703	4th Jan. 1727	25	0	0
8. Elizabeth Trevor, in consideration of her distressed circumstances, being the widow of Teudor Trevor, Esq., who had served well in his several stations in the Royal Navy, and died Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital	5th Aug. 1742	100	0	0
9. Sir John Shadwell, for the use of Eltheria Carter, the daughter of Capt. Carter, who was drowned in the great storm on the 27th Nov. 1703...	4th Jan. 1727	33	6	8
10. Ursula Dent, in consideration of her low circumstances, being the widow of Captain Digby Dent, late Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's				

Pensions.	Date of the Order.	Amount.		
ships at Jamaica, and not having wherewithal to support herself and children	20th Mar. 1737	£	s.	d.
11. Elizabeth Goodall, in consideration of her distressed circumstances, being the widow of Captain John Goodall, who died in his Majesty's ship the <i>Feversham</i> , near the island of Jamaica, leaving her with five children, and the daughter of a flag-officer, who had performed very considerable service to the Crown.....		100	0	0
12. John Wilson, in trust for the Lady Myddleton, in consideration of the extreme poverty of her late husband, Sir Hugh Myddleton, and her own necessitous condition, being for the support of herself and child	3d Mar. 1729	80	0	0
	16th Apr. 1728	60	0	0

Having given these extracts from the official list, we will add a few words on each, in order that the nature of their claims may be weighed, and compared with the pensions awarded.

1. *Rebecca Dove*.—The relationship of this lady to Commissioner Dove is not mentioned; but from the amount of the pension she must have been his widow, and at the date of the document before us had been upon it sixteen years. Francis Dove commanded the *Pearl* frigate in 1693, and was advanced to a ship of the line before the peace of Ryswic. He was afterwards Captain of the *Carlisle*, which ship was unfortunately blown up opposite Walmer Castle on the 19th Sept. 1700, when all on board perished; but Captain Dove himself escaped the disaster, from being on shore at the time. His next ship was the *Nassau*, of 70 guns, in which he accompanied Sir Cloudesley Shovel to Vigo; and he served under Sir George Rooke in the attack on Gibraltar and the engagement with the French fleet off Malaga; in which last he was compelled to quit the line, as were several other brave officers, *merely for want of shot to continue the action*. This apparent breach of duty was inquired into by a court-martial; and his honourable acquittal proved the blame to be upon those "higher powers" who ought to have guarded against inefficiency in equipment. Captain Dove remained some time on the Mediterranean station; became Resident Commissioner of the Navy at Plymouth, in 1716; and died in that office on the 12th of February, 1726.

2. *Euphemia Norris*.—This was the widow of Capt. Matthew Norris, of whose services we find but very slight mention. He was appointed Captain of the *Lowestoffe* frigate in the spring of 1724; but nothing particular is recorded of her movements, nor is there any trace of him, till November, 1737, when he became the Resident Commissioner at Plymouth. He must have held this situation but a few weeks, though some of our writers give him a year, for the widow's order is dated in the first week of February, 1738. Mrs. Norris was therefore lucky in the amount and promptitude of her pension.

3. *Jane Littleton*.—It is difficult now to surmise why this lady's pension was so long deferred, and why it should have been lower in amount than the last; for her husband, besides having gained the rank

of Vice-Admiral, has left a character unexcelled by that of any of his meritorious contemporaries. In 1692 he commanded the *Swift Prize*, of 24 guns, from whence he was successively removed into the *Portland* and *Bonadventure*, and served on various stations with great credit. In 1698 he sailed to the East Indies, where Commodore Warren's death left him in command of that station, when his spirit and activity suppressed a very formidable band of pirates, who had long infested those seas. He afterwards commanded the *Medway*, of 50 guns, in the Channel; and besides capturing a French frigate and four privateers, was in company with the *Chatham* and *Worcester*, each also fifties, when, in August, 1702, they fell in with, engaged, and captured two heavy French line-of-battle ships, called the *Jason* and the *Auguste*. We next find him commanding a battalion of seamen at the siege of Alicant; and afterwards hoisting a broad pendant as Commodore of the West India station, for which his abilities and experience particularly qualified him. Here his foresight and admirable precautionary measures to discover the movements of the enemy, and attack the squadron of M. Du Casse, and the galleons under its convoy, while at the same time he assigned a proper escort for the homeward-bound trade, must excite the approbation of all tacticians; though, from treacherous intelligence, they failed in the grand object. After resigning the command to Sir Hovenden Walker, he became Commissioner at Chatham; and such was the high opinion entertained of his merits, that he continued, from 1714 till his death in 1722, in that office, notwithstanding his promotion to a flag on the 1st of February, 1716. This was a circumstance not only then unprecedented, but also a precedent which has never been since followed.

4. *Dame Margaret Walker, and Margaretta her daughter.*—Four years seem to have elapsed from her husband's death before the widow of the persecuted Sir Hovenden Walker obtained her pittance; and the 40*l.* to her daughter was two years later in date. That skilful and spirited seaman commanded the *Vulture* fire-ship in 1692, and was afterwards promoted to the *Sapphire*, one of the old two-and-thirties. In 1695 he became Captain of the *Foresight*, a 50-gun ship on the Irish station, where he rendered considerable service by the capture of some stout privateers which had long infested these coasts. On the 30th of April, 1696, being in company with the *Sheerness*, of 32 guns, and a convoy of merchant vessels, they fell in with two French men-of-war, one mounting 70, the other 60 guns; a sharp engagement ensued, in which the two English ships behaved so gallantly, that the convoy was saved, and the enemy compelled to sheer off. After this exploit, Capt. Hovenden served on various stations; and in 1703 was detached by Sir George Rooke from the Mediterranean, in command of a squadron of six sail of third-rate men-of-war, and twenty transports with four regiments, for the Leeward Islands. At Antigua he was joined by a reinforcement of troops under Colonel Codrington; and, notwithstanding the squadron had been dispatched miserably deficient of provisions and necessaries, and the soldiers were in want of powder, flints, and stores of almost every description, they made a descent on the island of Guadaloupe. Though there were some unlucky circumstances

attending this expedition, arising principally from the mismanagement of the ministry, the soldiers and sailors, after some severe fighting, burnt the town to the ground, razed the fortifications, shipped off the best artillery, destroyed the rest, and, having gathered a large booty, embarked without the loss of a man *.

Capt. Walker was employed on various stations, and promoted to a flag in 1709; shortly after which he received the honour of knighthood, in acknowledgment of his faithful services. In the spring of 1711 an invasion was projected against Canada, the naval command of which was given to Sir Hovenden; the armament consisted of eleven sail of the line, a frigate, two bomb-ketches, and forty-one transports, with 5000 choice troops under General Hill. It is unnecessary here to enter into the causes of the failure which attended this expedition, except that it was ill-provisioned, insufficient, and unprovided with the necessary pilots for the dangerous navigation of the St. Lawrence. Eight transports, with as many hundred soldiers, were lost; and to complete the miscarriage, on their return to Portsmouth, the *Edgar*, of 70 guns, bearing the Admiral's flag, was blown up at Spithead, when her whole crew, with many visitors from Portsmouth and Gosport, perished†. Sir Hovenden, who by this misfortune lost considerable private property, together with all his journals and papers, was well received by the administration; for he was shortly afterwards appointed to command a squadron in the West Indies, where he succeeded the above-mentioned Commodore Littleton. On the cessation of hostilities, he returned to England, and arrived in the Downs on the 26th of May, 1713.

This was the last appointment of Sir Hovenden Walker; for, with a most unwarranted and illegal stretch of tyranny, he was, on the accession of George I., dismissed the service, without form or inquiry, by Russell, the *patriot*; the plea being the ill-success of the Canadian expedition; the actual reason, the friendship which existed between the Admiral and Lord Bolingbroke. Thus did the rancour of party disgrace, or rather distress, an old and meritorious officer, who, besides his professional talents, was a gentleman, a man of letters, a ready wit, and of unexceptionable conduct.

5. *Bennet Soanes and five daughters*.—It is singular that on this list of pensions, Commodore Littleton's wife is followed by the family of Sir H. Walker, his successor in the West Indies; and the family of the latter by that of Capt. Soanes, an officer who was flag-captain to Sir Hovenden, and tried by him for disobedience of orders, at a general court-martial. Capt. Joseph Soanes (called *Josiah* by Charnock) commanded the *Vulcan* fire-ship in 1691; from whence he was promoted two years afterwards to the *James Galley*, of 32 guns, which vessel being sold to the merchants, Capt. Soanes made several voyages in her to the Levant, on their account. On the accession of Queen Anne he was

* It is not a little singular that Charnock describes these events as having happened at St. Christopher's.

† This "blow up" was thought an ominous misfortune by our seamen, because the *Edgar* was the oldest ship in the navy, and was reported to have been built upon a part of one in which King Edgar had actually sailed. The spot where the misfortune happened is marked by the well-known "Edgar's Buoy" at Spithead.

commissioned to the *Dolphin* of 26 guns, and in that and other vessels appears to have been employed on the Channel station till 1711, when he became flag-captain to Sir Hovenden Walker, whose first commission as a captain had been a year junior to his own. Soon after leaving the land, the admiral shifted his flag to the *Humber*, and during the passage, the squadron fell in with a stranger, to which Captains Soanes and Butler gave chase without orders: an error in judgment for which the former was fined, and the latter dismissed. Sir Hovenden removed Captain Soanes from the *Edgar*, but in appointing him to the *Swiftsure*, a ship of the same rate, he marked his consideration. The captain held no subsequent command; but, in 1718, was appointed lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, an office which he held till his death. As this event happened on the 10th of September, 1737, the pension to his family, for some compassionate reason, appears to have been antedated by six months.

6. *Lady Catherine Beauclerk*.—This lady was the daughter of Sir Henry Newton, and the relict of Colonel Alexander when she married Lord Aubrey Beauclerk: she enjoyed the pension upwards of thirteen years, and died in October, 1755. Lord Aubrey was a post-captain of 1731, in which year he commanded the *Ludlow Castle*. After the rupture with Spain in 1739, he was appointed to the *Prince Frederick*, of 70 guns, and was sent out, under Sir Chaloner Ogle, to reinforce Admiral Vernon in the West Indies. On their junction, the expedition sailed against Carthage, where it arrived on the 4th of March, 1741, and immediately commenced offensive operations. After some desultory attacks on the batteries, Commodore Lestock was ordered with six heavy line-of-battle ships, of which the *Prince Frederick* was one, to assault the castle of Bocca Chica, which was furiously, but ineffectually cannonaded. One of the ships being compelled to quit her station, exposed the *Prince Frederic* not only to the fire of the castle, but also to that of Fort San Josef, and two guard-ships in the mouth of the harbour. This was intrepidly sustained for many hours that day, and part of the next, when both Lord Aubrey's legs were shot off, and he died in the 31st year of his age, leaving the character of a brave and excellent officer. No naval reader is likely to forget the graphic painting which Smollett, who was present, gives of this attack, in *Roderick Random*.

7. *Dinah Johnson*.—This lady did not get her pension till twenty-four years after the melancholy loss of her father. Captain Johnson commanded the *Kingfisher* in 1690, and was successively removed to the *Edgar* and the *Neptune*. In 1696 he was Commodore of a squadron which was employed in the blockade of Dunkirk and Calais to prevent the sailing of the celebrated *Du Bart*. On the commencement of the war with France in 1702, he was appointed to the *Stirling Castle*, of 70 guns, in which ship he sailed on the expedition to Cadiz, under Admiral Rooke. Returning from thence, he was lost, on the 26th of November, 1703, in the dreadful hurricane, emphatically called the "Great Storm." The *Stirling Castle* was thrown on the Goodwin Sands; but 70 of her crew were preserved, almost miraculously, from the fate of their companions, of whom 206 were drowned. At this time there were also on the same horrid shoal, the *Northumberland* and

Restoration, third rates, and the Mortar bomb, which were lost with every soul on board; the *Mary*, a fourth rate, from which only one man was saved; and the *Newcastle*, of whose company 193 were drowned. The escape of Atkins, the seaman of the *Mary*, the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Beaumont, was wonderful. He saw that officer, as the ship was giving way to the fury of the elements, get upon a fragment of the wreck, from which he was soon washed off; about the same time Atkins was thrown by a heavy wave into the *Stirling Castle*, and while she was sinking, he was washed by another wave into one of her boats, and was thus among the survivors from that ship*.

8. *Elizabeth Trevor*.—This lady, it seems, did not receive her pension till two years and a half after her husband's death. Captain Trevor was a descendant of one of the younger branches of the ancient Welsh family of that name, and was appointed Commander of the *Dunwich*, in 1697. At the time of the "Great Storm," he was Captain of the *Triton*, of 50 guns, and rode out the tempest in Yarmouth Roads. In the battle off Malaga, he behaved with such gallantry, that Sir G. Rooke selected him to bear the despatches of the victory to England. He afterwards served in the West Indies, where he was left Commander of the station by Rear-Admiral Wager, 1710. There is very little more recorded of him, except that he succeeded the abovementioned Captain Soanes, as Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in 1737, in which station he died, on the 28th of January, 1739.

9. *Elizabeth Carter*.—This lady was twenty-four years bereft of her parent, before the date of her pension, which was granted on the same day, and for the same reason, as that of Daniel Johnson. Captain Carter commanded the *Owner's Love*, a fire-ship, in 1693, and afterwards had the *Blast*, bomb-ketch. In an official paper presented to the House of Commons, in 1698, his name is inserted as then commanding a ship of the line; and after the accession of Queen Anne, he was commissioned to the *Newcastle*, a fourth rate. This ship was riding at Spithead, when the "Great Storm" arose, in the fury of which she was lost; the carpenter and 39 men being saved, and the rest, amounting to 193, perished. This terrible tempest occasioned incredible loss and damage; the mischief in London being estimated at not less than a million sterling. Among other sacrifices was that of Eddystone Lighthouse, together with Mr. Winstanley, its ingenious builder, who had been heard to wish that he might be in it during a dreadful storm. For this affliction, a public fast was solemnly observed, and an Order in Council appeared, for advancing wages to the families of those who had perished, in the same manner as if they had been killed in battle. The dates of the pensions on this list are, therefore, probably owing to some after considerations.

10. *Ursula Dent*.—This widow's pension, perhaps from motives of compassion, is dated five months previous to her husband's death, if the account that he died at Jamaica, on the 19th of August, 1737, be correct. There are but few particulars recorded of this officer, except

* This *Stirling Castle* was succeeded by another equally unlucky; for she was lost during a hurricane in 1780, on the *Silver Keys*, and a very inconsiderable number of the 500 men of which her crew consisted, escaped destruction.

that he appears to have served regularly, and on various stations, before his being appointed Commodore in the West Indies. When in command of the *Captain*, of 70 guns, he was under the orders of Sir C. Wager and Sir J. Norris; and the opinion entertained by those gallant seamen of his merits appears to have led to the broad pendant he received.

11. *Elizabeth Goodall*.—The husband of this lady is but little recorded in the *Annals of the Navy*; nor is the mention of him without conflicting positions. He was appointed Captain of the *Milford*, in 1708, but nothing further appears respecting him till he commanded the *Feversham*, in which ship he died on the 16th of February, 1729, as our official document states, near Jamaica; but Charnock, who seldom advances anything without some reason, says, that the occurrence happened on the coast of Guinea. The amount of the pension is not large, when we consider it was given to Mrs. Goodall, as the captain's widow, and also as the daughter of a flag-officer who had "done the State some service."

12. *Lady Myddleton*.—This is rather an extraordinary pension from the naval funds, for the lady received it twelve years previous to the death of her husband; most likely in compassion for the deplorable circumstances to which he was reduced. Sir Hugh Myddleton was the great-grandson of the well-known baronet of the same name, who consumed his estate in conveying the waters of the Amwell and Chadwell to London, by which so many thousands have since been enriched. He entered the navy at an early age, and successively became Lieutenant and Captain. In 1717, he commanded the *Lowestoffe*, of 32 guns, under Sir G. Byng; and appears to have been appointed to several other ships, till the 6th of October, 1727, when he was dismissed from the *Pearl*, and the service, by the sentence of a Court-Martial, for "misbehaviour and neglect of duty." As this arose from a trivial inattention to some orders he had received, his dismissal, though just, was considered harsh and vindictive.

Surely none of these ladies could possibly have been objected to by any radical-hunter of the "*popularis auræ*,"—a buzz for which so many display an apparent zeal, which is in the inverse ratio of their real sentiments; though some of them may recoil, like rusty carronades, at the insinuation. The erudite Monsieur Toulangeon solemnly attributed the greatness of this fine nation to its *ros-bif*, as may be seen in the eighth volume of the *Mémoires de l'Institut National*. But we can assure him, that besides the beef, some share of our pre-eminence is owing to energy, honour, and feeling. That we are about to descend a peg or two from this high estate is, unhappily, more than probable; and what the world in arms was unable to effect, will be accomplished by fools, knaves, and poor "boddies," who are ever aiming at universal and impossible, rather than partial and practical philanthropy. Of these, perhaps, the fools are most to be dreaded, as pilots are ever more apprehensive of shallow water than deep seas; and it has always been found, that though

They're slaves to every man who'll buy 'em,
They're knaves enough to those that try 'em.

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE SCIENCE OF THE TIDES.

BY THE REV. W. WHEWELL, FELLOW AND TUTOR OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THE state of our information concerning the tides is at present exciting considerable attention among English mathematicians; and it will probably not be long before we shall be able to announce some decided additions to our knowledge on this subject. A sketch of the present situation of this remarkable branch of science may, therefore, interest the readers of the *United Service Journal*; the more so, as many of them, especially naval men, may have it in their power to promote our progress by their labours or their influence.

The popular opinion on this subject is, that the true theory of the tides was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton; that he showed this curious though familiar phenomenon to be a result of the attraction exerted by the moon upon the waters of the ocean and upon the earth itself; and that in this way the course of the tides, like the motions of all the bodies of the solar system, was shown to result from one great and pervading law—the universal mutual attraction of matter. And so far the popular opinion is right; but there is a difference to be noticed with regard to what Newton and the Newtonian philosophy have done in reference to this subject, and to the other consequences of the law of universal gravitation. With regard to the motions of the earth, the moon, and the planets, these motions are not only accounted for, but all the circumstances and quantities of the motions are fully explained—so fully explained that they can be exactly calculated beforehand; and predictions of the future places of all the heavenly bodies can be delivered for any future period, however distant, which predictions are always verified with an accuracy truly remarkable. The power of calculation and prediction which we thus obtain is that which sets the seal of certainty and reality upon the theory, and makes it impossible for any intelligent and unprejudiced person who examines it, not to be entirely convinced of its truth.

Now, with respect to the tides, the case is hitherto very different from this. The tides are *explained* by the theory of gravitation; that is, it can be shown that a motion of the sea of that kind, governed mainly by the moon, would take place. But neither Newton, nor the Newtonians, nor any modern philosophers, have yet explained the amount and course of the tides, at any one place; nor can they calculate beforehand the time at which the tide will take place, and the height to which it will rise, with any pretensions to accuracy. A person, therefore, who should deny the doctrine of universal gravitation, so far as its application to the explanation of the tides, could not be convinced or refuted, as he might be in other cases, by showing the exact accordance of the results of calculations founded on the theory, with measurements obtained by observation. If we take a record of the times and heights of high water for a long period, we are not in a condition to show that they are what they ought to be, the theory being true; whereas, with regard to the astronomical phenomena which flow from gravitation, we can show this in the most complete and satisfactory manner.

It will probably occur to many of our readers that the effect of accidental circumstances upon the time of high water,—for instance of wind and weather,—and of the form of the shore, when the tide has to enter harbours and rivers,—will account for a great difference between theory and observation, and indeed would lead us to expect such a difference. But difficulties of this kind may be got over almost entirely. If we observe the tides for a long period, the effect of the wind, upon the average, is very slight, of altogether disappears; and the obstacles and modifying causes, which arise from the shore and bottom are the same every day; and therefore would not make the *course* of the tides irregular, though they may make the time and height different from what they would have been without such obstructions. These circumstances, therefore, do not relieve the theorist from the *onus* of showing that the course of the phenomena is in accordance with his assertions. The *mean* result of observations *ought* to agree with the calculated result of theory.

This responsibility, the Newtonian, if he is a fair and philosophical person, will not attempt to evade; but he will not be able to deny that the obligation has not yet been discharged: the agreement in *detail* of tide observations with the consequences of the moon's attraction, has never yet been shown. The present object, therefore, of the cultivators of this subject ought to be, to bring into view this agreement, that is, if there be an agreement; or, if not, to bring into view the disagreement of fact and theory, and to leave the theory to take the consequences in the best way it can. This, accordingly, is what some persons at present are endeavouring to do; and the collection of long series of exact tide observations, made at many various places, is one essential part of this undertaking, to which the readers of this Journal are invited to contribute.

But, in order to make this comparison, we must not only collect many and good observations, but we must also be able to trace the consequences of the theory, under the actual circumstances of the land and sea on the earth's surface; and this is by no means an easy matter. It is, indeed, so far from easy, that it does not appear possible to do it with great exactness at present: for, the form of the shores of the ocean is so complex and varied, that no calculation can apply to it; and the *depth* of the sea, which is an important element in the question, is absolutely unknown. And, even if we knew all these *data*, the mathematical calculation of the motions of fluids has not yet become so perfect and powerful a system, as to enable us to say what would be the result of the moon's attraction, combined with the earth's motion, on such a body of water; so that our comparison is hitherto defective at both ends: we want to compare calculation and observation, and we have not a sufficient command over either to do so.

We are not, however, yet liberated from our responsibility, as philosophers, of bringing theory and fact together. For though we cannot trace *exactly* the results of theory, we can obtain a general notion of what nature they will be; and we ought to be able to say whether they are of this nature or not. For the purpose of illustrating this, I will point out one view of the tides in which this comparison would be extremely interesting, and might be made without much difficulty, by a combination of efforts of different persons,—I speak of the manner in which the tide is distributed over the surface of the ocean, and the manner in which it moves from one position to another. For this pur-

pose I must refer to the theory, but in a way not too abstruse for general comprehension.

The moon attracts every part of the earth, and those parts the most which are the nearest to her. Thus, the water under the moon, and the centre of the earth, are both attracted by her; but the water is more attracted than the centre, and therefore has a tendency to go away from the centre; which, if the centre and the water were equally attracted, it would not have. The water will, therefore, rise under the moon and form a protuberance: its convexity will rise higher than it would do if the moon did not attract it.

As the water under the moon is nearer the moon than the centre is, and consequently is more attracted, so the water on the opposite side of the earth is further off, and less attracted than the centre; and therefore is left, as it were, by the centre, which it would not be if the water and the centre were equally attracted. There will, therefore, be a protuberance of the water on the side of the earth which is turned from the moon, of just the same kind as that which is under the moon. The magnitude of these protuberances will depend upon the mass of the moon and its distance; the nearer the attracting body is to the earth, the greater is the *difference* of its attractive power on the centre and the near or opposite side of the earth. These protuberances would be under the moon and directly opposite to her, if the earth were at rest, and if the whole surface were water. Neither of these things is so, and we must consider what difference will arise from an alteration of these conditions.

The earth revolves on its axis and carries the water with it; and the effect of this will be, that the protuberance will no longer be under the moon; it will *lag behind* the moon, if we suppose the moon to revolve round the earth. But if we suppose the ocean to be regularly diffused over the globe, this lagging will be always the same. If a small island exist in such an ocean, the two protuberances, and the lower water between them, will all pass the island in one day, and thus make two high and two low waters at the island; and these high waters will follow the passage of the moon at an interval of time depending on what I have called the *lagging* of the protuberance which forms the high water; and these protuberances would reach from one pole of the earth to the other, and thus bring high water at the same time to all places on the protuberant line. If we suppose, for the sake of simplicity, that the moon is always in the equator, the tide might be considered as a long wave reaching from pole to pole, and moving round the earth, following the moon steadily and perpetually, and always at the same angular interval.

But it is very clear, that when we suppose the surface of the ocean to be interrupted by great continents, like those of the Old and the New World, this sort of motion of the waters cannot go on. If we suppose such a tide-wave as I have spoken of to travel across the Pacific, when it reaches the shores of Asia and Australia it must be utterly broken and dispersed among the large islands of that part of the globe, and its progress westward as one wave altogether interrupted. The Atlantic will not receive its tides by such a wave coming into it from the east; and ~~these~~ tides, and the tides of the whole of this part of the world, must take place in some other way.

Now in what way will the tides, considered on this large scale, take place on ~~the~~ earth, occupied as it really is with land and sea? We may form ~~some~~ *an* notion of the result, by observing the way in which the

long swell of the sea travels into a small creek. The large wave extends across the creek, and the part which fills the opening breaks off and travels separately up the creek. In the same manner we may still imagine a tide-wave moving round the earth from the east to the west, in the Southern Ocean (for there is there a complete circuit of water); and we may conceive that this wave turns northward and then travels into the Indian seas, and that another part of it moves northward up the Atlantic, and after running the profile of its swell along the coast of Africa on one side, and of America on the other, brings the tides to our own shores.

The tide in the Atlantic will not, it may be said, depend entirely on the tide in the Southern Ocean, as we have supposed; for the moon would produce a tide in the Atlantic, even if there were no Southern Ocean. This is quite true; but the way in which the tide moves from one place to another will still be in the nature of the motion of a wave, as it was seen to be in the above explanation.

From this being understood and conceded, a very curious and important undertaking is, to trace the motion of this wave along the various coasts of the ocean, by actually observing at what time, on a given day or days, it is at each place; that is, in short, by observing the moment of high water at such places. This is what I have above referred to as a possible and interesting way of comparing the observation of the tides with theoretical views; and this is what I have tried and am now trying to induce several persons to assist in doing.

The line which the ridge of the tide-wave occupies at any moment, I have called a *cotidal line*, intending by that term to suggest its nature, namely, that it is the line drawn through all places having high water at the same instant. This line occupies a different position every hour, and a series of cotidal lines drawn on the surface of the globe for each hour of a given day (the day of new or full moon for instance) would exhibit the motion of the wave, just as in a plan of a battle, the successive places of the same battalion marked on the plan show the movements of the body during the engagement.

Some of the information which is required to enable us to cover the whole surface of the ocean with cotidal lines has been brought together already; and though it is a mere scrap of that which we might wish, and but a small fraction of that which we hope before long to attain, it has led already to some curious conclusions. We will take two or three by way of specimen.

It appears, for instance, that the wave, the ridge of which is marked by the cotidal lines, does enter into the Atlantic from the south, and throws itself across that ocean, so as to extend from Brazil to the Gold Coast of Africa, bringing the tide to both at nearly the same time. This tide-wave then travels northwards, is much interrupted and disturbed about the Madeira and Cape Verd Islands, and, after washing the shores of Spain, Portugal, and France, reaches the British Isles.

The general, or, as we may say, *natural* direction in which the tide-wave travels is from east to west, following the apparent daily motion of the moon. But in consequence of the position of the shores of Africa and America, the direction of this wave changes so, that its progress is *north*, as we have already seen. When it reaches the chops of the Channel, the tide-wave separates, one branch turns again and takes its way *eastward* up the Channel, thus moving opposite to its original

direction. This is the branch which brings the tides to all points of the south coast of England as far as Dover, and, as it would seem, through the Straits of Dover to the North Foreland.

Another branch of the same tide travels along the west coast of Ireland and Scotland, and does not bend eastward till it reaches the Shetlands. But when it has thus turned the north point of Scotland, it not only turns to the east, but it afterwards turns to the south, and then travelling downwards, brings the tide to the whole of the east coast of England, as far as the mouth of the Thames. On reaching this opening, the tide again turns *westward*, and thus comes to London, after going through an entire circle in the way of change of direction.

The general direction of the motion of the tide-wave being from east to west, we might expect that, of all places in the world, the most likely one for this direction to prevail in, would be the sea to the southward of Cape Horn, where there is an uninterrupted girdle of water round the earth. Yet it appears to be quite certain, from the observations of Captain King, (see his *Sailing Directions*,) that the tide is later and later as we take points more and more easterly on the south coast of Tierra del Fuego; that is, the tide-wave in this part moves from west to east. It may easily turn out that this apparent anomaly prevails only near the shore, and that further out at sea the tide-wave moves in its *proper* direction; but the curious fact just mentioned shows how much caution, and how extended a collection of observations, are requisite, in order that we may draw our cotidal lines with any degree of accuracy.

There is one general rule which appears to hold respecting the positions of the cotidal lines, so far as they have yet been drawn. As we go out of the wide ocean into the narrower seas, these lines are more and more crowded; that is, the motion of the tide-wave is more and more slow. Thus in the Atlantic the velocity of the tide-wave is 600 or 700 miles an hour; in the Indian seas, it is probably not a quarter of this. On the south coast of England, the tide which is at the Lizard at half-past four, is at Dover at fifty minutes past ten. This gives six hours and a quarter, nearly, for the tide to travel from the Lizard to Dover, a distance of about 300 miles; or a velocity of fifty miles an hour. *Cæteris paribus*, the velocity is least in shallow water and contracted channels.

The reader may probably be startled at the mention of such a velocity as 700 miles an hour, or twelve miles in a minute. But he must recollect that this is not the velocity of the *water*, but of the *waves*;—not the rate at which the *substance*, but that at which the *form* is transferred. An undulation may run rapidly along, while the undulating substance does not run on at all; as may be seen in the waves which run along a field of corn on a gusty day, or the undulation along a stretched chain or rope. The *water* which makes the tide at Dover is not *that water* which made the tide at the Land's End six hours before, though the *elevation of the water* has been in that time transferred in a regular manner past every intermediate point of the coast. The rate at which the wave travels is no more identical with the rate at which the water moves, than the rate at which intelligence is conveyed by a line of telegraphs is identical with the rate at which the arms of the telegraphs move.

I may hereafter return to this subject; for the present I fear I may have wearied my readers.

W. W.

CAMPAIGN OF IBRAHIM PACHA IN SYRIA AND KARAMANIA.

THE history of the quarrels between the Pacha of Acre and Mehemet Ali justifies, in some measure, the pretensions of the latter. Abdallah Pacha, who had distinguished himself by his tyrannical persecutions, and who had, as it were, become the chief trader in his government, in 1822 seized on Damascus; whereupon the neighbouring Pachas armed against him, and besieged him in his capital; but who, from the want of skill in the artillery of his opponents, resisted with impunity; upon which Mehemet Ali pleaded his pardon, which he obtained, and preserved his government, on consideration of his paying a contribution of 60,000 purses*, which were paid by the people. Preferring interest, however, to gratitude, the Pacha of Acre, thinking he had more to gain from Constantinople than from Cairo; that the authority of the Sultan would never be more than nominal in his pachalic; and that, by a few presents, the Porte would wink at his extortions, he sought on every occasion to disengage himself from the influence of Mehemet Ali, and humour the jealousy of the Porte against him; the Sultan imagining his Vassal had done little to win him back the Morea, in consequence of its government having been assigned to Ibrahim, and on its neutrality in the war with Russia. Some Egyptian fellahs or slaves having deserted, and sought refuge under the cannon of Abdallah Pacha, Mehemet Ali demanded his men, or rather his *property*. The Governor of Acre refused to surrender them, as subjects of the Grand Seignior, and referred him to the Porte, who, under the mask of humanity, in the language of the Turks, lamented the state of oppression under which the peasants of the Nile laboured. *Indè bellum*. Hence the war. This happened at the close of 1831.

This moment was eminently favourable for the execution of the great plans of the Viceroy. Europe was sufficiently occupied to relieve him from the fears of Russian intervention. To use the Turkish phrase, in their *Moniteur*, thanks to his efforts, the Albanians and Bosnians were in open revolt; while revolutionary movements had also occurred in several pachalics of Upper Asia. The Osmanlis had beheld, with indignation and contempt, the conduct of their Sultan, whom they considered as the slave of Russia, and therefore allowed the chiefs of the revolt to pursue their schemes; they even imagined Scodra Pacha in the light of a second Mustapha Bairactar, and the restorer of the Janissaries. If the people of Anatolia remained passive during the campaign, the circumstance arose from their having no chief; and here I may be allowed to add a sketch of the situation of Ottoman Asia.

Since the revolution, and particularly while Mustapha Pacha, the Sultan's Secretary, was in favour, the oppressive monopoly had become a Government income, and extended itself successively on every commodity,—wheat, cattle, silk, opium, &c. At every moment new orders arrived to load vessels and camels, at prices which ruined the proprietors. While the conscription continued to decimate the working classes, that the *saglian*, a tax for the expenses of the province, became more and more insupportable; and that, in fact, all was going to ruin—

* A purse contains 500 piastres.

buildings, fountains, roads, &c.; that the annual sale of places, and the increase of public functionaries, without increasing the means or influence of the Porte, tripled the grievances and impositions, only on a smaller scale; and that, almost daily, whole villages were ruined under the destructive hand of a Government, which might with propriety be denominated an organized system of plunder; added to the destructive ravages of the plague, small-pox, and cholera. We are, therefore, no longer surprised (leaving religious antipathy out of the question) that the fezi (red cap) of the reform should be so odious to the Turks of Asia; that the Askeri, or regulars, should be everywhere scouted as infidels; and that an officer of Ibrahim's army had only to present himself to receive the capitulation of the most important places.

The population, moreover, accustomed to see their chiefs at open war with the Porte, or among themselves, remain in general indifferent, or go over to the strongest. As for the *Rayas*, it cannot be supposed they are anxious or willing to retain the Turkish yoke, being indisputably the most industrious class in the country. What advantage can they derive from their labours or enterprise, under their oppressive and ruinous taxes, with a poll-tax which includes them in particular; the tithes, labours, the *saglian*, &c. The *saglian* is fixed by province: the *Rayas* pay one-half, the Turks the other. Thus, in the district of *Ciangri*, we find 690 Christians pay as much as 120,000 Mussulmen! Hence it happens that all the manufactories of note in Turkish Asia are ruined or going to ruin. The Angora tissues are becoming of less value, while the gold and silver mines are almost all abandoned. Art is a name becoming almost unknown, and is replaced by that of trade.

Here we change our subject. From this sketch we perceive that Ibrahim, in his advance on Constantinople, had merely to contend against the troops of the Sultan, and not against the people of the empire.

Ibrahim was selected as General-in-Chief of the Army of Egypt. Of middling stature and ordinary manners, he possesses that muscular and corporeal strength with which Homer loved to invest his heroes, which imposes so much among barbarous nations, and is generally allied to daring, cruelty, and the loose indulgence in sensual pleasures. To sever the head from a bull by one blow of his scimitar, execute his victims like Peter the Great, fall dead drunk amid empty bottles of champagne—behold three traits in his life. However, his manners are softened and become more civilized; he seeks the esteem and admiration of Europe, which induces him to exercise clemency and dignity; the opinion of our journals produces a remarkable influence on his character. He appears to possess that straightforward intelligence peculiar to the Turks, rather than elevated and refined manners of expression. Soliman Bey*, who was his associate, has also partaken of his late brilliant successes.

* Soliman Bey is a Frenchman, by name Selves, officer of cavalry. In 1815 he was appointed to the staff of Marshal Grouchy, in which quality he accompanied him in the campaign of Waterloo. After the return of the Bourbons, he retired to Normandy, in the department of Calvados, where the Marshal wandered, prosecuted by the law of amnesty; and it was not until he had saved his chief from the dangers which threatened him, in conducting and assisting in his flight, that he resolved on quitting France.

Syria, with its rich produce, its cottons, oils, woods, gall-nuts, &c., was the first country which offered itself to Egyptian conquest. Wholly inclosed on the side of Asia Minor by Mount Amanus, which belongs to the chain of Taurus, and extends itself from the Gulf of Scanderoon to the Euphrates; on the one side it is protected by the Mediterranean, on the other by the Desert. Its length, from Aintab to Gaza, is about 150 leagues; its breadth 30. It is near the ruins of Balbek, where Mount Lebanon is seen rising to the height of 9500 feet, a prominent point of the double chain, detaching itself from Mount Amanus. From their sources flow the Orontes, or Wadel-asi, towards the north, and the river Jordan towards the south—the two great streams of the country. The valley of the Leontes, or Quasmiè, which descends from the same origin, extends between the Libyan chain to the west, and that of the anti-Libyan to the east. The coast, from Acre as far as El-Djebail, above Bairout, with the mountains inhabited by the Druses, is comprised in the pachalics of Saïde and Acre. Near El-Djebail begins the pachalic of Tripoli, continuing along the coast as far as Ladikieh. The north of Syria, from the sea to the Euphrates, belongs to the Government of Aleppo. The rest of the country eastward, including by far the greater part of territory, belongs to the Pacha of Damascus.

On a first view of the map, it will be found that the most important points of defence are St. Jean d'Acre, as a strong fortress; Tyre, which should be fortified; Balbek, as the key to several valleys; Antakia, at the outlet of the Orontes; the passage of the Beylau; Alexandretta, on the tongue of land between the marshes and the sea; lastly, Aintab and Zeugma, which command the two passages on the right of the Amanus. I give these indications merely to show that the plan of war in Syria was devoid of strategetical combination. Malte Brun estimates the population of the country of Shem at two millions; but to prove this a chance computation, it is merely necessary to state that no two travellers agree as to the number of Druses: some have computed 120,000 inhabitants, others a million. The Turks form but two-fifths of the population. They, with the Greeks, inhabit the towns. The rest of the population is composed of Arab fellahs, inhabiting the open country; Kurds and Turkomans, wandering tribes in the valley of the Orontes; Arab Bedouins, who wander with their tents on the banks of the Jordan and on the borders of the Desert; Ausariehs, adorers of the sun; Maronites, who profess Catholicism; Druses, whose faith is doubtful; all the inhabitants of Lebanon; of Mutualis, Mussulmen of the sect of Ali, occupying anti-Lebanon; and lastly, Naplousians, and other tribes, preserving a kind of independence.

One is not surprised, amid this confusion of sects, that Syria should be easier to conquer than to keep; added to which, it falls more within the jurisdiction of the Viceroy of Egypt than that of the Sultan. The mountaineers are distinguished for their warlike propensity; and are well adapted to that kind of irregular warfare peculiar to half-civilized nations. If we except the Ausariehs, who inhabit the north of Syria, all, at the moment of the war breaking out, were subject to the Emir Bechir, a Drusian prince of the distinguished family of Fakr-el-Din, who revolted against Amurat the Fourth. The Emir Bechir, during the rising of Abdallah Pacha, in 1822, sought the protection of

Mehemet Ali, who afterwards reinstated him in the command of the mountain.

We now follow Ibrahim in his march. At the head of 32,000 regulars and 5000 Bedouin Arabs and Hawouaras, he pursued the route of Buonaparte, and advanced rapidly upon St. Jean d'Acre. Jaffa, Caïpha, Jerusalem, Naplouse, Tabarieh, and the whole of the country between Gaza and Acre, surrendered without a blow. Commanding the sea, whence he awaited reinforcements in men, ammunition, &c., he hastened to garrison his line of march as far as Ladikieh; while, on the 27th of November, he was before Acre with a corps of 15,000 infantry of the line, two regiments of lancers, 1000 Bedouins, two companies of sappers, one of gunners, one of bombardiers, and a train of field and siege artillery. The place is situated on a promontory, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and defended on the fourth side by a fort, crowned by a tower, which serves as the citadel. This last front, of which the flanks of the bastion are low, is the only assailable point on the land side. In other respects, it is badly defiled from a neighbouring height. Buonaparte, as is known, was at a loss for heavy artillery, added to which the sea was not open to him; Ibrahim, therefore, had much the advantage.

During the first ten days, the fire of the besieged was trifling; but on the 9th of December, five frigates having taken up a position in the port, together with some gunboats under sail, it was the signal for a general attack; and from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon, the fleet and land-batteries kept up a tremendous fire. The enemy, on his part, was not inactive. The Egyptians experienced severe losses, and several of his vessels were disabled. From the 9th to the 18th, the bombardment continued night and day. On the 10th, some heavy guns were placed in battery. The siege was pursued with vigour, while nothing appeared to denote a speedy surrender of the fortress. The defence of Abdallah Pacha was energetic; and it is said he had sworn to blow up the citadel rather than surrender.

Under these circumstances no time was to be lost; the favourable dispositions of the people of Syria might turn against him, should Ibrahim not strike a decisive blow. The mountaineers of Lebanon and Naplouse had sent their chiefs to his camp, offering their services.

The news of the entry of Mehemet's army into Syria produced a panic effect at Constantinople. At first the Porte had recourse to intrigue, and feigned to look on the invasion as a mere affair between two Pachas, and inquired their respective reason for dispute. The messenger, however, not having succeeded in his mission, the signal was given to prepare for war. On the 16th of December, 1831, Mehemet Pacha, already Governor of Racca, was appointed Governor of Aleppo and Seraskier of the coasts of Syria and Arabia. Orders were transmitted to the Director of the Imperial Mines, Osman Pacha, to the Musselims of Marath, Sivas, Adana, and Payas, for the levy of choice troops; while the Governors of Karamania and Cesaræa were to hold themselves in readiness. This movement of tartars (couriers), however, did not produce the desired effect. The evasive excuses of the discontented subjects of the Porte too often prevailed; several Pachas amused themselves in creating a petty warfare in their own provinces, to prevent their entering into a perhaps disastrous campaign; others, fearing

the failure of provisions, proceeded by slow marches; while several detachments strayed among the by-roads. Added to these, the prospect of the Porte's regaining its authority in Syria became daily less promising. The son of the Emir Bechir collected the troops of the mountain, and headed them in the name of Mehemet Ali. Damascus armed, fearing the vengeance of the Porte, and for hostage seized on the person of the Pacha commanding the caravan of Mecca. The Mirmiran Osman Pacha had been chosen by the Porte as Governor of Tripoli, who, however, had to fight his way to the possession of it. This post was already occupied by Mustapha-Aga-Barbar, a man of considerable influence, in the name of Ibrahim. The Seraskier Mehemet Pacha agreed to furnish Osman with some thousand irregular horse and a few field-pieces. The latter arrived before his appointed capital in the beginning of April, while he imagined the Egyptian Chief was occupied before Acre. By way of attack, he scattered his troops over the neighbouring hills and opened a harmless fire upon the town. The cannon of the castle, being also badly pointed, allowed the Turkish horse to advance unmolested even to the houses of Tripoli, where they were received with a smart fire of musketry, which obliged them to retire, pursued by a battalion of the Nizam-Djedid, which was in turn attacked and broken by the cavalry, leaving a considerable number killed. Evening terminated the affair, when each party retired to their respective quarters.

A few days after, Ibrahim Pacha, who had for the moment committed the command of the siege of Acre to one of his Lieutenants, in order to reconnoitre the country, suddenly appeared at the camp of Osman, with 8000 men, and six field-pieces; on which Osman, abandoning his ammunition and the greater part of his tents, rejoined the Pacha of Aleppo in the neighbourhood of Hamah. The Egyptian General went in his immediate pursuit, in the direction of Homs, where he took up a position. Threatened on this point by three brigades of the Seraskier Mehemet Pacha, after some skirmishing, he fell back upon Balbek, where he established his camp, and was joined by his nephew, Abaz Pacha, with 800 men.

His attention was now directed to the mountain, where, in consequence of a mortal antipathy to the Maronites, the Druses had begun a dangerous defection. A few days sufficed to quell the rebels, whose Chiefs were shut up in Bairout; while hostages were carried off from among the most influential families. Still, in several other points, a turbulent spirit manifested itself. The slow progress of the siege of Acre was far from encouraging the partisans of Mehemet Ali. At Tripoli, Barbar discovered a conspiracy, in which the Cadi, Mufti, and the principal Turks were implicated.

After receiving considerable reinforcements from Candia, and having directed measures of defence to the south of Balbek, Ibrahim thought proper to return before Acre and strike a decisive blow; or, to use his own words, "finish with that fortress." On his arrival, he immediately prepared for a vigorous attack. On the 19th of May the fire opened with increased energy. The Egyptians made repeated efforts to enter the fortress, but were as frequently repulsed with heavy losses; scarcely was a breach effected than it was immediately closed. The town was a heap of ruins, including the palace of the Pacha, and Abdallah was

obliged to seek refuge in the subterranean passages dug by the famous Djeddar. The garrison daily suffered, and was ultimately reduced to 2000 men.

At last, the 27th of May was fixed on for a general assault. Three breaches were deemed practicable; the one at the tower of Kapou-Bourdjou, the two others at Nebel-Zaleh and Zariel. Six battalions had the honour of the attack, which began at day-light, and continued, with an obstinate bravery, for twelve hours. At Kapou-Bourdjou the Arabs were on the point of giving way; but Ibrahim, having cut off the head of their captain, and turned a battery on them, they returned to the assault. Unfortunately for Abdallah, at this critical moment, his artillerymen having refused to continue their fire, he was obliged to capitulate. He demanded, with a noble and soldierly pride, that they who had thus betrayed him should meet their deserts, while they who had remained faithful should be respected. He was conducted with his harem to Alexandria, where he was treated with a generosity due to his heroism. The Egyptians only acknowledged the loss of 1429 wounded and 512 killed.

Thus was captured the strong fortress of Acre, after a memorable defence of six months' siege. This important capture won Ibrahim the possession of Lower Syria, decided in his favour all who had hitherto remained uncertain, and allowed him to follow up his conquests with a perfect security.

While the enterprising son of Mehemet Ali was thus pursuing the war, the Porte was yet only preparing for the campaign. In the month of March, Hussein Pacha, who had become celebrated for his extermination of the Janissaries, and for his extraordinary courage in the war with Russia, was nominated to the command of the expedition to Arabia; he was, however, devoid of all military skill as connected with European strategy: in fact, a chief *à la Turque*. To this man, however, was committed, as it were, the salvation of the Empire, with the title of Field-Marshal of Anatolia. He was solemnly invested with the *barvani*, (a short cloak,) the collar richly embroidered in gold; a sword mounted with diamonds; and two superb entire war steeds, richly caparisoned. On the 17th of April he set out for the general rendezvous at Koniah, and took the command of the army, which had been organized by Hosrew Pacha.

By the formation of some new regular regiments, this army amounted to 60,000 men, including the artillery and engineers. The mass of these forces was composed of the foot brigade of Bekir Pacha, with the 2d regiment of cavalry; a strong brigade of undisciplined troops, commanded by the Governor of Silistria; the foot brigade of Skender Pacha, with the 6th cavalry; that of Nedjib Pacha, with the 9th cavalry; and that of the guard of Dilaver Pacha, with the 1st cavalry of the Guard. Each corps was accompanied by its ammunition waggon and artillery, as well as by a company of workmen. The different departments were placed as much as possible on the European footing; and for the mode of transport, *arabas*, or chariots, were put in requisition. A council of war was instituted, either to degrade an officer for breach of discipline, or award decorations for valour; while the Sultan had established certain regulations in his own handwriting.

The young General of Division, Mehemet Pacha, a freed slave of Hosrew's, was specially charged with the regulars, under the orders of Hussein Pacha. He was allowed to possess some military knowledge, and was, moreover, sufficiently acquainted with our military tactics. Talemjdjis, or Instructors, were attached to his suite—the Captain of Artillery, Thevienu, whose excellent advice, had it not been disregarded, might have saved the Turkish army; Reuilly, an officer of engineers, a man of courage and skill; with Calosso, a captain of cavalry. The two former were present throughout the whole of the war; they were made prisoners by the Egyptians; and, on refusing to accept service under Ibrahim, were generously set at liberty. Calosso remained but a short time in the camp. He attempted to put a stop to the frightful devastation which was there committed, when the generals and colonels conspired against and obliged him to renounce his projects of amelioration.

On the 14th of May, the Field-Marshal arrived at Koniah, where he remained in the most perfect indifference with regard to his troops. The Instructors in vain demanded the necessity of the Active Service Regulations of General Preval being put into practice, and which had been for that purpose translated into the Turkish language. They were equally disregarded in their reports as to the wretched state of the camp, and on the gross neglect and idleness of the chiefs. The Pachas neither reviewed their troops, nor even inspected their arms or ammunition; while the General-in-Chief himself did not even once think proper to review his army. The most culpable disorder reigned in the commissariat department, which contributed not a little to the reverses of the army. An army badly administered in the field loses important moments, which might have sufficed to supply its wants; it can only dispose of a part of its troops; is a burden in the country through which it traverses; is subject to diseases; adds to the thousands of plunderers and deserters in long and forced marches; and lastly, becomes, as it were, a mere disorganized mass.

In this point the Russians are worse than any other European troops*; and to this may be attributed their ill success in the campaign of 1828 against Turkey. In the first war in Spain, to a similar cause may be attributed, in a great measure, the obstacles which the French experienced; while the service of the commissariat department in the English army was admirably conducted, without annoying the inhabitants by forced levies, both in Spain and France. The better order in this department aided the French in gaining possession of the country in 1823. In 1796, Buonaparte, by introducing this admirable system of service in his army of Italy, brought victory to his banners.

I enter into these minutiae to show that, in the event of surprise or defeat, how easily it was for the Ottoman army to become a mere mass of unorganized troops, and how little reliance the Porte might place in its military preparations. There yet remained to the Sultan an arm, which, in the most flourishing times of Islamism, was fully equal to 100,000 Janissaries—I allude to excommunication. To this the Sultan decided on having recourse. The Grand Mufti (head of the church), the Cadileskers (chief judges), and the principal Ulemas,

* It is to be observed that these remarks are from a French officer.

having been consulted, gave it as their opinion, that his Mightiness could claim that right; that the extermination of rebels became a sacred duty; and that all faithful Mussulmen, who died whilst fighting against them, became martyrs. The fatal *fetvah*, or anathema, was issued against the traitor Mehemet Ali, and his son, the *indolent* Ibrahim. The *fermanli*, or person excommunicated, answers to him among the ancients condemned to the infernal gods, who can no more hope to touch the person of a friend. Those who have studied Turkish history might be led to conclude, from precedent, that the executioner would be the *last master* of the Viceroy of Egypt, or that he would meet the fate of Kleber. But there are omens in life's history. Since the late victories of the Russians, more particularly, national faith seems declining among the Mussulmen; and excommunication is now an arm exercised with about as much advantage at Constantinople as at Rome.

While proclaiming this act of outlawry, the Porte transmitted to the accredited Ministers of foreign Powers a kind of epistle, in which the difference between the Sultan and his rebellious vassals was made known, requiring a strict neutrality on their parts, and declaring Egypt in a state of blockade. Russia may be considered as the principal author of the evils which weighed on Turkey. Nicholas recalled his Consul from Alexandria, and made overtures of assistance in men and vessels. This the Autocrat considered as acting a *neutral part*. Austria, the decided enemy to revolutions, whatever their cause or character, and who for several years has played the part of an interested spectator in the East, went so far as to threaten the Viceroy. England, from her interests on the side of Arabia and the Red Sea, added to her very natural and proper jealousy towards Russia, adopted a line of conduct coinciding with that of France. France, even before the taking of Acre, tried to bring about a reconciliation between the Porte and Mehemet Ali. Unfortunately, the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. de Varennes, though a man of much political skill and experience, failed, from a want of knowledge in Turkish diplomacy; and although General Guillemotin enjoyed much popularity at Constantinople, it is probable he also would have failed, opposed to a foolish obstinacy.

The Divan refused to grant the concessions demanded, and left the case to be decided by his Field-Marshal Hussein. This General commenced operations with that particular sloth of action which the Turks consider *dignity*; and three precious weeks were lost in a total inaction before the army had even moved. Its march was directed towards Mount Taurus.

On the 8th of June, Mehemet Pacha arrived, with his advanced guard and the brigade of Bekir, at Adana. A reconnoissance pushed as far as Tarsus informed him of the fall of Acre; he, therefore, thought of occupying the ports of Syria, and of marching rapidly on Antioch, in order to cover the Beylau, fearing Ibrahim might precede him. A tartar was sent to Hussein Pacha, who, convinced of the necessity of this movement, advanced to take up a position at Adana, where he remained but fifteen days in the town. However, the projected movement was accomplished, and the army arrived at Antioch, where the cholera showed itself among its ranks, and where it again lost eight days, instead of profiting by the delay of Ibrahim, and securing a more advanced position.

The Egyptian General had descended into the valley of the Orontes, and entered Damascus the Holy on the 15th of June, after a slight engagement with some irregular troops. His operations, however, were but slow. After the possession of Antioch, the Turkish Chief should have directed his march upon Homs. This town, the ancient Emesus, whose approaches are well defended by a woody country, interspersed with running streams, with a citadel easy of repair, and seated on a kind of truncated cone in the centre of the town, formed, in fact, an excellent position, whence they might correspond with the Druses, of whom hopes of a favourable nature were expressed, and whence, at the same time, the road to Damascus was commanded.

Hussein, always in the rear with the bulk of his army, remained amid the noxious marshes of Alexandretta. Neglecting to allow his advanced guard to effect this important movement, he placed it in position at Hamah,—a position which it was impossible to fortify in the time required. After some energetic remonstrances, on the 6th of July contrary orders were given. Mehemet Pacha, in consequence, pursued his march; but, in the hurry, he forgot to provision his troops, who arrived at Homs on the 7th, at nine in the morning, harassed with hunger and fatigue. The Seraskier of Aleppo, with his irregulars, was encamped at the gates of the town. Before attending to the distressing wants of his soldiers, and devoting a thought on the enemy, who was supposed to be a march of eighteen hours distant, they commenced the *ikram*, or honours of the chief. Amid the discharges of artillery, the young Mehemet Pacha was borne to a splendid tent on the banks of the river, where the two Viziers made a long exchange of compliments, while smoking their narguileh, or Persian pipes. In the midst of this scene, and while a part of the troops were scattered among the bazaars, they were surprised with the intelligence that Ibrahim was within two hours' march of the town.

The greatest disorder was the result of this announcement, and the half-furnished soldiery were dragged rather than conducted to the conflict. The Arabs waited their arrival, having the whole of their front masked by light infantry, presenting twenty-seven battalions deployed in line, whose left was protected by the Orontes, and the right flanked by a hamlet at the foot of a small mountain. The enemy, ignorant of the presence of regular infantry, had committed this error in the hope of arresting the undisciplined cavalry. Among the Turks, however, there existed, in reality, no chief; the Colonels had each their own peculiar opinion; a Pacha wished to beat a retreat; the Instructors were for attacking; while the artillery refused to advance to the first line, although Bekir Pacha sabred a captain of artillery in compelling them to advance.

In the mean while Ibrahim was not inactive. He closed upon the Turks, and doubled his line from right to left, commencing the engagement with the battalions nearest the Orontes, in a humid ground, crossed by a small stream; they were, however, held in check by a part of Bekir Pacha's brigade and two guns. At this moment the whole of the Egyptian line halted, and opened their fire; after a lapse of twenty minutes, the left wing of the Turks, having but a few guns in battery, suffered severely, whereupon Mehemet Pacha decided on charging with the bayonet; but, instead of remaining with his second

line to direct the ensemble of his movements, he rashly put himself at the head of his advancing troops, while the Arabs were forming in columns. Before closing, his artillery abandoned him, and his cavalry, which was ordered to turn the enemy, fled in confusion before a battery. His second line hence became timid, and followed with reluctance. At last the Egyptians opened a fire within half musket shot; the soldiers of Mehemet Pacha wavered, and ultimately fled in the utmost confusion, bearing in their flight their chiefs, and pursued by the cavalry of the victorious Ibrahim. It was, in fact, a general "*sauve qui peut*," and night alone prevented the total destruction of the Turks. The official bulletins of the Egyptians report the loss of the Sultan's troops at 2000 killed and 2500 prisoners.

The wreck of the Turkish army retired pell-mell, part on Aleppo, part on Antioch. Instead of rallying them, the brigade of Nedjib Pacha, which was in camp at twenty hours' march from the field, fled with them. The Field-Marshal, on learning the sad issue of the battle of Homs, arrived to establish his quarters at the passage of the Orontes, at Djeser, where he received the fugitives with fixed bayonets, and decapitated several of the foremost, who attempted to force their way. It is in such moments that Hussein shows himself far above ordinary men: his unshaken character is formed to quell sedition; and though he might not be able to avoid a flight, he is capable of subduing it. His military incapacity, however, and his total want of the knowledge of administration, prevents his foreseeing the most common accidents. In a short time his finances were exhausted; impoverishing, or rather ruining the provinces he traversed, and paying no where, he caused the name of his sovereign to be pronounced with a curse. At the battle of Homs the mass of the troops were not engaged: there yet remained 40,000 regulars; but the Field-Marshal did not know how to dispose of them; and an army, which had been placed in a comparative good state of discipline by Hosrew Pacha, was left to its fate. Instead of adopting measures of defence, he left Antioch, with the object of forming a junction with some troops which were supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Aleppo. Finding no provisions in this quarter, and perhaps remembering that a convoy had arrived at Alexandretta, independent of its being a place of importance, he returned by forced marches to that town. The troops made, in this march and counter-march, eighty leagues, dragging with them all their baggage and artillery.

In the mean while, Ibrahim was advancing, having recalled all his garrison troops, and levied others among the mountains. On his march, wherever he passed he was received with submission, while the castle of Aleppo also surrendered. His conduct was as skilful and generous as Hussein's was the reverse. Under his protection, the different Christian sects began to show themselves. Antioch and Alexandretta now alone remained to make his conquest of Syria complete. He proceeded slowly, however, being in daily anticipation of intelligence from Constantinople favourable to the pretensions of his father, Mehemet Ali. Hence the Turkish General had full leisure to oppose him, and close his passage towards Karamania. Antioch offered an excellent position for an intrenched camp, but of which he did not avail himself;

and ordered his advanced posts to fall back on the defile of Mount Beylau.

This defile is of great depth, and at its foot flows a torrent; it is in some places so narrow, that a camel can scarcely pass; nevertheless it is the only road through which the caravan passes on its way to Mecca. Nothing could be more easily defended. Notwithstanding, when, on the 5th of August, the Egyptians appeared, a few hours' skirmishing was sufficient to win it, which placed Alexandretta in the hands of Ibrahim, with its immense magazines, supplies, and 100 pieces of cannon. The Turks, instead of rallying in the rear, on ground which offered favourable positions, continued their flight in the direction of Adana. Ibrahim ordered the cavalry commanded by his nephew to pursue them, who forded the Djilun (river Pyramus). Hussein Pacha, having blown up the beautiful bridge of nine arches where that river is crossed at Messis, had neglected the ancient fortifications at that point.

Attacked anew by the Egyptians, the Ottoman troops continued their retreat across the immense plain leading to Adana. Scarcely had they arrived at this town than they were dislodged by the enemy, and their General with difficulty escaped. They had now no other refuge save beyond Mount Taurus. The whole of the district of Adana was in the power of Ibrahim, who had arrived at the new frontier which Mehemet Ali destined for his empire. It is evident that nothing could, *at this moment*, have arrested his march on Constantinople itself; for we cannot consider the harassed and dispersed beings under Hussein in the light of an army capable of opposing the slightest resistance.

The Kurds and Anatolian peasantry assassinated the Turkish regulars wherever they could fall on them in their flight, selling their arms for a few piastres, and disguised themselves as much as possible, in order to avoid the fatal curse which attended the fezi (red military cap). A part of the provinces of Upper Asia were already in a state of revolt, and the presence of a single officer of Ibrahim would have sufficed to win him the most considerable towns of the Peninsula. It has been stated, that the Viceroy of Egypt intended embarking with his fleet, while his son marched on Scutari. Prudence doubtless withheld him: for however popular might be the cause of Mehemet Ali, he could appear in the capital in no other light than as a subject; and certainly, could not have prevented the interference of the Russians. Even had he succeeded in this ambitious project, what would have been the result? Instead of the certain dominion he has now acquired, and which has for barrier the chain of Taurus, he would find himself embarrassed with an empire tottering to its fall, of which almost daily, a mass, as it were, is detached—a province wrested from it;—a wreck, in fact, which no human efforts can prevent. Mehemet Ali therefore wisely listened to good counsel, and endeavoured to obtain by treaty the legal possession of his conquests. But the Porte listened only to perfidious intrigues, and led by that blind obstinacy, of which Navarin and the victories of Russia were instances, refused to comply with the Viceroy, and hence, after five months' armistice, crowned Ibrahim with fresh laurels. The Porte recalled Hussein Pacha, who was replaced by the Grand Vizier, Redschiid Pacha, the same who defeated the Greek army at Athens, and

who quelled the insurrection of Scodra Pacha. Brave*, accustomed to the life of camps, and possessing some rational ideas, Redschild was superior to his predecessor. He was, however, nothing more than a general after the manner of the Turks, or as in Greece, a chief of palicars. And it would appear, he was chosen more from his influence in European Turkey. Orders were given for his immediate presence at Constantinople, with as many Albanians, Bosnians, &c., as were at his disposal, together with the six cavalry and infantry regiments under his command.

The indefatigable Hosrew Pacha had contrived to reorganize an army, with a reserve of about 40,000 regulars, which was stationed *en echelon*, on the roads of the capital as far as Koniah. Increased by the reinforcements of the Grand Vizier, it was in sufficient number to arrest the march of Ibrahim; but, independent of a want of enthusiasm among the troops, the chiefs were devoid of skill; the advice of the army instructors was equally disregarded, while the Egyptian army was almost totally under the guidance of foreign officers.

A single gun sufficed to defend the pass of Mount Taurus: it is a frightful defile, inclosed, as it were, among perpendicular rocks, of more than 1200 feet in height. Notwithstanding, when Ibrahim thought proper to establish himself on its southern declivity, he was merely opposed by a few irregulars, whom he quickly mastered. He encamped at his ease in the plain of Erekli, at 166 hours of camel march from Constantinople, (computing at least 3000 toises† per hour,) and shortly advanced upon Koniah.

Until the arrival of Redschild Pacha, Reliff Pacha commanded the Turks. On the approach of the Egyptians, he caused his advanced posts to fall back successively upon Akcher, and thereby wisely avoided risking a battle. The Grand Vizier, however, arrived with dispositions of offensive warfare, which he had, previous to his departure, made known to the divan. He had forgotten the fatal day of Koulaktchè. Instead of securing a position among the mountains where Akcher is situated, and there waiting until the uncommon severity of the season had subsided, he commenced a precipitate march. The cold was intense, the weather stormy, and the snow lay so thick on the ground, that but a small portion of the army *matériel* could keep up with him; he therefore, as at Hoins, found himself in presence of the enemy, without supplies of any kind. At some distance from Koniah, Redschild Pacha had sent his *selictar*, or sword-bearer, forward with a corps of irregulars, with orders to cross the mountains and march on the village of Silè, about the distance of an hour and a half from the town, and occupied by a strong detachment of Arabs. The Grand Vizier continued advancing with his regular troops towards the same point across the plain. The attack on the village was to be simultaneous; unfortunately, the *selictar* appeared too soon: he could ill oppose the regulars of the enemy, and retreated, after abandoning his artillery, and sustaining a severe loss in killed. This check did not awaken the prudence of Redschild, who halted only when he found himself in presence

* And cruel as brave, as his conduct to the unfortunate Greek and European prisoners at Athens will testify, whom he caused to be put to death in a revolting manner.

† A toise is equal to six feet English.

of the Egyptians, whom he found formidably intrenched. This was on the 29th Redgib, or 21st of December: finding the day already advanced, he had no other alternative than to give battle: had he delayed till morning, he must have remained all night without bread, and under the influence of intense cold, which would have paralysed his troops. He began with a false movement, by forming his army into four lines: thus rendering a part of his troops useless; and when eventually he resolved on bringing his second, third, and fourth columns into line with the first, he forgot to reconnoitre the ground to see if the movement were practicable. It consequently happened that his left wing was incapable of forming, and that it remained in columns of attack, exposed to the guns of the enemy, whose fire made dreadful havoc in this dense mass. He committed another error, by placing his artillery in the intervals of his line, so that their fire did not tell among the Egyptians, while theirs, on the contrary, being detached in front, played full upon the Turks. Redschid's plan of battle was, with the bulk of his troops composed chiefly of Albanians, to attack the centre of the enemy's line, while his cavalry harassed the wings.

Ibrahim, foreseeing this manœuvre, merely left at this point of attack a sufficient number of troops to keep the Turks in check, while he turned his adversary through the mountain defiles. Arrived on the flanks of the Ottomans, he made a vigorous charge on their cavalry, which he routed, and immediately commenced attacking the chief Turkish corps, which thus found itself between two fires, when the Egyptian artillery committed dreadful slaughter.

The Albanians did not long stand, and the Grand Vizier in vain endeavoured to arrest their flight, who, in a moment of despair, and hopeless of victory, placed himself at the head of his guards, where he maintained the unequal conflict, until, dangerously wounded, he fell into the hands of the Egyptians. The loss of the Turks was enormous: a single regiment (the 1st infantry) left 3000 men on the field of battle.

This day was decisive. The second army of the Grand Seignior was annihilated, and the road to Constantinople again open to Ibrahim. He, however, evinced the same reluctance to march upon the capital as when at Homs. He did not pass Kutaych. In this town he did not even assume the character of the conqueror; and even the gates of his serail were left unguarded.

He kept up a rigorous discipline among his troops, amounting to about 36,000 men. The Turkish population were devoted to him, and flocked from all parts with provisions, which were generously paid for, and he even made a liberal allowance to the inhabitants who lodged his troops. At Constantinople, where reigned the most abject misery, his cause became popular, and his only enemies were the grandees, who, under the Russian dominion, hoped to enjoy their riches in their accustomed state of ignorance and indolence. With regard to the unfortunate Sultan, having hardly collected a few thousand regulars from his last wreck, he appears to have renounced all his projects of military reform, and to have placed his only hope on the Czar.

ADVENTURES OF AN OFFICER IN THE BRAZILIAN NAVY*.

THE interior of the building raised for our habitation presented nothing to make amends for its external rude aspect; on the contrary, it chilled one to enter into its vast and gloomy recess, which resembled a newly dug grave. Not a fixture or single utensil of any description, not even a window was there in this mud sepulchre, nor an aperture as an apology for one; it was mud above, mud below, mud all round, with here and there a crooked timber protruding its one leg, and in the act of drawing out the other to stalk off to its native woods. The Portuguese shrugged up their shoulders, and squatted down amidst their household gods, at one end, when the bullock carts were unloaded, to vilify and abuse the authorities for not providing a habitation more suitable to Christians. The English, who took possession of the other, immediately set to work to render it tenable. Hides were bartered for from the Indians, and bundles of osiers and stakes cut; the latter, fixed in the ground, served as legs for tables and posts for bed-frames; the former, covered with hides for the surface, proved an excellent substitute for both: stools were formed of the same materials, and in a few days our part of this den was as palpable to sight as to feeling, from the breaches made in the walls to admit the light. In other respects, we were tolerably well off. Beef we were plentifully provided with; and it will not be foreign to the matter in question, if I here briefly describe the manner in which the bullocks are caught and slaughtered. Two or three Gauchos gallop in amongst the herd, and selecting one of the animals, throw the lasso over its horns; this requires great dexterity, and is not always accomplished on the first attempt, as the beasts run about in furious and wild disorder. The noble horse, when he feels the strain, suddenly stops, and thus checked, the bullock is generally pulled down, but invariably perplexed and stupified; one of the Gauchos then dismounts, sneaks cautiously behind, and hamstringing it: the enraged victim endeavours to rise, but falls again on its haunches; and when too weak to be dangerous, he jumps before it, and plunges a knife between the horns.

We often accompanied the Indians in their hunting excursions after the deer, which, in these parts, are rather scarce. The only weapons used in the chase, are the balls and spear; therefore, to ensure success, it is necessary to surprise them, and be well mounted. When within a hundred yards, the Indian swings the balls above his head, and then hurls them at the stag's hind legs, which they entwine round and entangle, slackening his speed, and enabling the hunter to overtake him, and dart the spear, and then dismounting, thrust the knife in its breast. The Indians themselves care but little for venison; indeed, they prefer horse-flesh (which is their customary food) to any other; but then they can sell or exchange it for any articles they have occasion for. The usual commodities employed for this purpose are, bridles, girths, balls, lassos, ponchos, and sashes; also, boots, universally worn by the Gauchos, and formed of the hide of the horse's hind legs, from the upper part of the thigh to the lower part of the hock, which serves

for the foot. The bridles, and other horse furniture peculiar to the country, are cleverly manufactured with slips of hide. Thus, it will be seen, these people are by no means idle; but it is to be regretted, that the profits are generally dissipated before they leave the towns they take their goods to, by indulging the propensity to strong liquors, which not only intoxicate, but drive them to frenzy, when internecine quarrels ensue, and mortal wounds are inflicted on both sides.

The toldas of the Indians are formed with poles and hides, which are always erected by the females; and in no way is a cacique's distinguished from the rest, except by a spear placed a little in advance of the entrance.

Polygamy is not practised by them, nor did I ever notice an instance of ill-usage to their helpmates. They worship the sun, but believe the elements to be invested with volition and distinct power uncontrollable: to appease and propitiate them, when unfavourable, they use mystic exhortations, which I shall hereafter illustrate. The custom of plunging the new-born babe in cold water, I frequently witnessed—the mother likewise undergoing ablution. The ceremony in bewailing the dead assimilates exactly with that of the Irish.

A stirring incident at this time revived in our minds a recollection of bygone days, even in our land, when might constituted right. A body of five hundred Indians, under a warlike chief from Chili, halted for a few days at the foot of the hills bordering the plain. Among their prisoners, taken in a predatory incursion, was a very handsome Spanish girl, not more than fifteen; but at the time she was torn from her family, only eleven; and as the governments of the different republics were not at that time able to revenge these depredations by force of arms, presents were usually resorted to in order to purchase the freedom of those Christians who fell into the hands of the hostile Indians. When the governor heard of the circumstance, he sent a young brother of the Spanish merchant Valdez, to negotiate her release from captivity; but, becoming enamoured of her beauty when brought before him, he disdained such mercenary and cold-blooded policy, and resolved to devise some means of carrying her off in a manner more consonant with his daring and impetuous spirit. Having won their good-will and confidence by a few well-timed presents, he contrived frequent interviews with the object of his attachment; and to ensure a greater facility to his design, he pretended to be desirous of spending a little time with us, which, as he was a most agreeable fellow, we learnt with much pleasure, unconscious as we then were of his real motive.

The face of nature had now changed; a thin crust of frozen snow covered the ground on the close of the day when this tale commences, and threw into bold relief the dark and irregular lines of Indian huts contiguous to our abode, and on which the heat arising from the fires within prevented from accumulating. Beyond these, in caliginous perspective, were those of the new comers; and a good understanding subsisted between both parties, being, as they were, entirely independent of each other, and forming distinct tribes. It was about eight o'clock, I think, on such an evening as I have described, and before the moon had risen, that I left a circle telling long-winded yarns round a roaring fire, and flinging my poncho across my shoulders, stepped out into the keen frosty air, with the intention of strolling towards the nearest In-

dians. Smoking a paper cigarito, I was slowly wending my way along a path leading through the shrubberies to the right of the Tolderias, my cogitations broken in upon by the barking of the dogs, and the still more discordant howling of some drunken bacchanals, when who should I see hurrying towards me with hasty steps and disguised as an Indian, but my friend Valdez, and encircling with one arm his fair enamorata. Thinking I might be *de trop*, and that he was only endeavouring to avoid an intrusion which the sound of my footsteps had caused him to apprehend, I was about to ensconce myself behind a tree until they had passed, but he espied me and called me by my name. If his unaccountable metamorphosis had excited my surprise, I was equally astonished to find, in the person of his companion, the pretty Spanish girl, who had been an object of universal admiration, and whom I instantly recognized. I was on the point of demanding of him how he could be so imprudent, for detection would assuredly be followed by assassination, as the ransom depends on the purity and chastity of such prisoners, who are watched with jealous care; but he interrupted me by saying that he was no stranger to the risk he incurred, and imprinting a kiss on his little wife, as he called her, swore that nothing should separate them. "Well, but," said I, "what are you going to do; where are you going to take her? her flight will soon be discovered, and if you bring her to our place, concealment will be impossible."

"I know that, my dear fellow," he replied, "and I have no idea of doing so. I hired the Frenchman's boat, with the plea of fishing to-morrow, and she's now fastened to a tree up the creek yonder; and all I need is your assistance, which I know you won't refuse me; indeed, I was going to leave little puss here and run for you, when you so opportunely met us."

"Shall you go to del Carmen, then?"

"Yes! but pray don't interrogate me now; at least, let us hasten hence, for if we stay here much longer we may be overtaken. I wonder they haven't missed her already, but the suspicion will fall on the cacique of these Indians, who you know is desperately in love with her."

"But you forget," I rejoined, "that I am not master of my own actions;—it will be said I was trying to escape, and I shall not only suffer ill-treatment myself, but, through my Quixotic folly, the resentment of the government will be visited on my fellow-prisoners."

"Do not advance such groundless obstacles," resumed he; "you are aware of my brother's influence with the governor, and doubt not he will be satisfied by the explanation."

Thus entreated, what could I do?—so gently taking one arm of the interesting runaway within my own, I expostulated no further, but urged the necessity of all possible expedition. The night was remarkably fine, and the moon, which now ascended the clear firmament, shed its mild and pleasing light through the interstices of the groves we traversed, and intersecting the trees with its shining beams, the white immaculate snow on their fantastic branches glittered and twinkled in silvery and sparkling brightness. I inquired, as we tripped along, why he had assumed the Indian garb.

"Let me I might have been observed loitering about, to be sure; and

now, if any did remark me, it will but confirm their suspicion of Tipawhoo*."

All this time the object of our solicitude (for I now felt most anxious for her safety, as the consequences of a reprisal might be dreadful) had not uttered a syllable; but she now spoke in the sweetest accents, and expressed a hope that as she sometimes passed much time and occasionally slept in the tent of an aged woman, related to her captors, the night might elapse without her absence transpiring, unless some accidental inquiry after her should be instituted.

"Whatever may be the result of this night's adventure," said Valdez, "you have a claim upon me which I shall feel proud and happy to acknowledge."

"I comprehend you, *mio amigo!*" I replied; "and the time is not distant when I may require the services proffered with so much frankness. I have written to Captain Bynon, requesting, through his intercession with the governor, that I might be permitted, on account of my health, to repair to the town, and be furnished with an apartment in the fort."

"Ah! I'm glad of that," resumed Valdez, "and I have no doubt of his acquiescence.—But what follows?"

That will be seen hereafter:—but—good heavens! what a screeching yell followed the question! As the terrified deer, roused by the clamorous noise of the hounds, flies in trepidation to the fastnesses of the thicket for safety, so did we plunge into the midst of the bushes and brushwood for the preservation of our lives so terrifically menaced. It was evident the girl's absence had created alarm, and they were scouring the country in search of her, and venting their rage by bellowing the war-whoop. No time was there for conjectures of any kind, for it now, for the first time, occurred to us, blockheads that we were, that our footsteps had betrayed us: to fly was out of the question, as our pursuers were fast approaching and following the trail we had left. Aroused by our imminent peril, we started up from the recumbent posture in which we had lain breathless and panting for a few moments, and struck off with swiftness towards the spot where the boat was moored, not more than a quarter of a mile off, but an incalculable distance to persons reduced to such an extremity. The shouts of those behind us became more and more audible, and the helpless creature we almost carried along was quite wearied. Five minutes more and we should reach the boat; but, just as we issued into an open space,—wh—sh,—a bullet whizzed by our ears;—another—and poor Valdez fell: horror-struck, (for I thought he was killed,) I stood beside him, and a gang of the savages, with Tipawhoo at their head, pounced upon us.

Falling into his hands saved our lives. He delighted to have the object of his affections in his power, and as no insult had been offered to him by conveying her away, he bore no animosity towards us; and had only sallied forth in quest of us, to rescue his sweetheart and vindicate his own character from the imputation it suffered under, for the chief of the other tribe had upbraided him with being privy to her elopement, and challenged him to fight on the spot. This he would

* The name of the cacique attached to the Spanish maiden.

have accepted, but first, it was agreed to seek the fugitive. I was a great friend of his too, and had won his esteem by gifts of tobacco and trinkets. I therefore lost no time in telling him how I happened to be implicated, desiring his protection for Valdez, who had only been stunned, and lost a small slice from his scalp, and was now on his legs again. Had we been overtaken by the other cacique, he was so exasperated and of so cruel a disposition, that we should undoubtedly have been massacred.

As for the disconsolate damsel who caused all this dissension and uproar, she was led off by her victorious admiher, and we were left at leisure to retrace our steps in a very sorry plight: our garments were torn into ribbons by the brambles and briars, and our faces streamed with blood from the same source. Valdez mourned, in a very doleful strain, the loss of his dulcinea, and I administered all the consolation his case demanded.

It was midnight before we got back, and, on opening the door, found ourselves the topic of conversation amongst those who had not retired to rest, but suffered great anxiety about us. We were congratulated on having missed the furious band who had been to inspect the premises, and vowed when they caught the delinquents they should repent their temerity. Clapping a plaster on Valdez' unlucky pate, we retired to rest, and were not again disturbed, as was anticipated, by any nocturnal visit.

The injured chief came next morning, accompanied by the other, to demand an explanation, and, though his passion was somewhat cooled, it was exceedingly difficult to pacify him. He gesticulated and sputtered most vehemently, and any arguments or reasoning would have been unavailing, but a promise of some *herguas*^{*} and *aquadente*, made by Valdez, reconciled him, after a good deal of humouring, to the events of the preceding evening, as far as we were concerned. But now a dispute arose between him and Tipawhoo, on an *affaire du cœur*, which aggravated the displeasure of the latter, who was excessively chagrined at the haughty style his companion had assumed the night before. As an ample apology had, however, been made, he could not fasten a quarrel upon him on that score; but being very unwilling to part with the object of his affections, whom he had detained in his tent, and the other chief being also reluctant to let him have her, without a richer compensation than he could bestow, he at last doggedly and bluntly told him he would not restore her; hereupon a violent altercation ensued, and they drew their knives,

“ Each kindred chief the beauteous virgin claimed,
Deep hatred hence each rival heart inflamed.”

Tumultuary assemblages of their partisans soon collected to support the interests of their respective chiefs, and a general conflict was about to commence, as neither could impose any control on his passions, and all sense of justice was outborne by the torrent of the moment. At last, by the advice and interference of the elders, they agreed to decide their differences, as they were entirely of a private nature, by single combat on horseback, with spears, which are at least twenty-two feet in length.

* Mares.

If Tipawhoo proved victorious, he was to retain the lady who had inspired him with so much devotion ; but if vanquished, to indemnify his adversary for the risk and inconvenience he should sustain, by a gift of young colts.

These terms were agreed to, "*nemine contradicente*," and, mounting, they cantered off at once towards the centre of the plain, followed by us and all the Indians, to witness the issue of so unusual and novel a contest. When half-way between the two encampments, Tipawhoo proceeded about a quarter of a mile further, where his bands were drawn up ; on either side were the old men, women, and children, with whom we mingled as spectators. When both were prepared, the signal was given by a youthful Indian letting fly an arrow high into the air. Then off they bolted at full speed, and when within ten yards of each other, dashed their spears on the ground, near the head, with great force, letting them go at the same time, and with such peculiar dexterity is this done, that it rebounds and flies in any direction the possessor pleases, provided he is an adept in the science. That of Tipawhoo struck his opponent on the left shoulder, which it dislocated, and he was thrown from his horse ; but the former, bending his body, evaded his adversary's weapon, which would otherwise have pierced his head, and dashed past him with a loud whulla who—oo, which was responded to by all his tribe. The vanquished hero was much chafed at his disaster, but immediately allowed himself defeated, and relinquished his claim to the Spanish maiden.

All animosity thus extinguished, the multitude began to disperse, and Tipawhoo, brimful of joy, sought the poor girl to enjoy the fruits of his conquest. He was surprised to find she had not been present during the encounter, but was told she had been left behind with an old woman, being both unwell and low-spirited. Impatient to clasp her in his arms, he galloped off to her tolda,—but how shall I paint his dismay and fury in not finding her there, or in any of the other tents ! Springing on his horse, he flew across the plain to the other Indians, whom he accused of perfidy. In the midst of a scene of rage and contention, a young urchin apprized him he saw her running off with a strange Indian, but, after eliciting his description, by Jupiter, it turned out that Valdez had finally triumphed. Tipawhoo, finding also that they had gone off at full speed for *del Carmen*, pursued them instantly.

During the excitement which prevailed all the morning, I never once thought of Valdez, and, consequently, never missed him. He had determined to rescue the girl from the hands of the Indians at all risks ; so when every one was absent with the caciques at the morning's meeting, he started off to the encampment, and contrived to speak with her,—telling her to remain behind on some pretence or other, and when all adjourned to the field, it would be an excellent opportunity for eluding their vigilance. This wholesome caution and advice she strictly followed ; and the old crone who was left with her, having no mind to be absent from the fray, after snarling and venting her spleen, hobbled off to the scene of action, leaving the coast entirely clear. Valdez, who was on the look out, then rode up, and placing her on a horse tethered close by, departed without ever looking behind ; and such good use did they make of their time, that they reached the town without being overtaken. He then acquainted the governor with every

particular; and when Tipawhoo arrived, he was prevailed upon, by much coaxing and presents innumerable, to withdraw his pretensions. Whether Valdez married the pretty maiden, eventually, I cannot positively say; but I heard, many months afterwards, a rumour to that effect; and, as her parents were both respectable and wealthy, I dare say he did.

A day or two subsequent to these events, the Commandant received an order to allow the First-Lieutenant of the Macao (who surrendered her) and myself to repair to the town. He had occasion for medical advice; I had none. We were established in a comfortable room in the fort, occupied also by a young patriot officer, who had lost his leg in the engagement down the river, but was now convalescent. As a matter of form, I confined myself to the interior of the fort for a few days, and was then at liberty to go out when I pleased, and absent myself for a whole day,—no restraint being imposed, but that of returning at sunset. I divided my time between Valdez and his brother; the latter was married to a sweet pretty woman, who sang and played exquisitely on the harp. At this time there arrived an English brig, commanded by a gentlemanly and very accomplished man; he brought his young wife with him, who was likewise beautiful. She was from Scott's land of romance, and reminded one of the imaginary Effie Deans. The brig's cabin exhibited a degree of refinement of very rare occurrence: the taste and elegance visible in its internal arrangements, which comprised, among other articles of luxury, an upright piano, plainly indicated the occupant who presided, to be the loveliest work of creation. With such an addition to the *petites soirées*, or, endemially speaking, *tertulias*, given by the brother of Valdez, I need hardly say, I passed many happy and delightful evenings in del Carmen.

By degrees all restraint was removed, and I was entirely at my own disposal, without any parole. Now and then I dined on board the corvette which had been captured from us; and the commander being very partial to a game at chess, we spent much time in diverting ourselves in that manner. A funny fellow he was too, with the figure of Sancho Pança; and, like him, eternally larding his discourse with a string of proverbs, the majority of which were most preposterously chosen, and inapplicable. As an instance, he would say, "I wish dinner was ready; but what's the use of wishing?—'time and tide wait for no man.'" Then, when it was on the table, "Confound that cook! he's put his foot in the soup; but what's the use of complaining?—'the nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat.'" Whether he was alluding to black Sambo's great toe, I could not tell, but I was nearly choked with stifling a laugh, and pretended a large pea had stuck in my throat.

Notwithstanding the numberless little *agrémens* which excluded all sense of *ennui*, in the charming and seducing society it was my happiness to be admitted to,—still I was a prisoner, and could not resist the favourable opportunity of regaining my liberty which now presented itself. One of the officers on board Captain M——'s ship was an old acquaintance of Beauclerc's, (the name of her late first-lieutenant,) and under some sort of obligation to him. Being good-natured, with a very ductile disposition, he was easily induced, without much persuasion, to facilitate our escape by furnishing the means; and the plan we arranged was this: Captain M—— was to give a sumptuous enter-

tainment on board, to which B. and myself were both invited,—and in the evening, when all the boats should be employed to land the company, our friend was so to contrive it, that the pinnace might remain to take off Captain M., who generally stayed on shore until very late. In the course of the day, if practicable, he was to order the sails to be put into her; but this we were not to calculate upon. A substitute for them was to be obtained by boarding a goletta down the river, which had only two negroes in charge; and from her we were to furnish ourselves with anything we required. The crew invariably left the boat, with the exception of one hand, and betook themselves to a *pulperia*, hard by, to regale themselves until the commander came down: sometimes no boat keeper at all remained; and that part of the beach they were accustomed to land upon was at a considerable distance from any dwelling. At the same time, we were pretty confident that whoever was left to take care of the boat would be prevailed upon to join us; but, as will be seen in the sequel, that was not left to chance. The day in question was clear and beautiful, and the lovely features of Madame Valdez, as we were pulled on board, were illuminated with such fascinating sweetness,—such effeminate softness,—and laughing-joy beamed so gaily in her playful smiles,—that I half repented the resolution I had taken, to quit the vicinity of such womanly perfection. No wonder I was dull and melancholy amidst the festivities which gladdened the hearts of all but myself.

After dancing two or three waltzes, I excused myself for withdrawing by pleading a headach, and went on shore to meet by appointment the man who had consented to accompany us, and who was an old shipmate that had sailed with me for some time. In the course of the day, Beauclerc had made overtures to him in my name. I should have spoken with him myself, but thought I was more likely to be missed from the company and attract observation? Giving him money to purchase provisions, and pointing out a ditch he was to deposit them in, I directed him to go on board again and volunteer to man the pinnace when she should be sent on shore in the evening, and then to remain in her as boat-keeper. When I had given him these instructions, we separated to avoid being seen together, and I directed my steps towards the fort. It was desirable to procure, if possible, a chart and quadrant, but a compass was absolutely indispensable. The two former were in my apartment, and belonged to the young officer whose leg had been amputated; and although he was in the habit of walking about with the assistance of crutches, he seldom left the room in the evening. A compass stood in the sitting-room of the Doctor, to which I had at all times access; and as he was on board the corvette, I got possession of it without any difficulty, and hid it in an out-house. The owner of the other articles was so inveterate a patriot that it would have been folly to confide my secret to him; but as we were on terms of perfect amity, I wished to avoid all application to force. I had therefore recourse to the following stratagem. Having affected a headach in excuse for leaving the company on board the corvette, I proposed amusing him by a clever trick with cards, having frequently before diverted him in a similar manner, and informed him that, as a preliminary, he must allow me to fasten his hands together behind him, in which the pack were to be placed. This he cheerfully acceded to. I then rolled up a large handkerchief,

and desired him to hold it in his mouth by the middle, which he had no sooner done, than, laughing, to pass it off as a joke, I tied it in a knot behind, and thus incapacitated him from speaking. His eyes evinced how disagreeable this process was to him, but, unheeding his dissatisfaction, I embraced him kindly, and placing him in an easy posture, wished him good-bye! and, laying hold of the chart and quadrant, opened the door, when, to my utter confusion and mortification, my egress was prevented by the appearance of Captain Bynon, and M—, with his round paunch, facetiously exclaiming, as he waddled up the passage, “It ’s as true as the Gospel, I tell ye; but there’s many a slip between the cup and the lip.”

“That ’s meant for me,” thought I; “he has blundered on a pertinent proverb this time.” I was, however, determined to assume a composure I was in reality far from feeling, and not hasten the catastrophe by any premature avowal or the slightest semblance of alarm. I had just time to replace the quadrant and whisper to my prisoner that all should be explained by-and-by, when they entered the room. “Why, Mr. F.,” said Captain Bynon, “the girls are quite *au desespoir* at your leaving them; so, as I was obliged to come on shore for a few minutes, I ventured to promise in your name that you should return to them: shall I redeem my pledge?” There was much sarcasm, certainly, in this address, but, blended with good humour as it was, I replied that it would be ungracious in me to answer in the negative, but before we went on board I hoped he would take a glass of liqueur. Captain M— had in the mean time inquired of the invalid if he had the toothach? but receiving no answer, he advanced towards him, and was amazed to behold him in such a situation. I quickly approached to liberate him, and, *en attendant*, remarked that the handkerchief scene was merely an accompaniment to a trick I was on the point of showing him when they came in. A significant glance was exchanged between them at this observation, but no allusion whatever made to my premeditated escape, which transpired through the stupidity of Beauclerc, who had a habit of uttering his thoughts aloud, and having occasion to write a note, went down for that purpose to a cabin in the steerage, which was next to the purser’s. This person was a very inquisitive, prying busybody, and, happening to be there at the time, overheard the former soliloquizing on the affair which was uppermost in his mind, and immediately communicated the particulars to Captain M—, who was desired by Bynon to demand my parole when they had fetched me on board, as the only condition on which a further continuance of the privileges I enjoyed would be granted. This he accordingly did, and I gave it. The transaction was known but to a few, and, joining the dance, which was kept up until a late hour, I was soon reconciled to the disappointment by the melodious voice of my charming partner.

J. F. C.

(To be continued.)

AUSTRIAN REVIEW ON THE MINCIO.

At the conclusion of a long war, it would seem at first sight that the attention of all military authorities must naturally turn to making the utmost possible profit of the experience gained during the contest, that every inquiry should be instituted for ascertaining how far some causes of success might be attributed to the merits of the system pursued in the various branches of the service, how far the organization and discipline in which the troops had been previously trained at home, might have facilitated the rapidity and good order of their marches on service, and what arrangements of the commissariat had been found most suitable and least liable to uncertainty, waste, and peculation. In this country, however, it has generally happened, that the reductions, and numerous labours consequent upon the alteration from a war to a peace establishment, has compelled the authorities rather to devote their time and care to what is immediately before them, than to collecting the materials of improvement from experience of the past. Many of those officers, too, who have been among the most active on service, are glad, at first returning to their homes, to repose from their arduous duties, and gradually beginning to miss the excitement in which their last years have been passed, grow inactive, and not unfrequently abandon a profession which, with its variety and danger, has now lost its principal charm.

In the engineers and artillery, where positive science is the groundwork of their service, there is always an active motive for invention and improvement; and it is the variety of art into which the officer of those arms may be led, by his natural inclination or talents, that keeps alive in them the essentially military spirit for which they have been so much distinguished, and which has been an effectual counterpoise to the disheartening effects of their very slow promotion.

The same applies in a still greater degree to the officers of the navy, who, when employed afloat, may in fact be considered as in actual service. The naval captain may show himself a good disciplinarian, may prove his acquaintance with all practical seamanship, may turn to account whatever abilities he possesses for astronomical and mathematical pursuits, and may even have many opportunities of displaying his courage and coolness in the hour of peril, without once coming into conflict with any other enemy than the mighty element upon which he sails.

It was said of a distinguished general, that being asked what an engagement was like, he replied—"it was hard to describe what it was *most* like; but that what it was *least* like was a Review:" an observation of some wit and truth, but capable of being much misunderstood and misapplied. Most military systems of instruction are, it is true, encumbered and disguised with a great deal of pedantry; much that is unnecessary being mixed with what is needful; for instance,—the formation of a battalion square is of constant recurrence before the enemy; while the counter-march of a line will never be wanted from the beginning to the end of a campaign; yet we seldom see a field-day without both being practised as part of the regulation routine. The officer of experience will undoubtedly, therefore, often see much to disgust him in this respect; and finding few opportunities for the exercise of his judg-

ment in the application of his recollections, is apt to condemn too much of the system, and look upon a field-day as a waste of time.

To prevent the tendency to stagnation perceptible after many years of peace in all military bodies, it has been the wise practice of the German princes to have yearly assemblies of large numbers of troops under their best generals, in order to keep alive the spirit and intelligence of the younger officers, and make the whole familiar with the principles by which considerable armies are moved when on actual service.

The Austrian manœuvres of the last autumn attracted great attention, and officers of almost all nations were present as spectators. The following Orders are almost a literal translation, and require no remark : but there is one point so satisfactory that we cannot refrain from mentioning it, as it might not occur on a cursory perusal, though obvious on consideration. Instead of that slowness and pedantry of which the Austrian troops were formerly accused in their movements, we here shall find an active and offhand style of manœuvre ; large bodies moving with rapid combination, marches of great length and continuance over mountainous country, and every other characteristic of the adoption, in the Austrian system, of the most approved principles of tactics.

We shall now proceed to detail the manœuvres in question, which took place on the banks of the Mincio and the immediate neighbourhood, in October 1833.

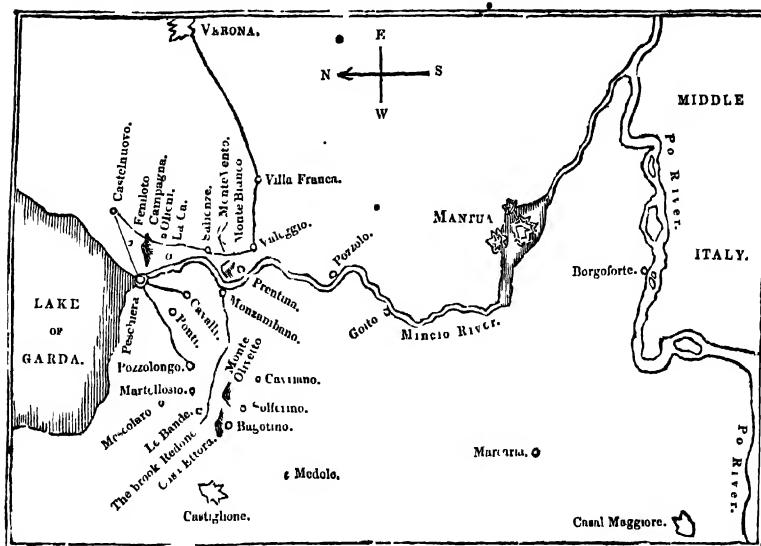
On this interesting occasion, a large body of troops was assembled by the Austrian government, of which the annexed return shows the whole composition ; but for the general reader it will be sufficient to state, that the troops were divided into two supposed contending armies, under the temporary denominations of the Western and Eastern Armies ; part of this last acting in the first instance as a separate force, and called the Reserve. The Western Army was under the command of Count Walmoden, the Eastern under that of Count Radetzky, and the Reserve attached to the latter under the orders of the Prince von Bentheim.

The general course of the Mincio is nearly north and south, running from the lake of Garda into the Po, below Mantua. At the point where it issues from the lake of Garda is situated the small but strong fortress of Peschiera, while Mantua lies a few leagues lower down, and only a short distance above its confluence with the Po. The country on the eastern (left) bank of the Mincio is in general mountainous ; but on the western bank, although there is a good deal of hilly country, yet in the neighbourhood of Medole there is a plain of considerable extent. The roads are good and numerous, and there are a vast number of small villages spread over the country in every direction.

The troops were in the first instance divided into two distinct sides, one on the right, the other on the left bank of the Mincio. A previous supposition is made, that the Western Army has defeated the Eastern Army upon the river Ticino ; but that Count Walmoden, instead of pursuing with the whole of his forces, had detached 20,000 men to the other side of the Po, against an enemy in Middle Italy ; with the remainder (30,000) the pursuit of the Eastern Army had been continued, with the expectation of driving it beyond the Adige, and investing Mantua, and, by throwing a bridge over the Po at Borgoforte, re-establishing a communication with the corps detached into Middle Italy.

With this view, Count Walmoden has advanced on the 6th of October

in pursuit of the Eastern Army as far as the Mincio, and has ascertained, by his light troops pushed forward in advance, that the enemy had crossed that river near Valeggio, and occupied the banks and high ground from Peschiera to Goito, and concludes that the main body of the Eastern Army is concentrated in bivouac near Villa Franca. He immediately directs Mantua to be blockaded by 4000 men, and Peschiera by 2000; and resolves upon making, early on the 7th October, a false attack by one division at Pozzolo, as if with the intention of attempting at that spot the passage of the Mincio, his real object being to amuse the enemy by this feint, and meantime to force his passage at Monzambano, and to make himself master, if possible, of the position of Monte Vento on the left bank, in the course of the same day.



The Eastern Army, which is supposed to have been reduced by its recent unsuccessful conflicts on the Ticino to 16,000 men, yet being covered on either flank by the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, which are in his possession, and occupied by good garrisons, (exclusive of the army itself,) has only crossed the Mincio at Valeggio by way of a feint, and in the expectation of the arrival, within twenty-four hours, of a reserve corps of 20,000 men from Verona. Calculating, therefore, that Monzambano is the place which the Western Army will most probably choose for his passage, both as the most convenient, and also as being the straight road for Verona, Count Radetzky breaks up from his camp at Villa Franca in the dead of the night of the 6th of October, marches along the road leading from Valeggio to Castelnovo, and takes up his position *à cheval* upon this road, with his right resting on Salionze, and his left on Monte Vento; leaving, however, a rear-guard, composed of one light division, to occupy in extended order the heights in front of Prentina, and to observe the banks of the Mincio.

This flank movement of the army is masked by a brigade of 3000 men detached from the garrison of Mantua to Valeggio to occupy the

heights there, with orders, in the event of an attack upon Pozzolo by the enemy, to quit the position of Valeggio, and march thither at once, in order to oppose the passage of the western enemy ; but, if eventually overpowered by their numbers, to retreat back upon Mantua.

The Commandant of the Corps de Reserve, on its march from the eastward, announces meantime from Vicenza, on the 6th at noon, that he shall arrive at Bonifaccio the same night, halt there six hours, reach Verona next day at noon, and, halting there six hours more, arrive at Valeggio on the 8th by two in the morning, that being the place where he concludes he is to effect his junction with the main army.

Count Radetzky, the General-in-chief of the Eastern Army, being now certain of the arrival of his reserve two hours after midnight on the 7th, resolves, as he is in the mean time too weak to prevent effectually the passage of the river by his opponent, yet by availing himself of his advantages of the ground, to impede his subsequent advance beyond the position of Monte Vento, as it will then be in his power to retire upon the position of Olioni and Salionze, and there maintain himself till the arrival of his reserve next day from Verona. He further purposes, after that junction shall have taken place, to resume the offensive on the other side of the Mincio by marching round through the fortress of Peschiera undiscovered by the enemy, and thus falling upon his rear and line of communications.

OCTOBER 7TH.

The Western Army (Count Walmoden) makes his false attack, according to his plan already described, at Pozzolo, about nine o'clock on the morning of the 7th, but is repulsed by the brigade which had been detached to Valeggio from the garrison of Mantua. At ten o'clock, however, he commences with his whole force the passage at Monzambano, throws two bridges over the river at that place, drives in the advanced posts, and, after his first division is across, attacks the light division of the Eastern Army stationed on the heights of Prentina, which maintains itself until the third brigade of the enemy has crossed the river and begun turning its left flank. It then retires upon the main position at Monte Vento.

Count Walmoden, as soon as he has crossed, recalls the division which he had employed for the false attack at Pozzolo back to Monzambano, and leaving it at this latter place as a reserve, with a hastily constructed *tête-de-pont* on the left bank, deploys his whole assembled force on the heights in front of Prentina and on Monte Bianco, from whence at mid-day he begins his attack on the position of Monte Vento, and, by echelon attacks from his right, turns and carries it, on which the Eastern Army retires towards evening upon the position on the heights of Oliosi. Here the action of this day (the 7th) terminates, and in these respective positions both armies establish their bivouac.

During the morning of the 7th, Count Radetzky, the Commandant of the Eastern Army, will have sent word to his reserve corps on its way from Verona not to continue its direction upon Valeggio, but to turn off to its right, and move upon Castelnuovo, so as to arrive there, instead of Valeggio, soon after midnight, and at that place await further orders. The action of the day being over, he further sends him, in the evening of the 7th, the following instructions.

DISPOSITION FOR OCTOBER 8TH.

The arrival of the reserve having given me a considerable superiority of numbers over Count Walmoden's army, it is my intention to resume the offensive on the western bank of the Mincio, and manœuvre on his flank and rear. With this view, the reserve corps will move as follows:—

The division Trautmann, forming the advance, will march before day-break from Castelnovo, in the utmost silence, through the fortress of Peschiera, and establish itself among the outworks, concealed by them in such a manner as to be able, when the *debouché* takes place, to issue without confusion upon the Pozzolengo road, and, driving back the enemy's investing force, advance straight upon Pozzolengo.

General Major Von Quallenberg, the Commandant of the garrison of Peschiera, will favour this movement—which, however, will not take place till my order arrives—by a fire from the guns in the outworks upon the investing force of the enemy. The cavalry reserve brigade of Auersperg is to be drawn up in the fortress of Peschiera, and will, in the first instance, follow the *debouché* of the division Trautmann, but afterwards inclining along the bye-road, by the right of Pozzolengo, towards Mescolaro, it will endeavour to gain the heights over against Le Bande. Should any detachments of the enemy's infantry be met with in that direction, (which is, however, not likely,) a few squadrons of light horse and dragoons will dismount, in order to keep them in check in the defiles, while the main body of the cavalry will afterwards sweep over and clear the whole plain in rear of Mescolaro.

Preparatory to the general *debouché* from Peschiera, the division Baumgarten will likewise march from Castelnovo into the fortress, and take post on the *terreplein* in columns of battalions, so as to be able to march off close after the cavalry, and follow the division Trautmann on the Pozzolengo road. The division Pausch follows in like manner, waiting, however, to march through the fortress until the division Baumgarten has quitted it, in order to avoid any crowding or disorder of the columns in the confined space of the fortress. The Commandant of the reserve corps, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Von Bentheim, will select covered positions for his troops, so that they may not be visible from the opposite bank of the river, and will also take precaution against being discovered by the smoke or fires of his bivouac.

Orders for Main Body of the Eastern Army, termed the First Corps, to distinguish it from its Reserve.

The division Retsey will break up from its bivouac at Olioni before dawn, march upon La Ca, and take up its position in second line, with the right flank on La Ca, and the left towards Feniloto, while the division Mengen will occupy in first line the heights of Campagna.

Should the enemy attack, as is most probable, the division Mengen will retreat fighting, and passing to the rear of the division Retsey, where Pirquet's brigade of Mengen's division will remain in position until the division Retsey itself commences its retreat. But the brigade Wratisaw (of Mengen's division) will march immediately along the road towards Peschiera, as far as the spot where the two pontoon bridges have been thrown across below the fortress, and pass over the lower bridge (but not until it receives express orders) to the right (western)

bank of the Mincio, and advance upon the Ponti road. Pirquet's brigade, on the further retreat of the division Retsey, will also cross over the uppermost of the pontoon bridges.

The division Retsey will eventually retire fighting, and, gradually refusing its left wing, till it gains the bridges, follows the rest of the army; but one of its brigades (Strabowski) must remain in position until Count Walmoden, as a probable consequence of the *debouché* in his rear upon the right bank of the Mincio, commences his retreat; on which he will only be pursued by two squadrons of hussars, recalled for the purpose from Pirquet's brigade.

As soon as the enemy has advanced to the heights of La Ca, orders will be sent for the grand *debouché* to commence from Peschiera; on which the Reserve Corps will issue from that fortress, and the First Corps will cross the pontoon bridges. The direction of the Reserve Corps will be straight upon Pozzolengo; that of the first corps, after its passage as follows, viz.—the division Mengen on the Ponti road, and the division Retsey obliquely across that road as far as Cavalli; from whence, on the heights of Martellosio, in rear of Pozzolengo, it will form a junction with the Reserve Corps, and further arrangements will follow.

In case the enemy should not make his expected attack, the same disposition will nevertheless be followed; excepting that, as regards the movements of the First Corps, other orders will be issued according to circumstances. The whole train will accompany the troops, excepting the heavy ammunition waggons, which are to be left at Verona.

Should a retreat be eventually ordered, after the entire army has crossed to the right bank, the troops will retire upon Peschiera and the bridges established just below that place. In order that officers may know where their reports are to be sent, they are informed that Count Radetsky will himself be, at first, with the first corps, and then on the heights above La Ca, and somewhat later at the pontoon bridges; but after the passage has taken place, he will be found with the division Baumgarten of the reserve corps.

Dated Head-quarters, Olioni, Oct. 7, 9 P.M.

OCTOBER 8TH.

The Western Army, which, at break of day, still perceives the enemy's forces behind Olioni, waits for the patrols which have been sent out during the night towards Villa Franca; and as they, on their return, concur in reporting that they have nowhere discovered any appearance of the enemy in that quarter, Count Walmoden resolves, by turning the enemy's left flank, to drive him back across the road leading from Castelnuovo to Verona, in order to invest Peschiera, on the left bank, and to secure the means of further operations against Verona. Accordingly, from the division which he had left for protection of his bridges at Monzambano, he causes one brigade to march upon Monte Vento, which is to preserve a close communication with the other brigade left in Monzambano; and moving against the Eastern Army, at 10 A.M., drives him back, by attacking his centre and turning his left, as far as the heights of La Ca, where he supposes, from the position taken up by the division Retsey, with its left thrown back, that there must be an entrenched camp behind Peschiera. Accordingly, he is in the very act of attacking the division Retsey, when

he perceives, by the fire of the guns of the fortress, and the appearance of the columns in march upon the right bank, that his adversary has led him into a complete error, and is in full march on the other side of the Mincio to attack him in rear, and cut off all his communications. He immediately begins retiring upon his bridges at Monzambano, sending directions to his rearmost division,—of which one brigade had occupied Monte Vento, while the other had all along remained at Monzambano,—to recross the river instantly, and hasten to the defence of Pozzolengo and the right bank and ford of the brook Redone, until the arrival of the rest of the army.

To assist in this object, he despatches to their aid two batteries of horse-artillery, and the regiment of hussars at a rapid pace; at the same time hastening in his own person to direct the operations for maintaining Pozzolengo. In this object he succeeds; and the check which he gives his adversary at that place, added to the delay unavoidable by the latter in debouching from the fortress of Peschiera, give time to the main body of the Western Army to cross at Monzambano sufficiently early to take up his position on the heights of Monte Olivetto, where he bivouacs during that night, (between the 8th and 9th,) placing his outposts along the south bank of the Redone brook. Towards evening, the division which had gained and defended Pozzolengo, retires from that village to the heights of Casa Ettora, and there likewise establishes its bivouac.

Count Radetsky, on the other hand, takes possession of Pozzolengo and Monzambano, his outposts being placed along the northern bank of the Redone. His main body occupies the position in front of Pozzolengo and Ponti. By the movements of his cavalry pushed forward towards Le Bande, he has so far menaced the left flank of the Western Army that its retreat upon Castiglione is become scarcely practicable.

Count Walmoden, aware of his difficulty, revolves, by a rapid flank movement on the following day, to retreat in the direction of Cavriano and Solferino, and from thence to occupy the position at Cavriano, and also the heights on the right of Solferino, in order to be able to effect his retreat through the plains above the village of Medole towards Cremona.

OCTOBER 9TH.

Accordingly, before daybreak on the 9th, he begins this movement, and occupies with one division the heights of Bagotino; with a second, he occupies in echellons the heights in rear of the left flank of this position, in order to be able, in case of need, to defend the ridge of Solferino, to which place in the meantime a battalion is detached. With his third division as a reserve, he occupies the defile and village of Cavriano in order to cover his retreat.

On the other hand, Count Radetsky directs his First Corps along the road from Pozzolengo upon Cavriano, and commences his attack in front, while he directs one division of his Reserve Corps straight upon the ridge of Solferino, at the same time causing the two others to march round it in echellons, with the right leading, so as to turn the enemy's flank, and force him to evacuate, first the position of Bagotino, and then also those of Solferino and Cavriano, in consequence of which both armies end by descending into the plain of Medole.

Here the Eastern Army, by the advance of its reserve corps in columns of brigade, and also by the attacks of its cavalry, which has arrived upon the plain in the left rear of Solferino, threatens the line of retreat of the Western Army upon Medole. Count Walmoden, upon this, executes a general change of front to the left, in order to favour the junction of that division of his army which is yet on its retreat from Cavriano, and also to secure his own retreat.

But the Commandant of the Eastern Army continues to attack him in front, with his reserve corps, supported by the fire of fifty-four pieces of cannon, at the same time manœuvring upon his flank with the first corps, so that he cannot retreat by Medole upon Cremona; and the operations terminate by his retiring upon Casal Maggiore and Marcaria, where he is supposed to cross that river, and effect his junction with the corps he had originally detached to the southward into Middle Italy.

WESTERN ARMY, COMMANDED BY FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. COUNT WALMODEN.

FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. BARON BRET- SCHNEIDER'S DIVISION.

1st Brigade—Count Voyna.

3d battalion of Yägers	Comp ^a 6
8th do.	6
Warasdiner Kreutzer regiment	6
Pioneers	2

With 4 squadrons of the King of Sardinia's Hussars and 6 pieces of horse artillery.

2d Brigade—Baron Puckner.

Regiment of Latterman (2 batts.)	12
Oguliner Gränz regiment	6
With 2 squadrons of the King of Sardinia's Hussars and 6 pieces of artillery.	

FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. COUNT ZICHY'S DIVISION.

1st Brigade—Col. Von Pfersmann.

Regiment of Bakony (2 batts.)	12
3d batt. of the regiment of Archduke Albert	6

Waisdiner St. George regiment ^{Comp^a} 6
With 6 pieces of artillery.

2d Brigade—Gen. Major Von August.

Regiment of the Emperor (2 batts.)	12
Regiment of Albert Guilay (2 batts.)	12
10th battalion of Yägers	6
With 6 pieces of artillery.	

FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. VON REISNIGER'S DIVISION.

1st Brigade—Gen. Major Von Flette.

Regiment of Kinsky (2 batts.)	12
Regiment of Luxembourg (2 batts.)	12
With 6 pieces of artillery.	

2d Brigade—Gen. Major Von Geppert.

Regiment of Hohenlohe (2 batts.)	12
Banal Gränz regiment	6
With 6 pieces of artillery.	

Reserve artillery—6 pieces.

Total—22 battalions, 6 squadrons, and 42 pieces of artillery.

EASTERN ARMY, COMMANDED BY FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. COUNT RADETSKY.

FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. BARON MEN- GEN'S DIVISION.

1st Brigade—Gen. Major Count Wra- tislav.

Ottochaner Gränz regiment	6
Szluiner regiment	6
Regiment of Prince Leopold of Sicily	6
With 4 squadrons of Lichtenstein Hus- sars and 6 pieces of horse artillery.	

2d Brigade—Gen. Major Baron Pirquet.

Yägers of the Emperor (3 batts.)	18
With 2 squadrons of Lichtenstein Hus- sars and 6 pieces of artillery.	

FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. BARON RETSEY'S DIVISION.

1st Brigade—Gen. Major Von Nemett.

Regiment of Lichtenstein (2 batts.)	12
Regiment of Haugwitz (2 batts.)	12
Regiment of Licaner Gränz	6
With 6 pieces of artillery.	

2d Brigade—Col. Von Franco.

Regiment of Esterhazy (3 batts.)	18
Regiment of the Archduke Francis Charles (2 batts.)	12
With 6 pieces of artillery.	

Reserve artillery—12 pieces.

Total—16 battalions, 6 squadrons, and 36 pieces of artillery.

**RESERVE CORPS OF THE EASTERN ARMY, COMMANDED BY
FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. PRINCE VON BENTHEIM.**

**FIELD-MARSHAL LIEUT. BARON BAUM-
GARTEN'S DIVISION.**

1st Brigade—Gen. Major Von Cometti.

Prahl Grenadier regiment . . .	4
Chesky	4
Grüneberg	4
Kurtzrock	4
3d batt. of the regiment of Mlyer . .	4

**2d Brigade—Gen. Major Count Sick-
engen.**

Regiment of Lilienberg (2 batts.)	12
Regiment of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand (2 batts.) . . .	12
9th battalion of Yagers . . .	6

**FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. VON PAUSCH'S
DIVISION.**

**1st Brigade—Gen. Major Baron Nagel-
dinger.**

Bahugyansky Grenadier regiment	4
Regiment of Richter (2 batts.) . .	12
2d regiment Baral Gränz . . .	6

With 6 pieces of artillery.

2d Brigade—Gen. Major Baron Bittner.

Regiment of St. Julien (2 batts.)	12
3d batt. of the regiment of Süldenhofen	4
3d batt. of the regiment of Geppert	4

With 6 pieces of artillery.

**FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUT. VON TRAUT-
MANN'S DIVISION.**

1st Brigade—Gen. Major Von Mertz.

3d batt. of the regiment of St. Julien	6
3d batt. of the regiment of Haugwitz	4
Ant. Kinsky Landwehr . . .	6

With 6 pieces of artillery.

**2d Brigade—Gen. Major Count Khe-
venhuller.**

Regiment of Deutschmeister (2 batts.)	12
Regiment of Hohenlohe . . .	6

With 6 pieces of artillery.

CAVALRY RESERVE OF COUNT AUERSPERG.

Bavarian Dragoons, 6 squadrons.	
Emperor's Chevaux Legers, 6 do.	

6 pieces of horse artillery.

**Total—24 battalions, 12 squadrons, and
54 pieces of artillery.**

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE BOUNTY'S CREW,

AS FIRST DISCOVERED BY THE BRITON AND TAGUS FRIGATES.—FROM THE UNPUBLISHED
MSs. OF THE LATE CAPT. PIPON, U.N.

On the 17th September, 1814, at about half-past two o'clock in the morning, to my surprise and astonishment, land was discovered, both by the Briton and Tagus, and nearly at the same moment. The ships were hove to, and, on hailing the Briton, it was determined to continue in that situation until daylight in the morning, to ascertain the exact position of the land in view, and, according to circumstances, to reconnoitre it, if necessary. We were then, by our reckoning, in the latitude of about $24^{\circ} 40'$ S., and longitude $130^{\circ} 24'$ W., the land bearing S.S.E. five or six leagues. As in all the charts in our possession there was no land laid down in or near this longitude, we were extremely puzzled to make out what island it could be, for Pitcairn Island being, according to all accounts, in the longitude of $133^{\circ} 24'$ W., we could not possibly imagine so great an error could have crept into our charts with respect to its situation.

At daylight in the morning we bore up and ran for the island, and as we approached it, were still more surprised at beholding plantations, regularly laid out, and huts or houses, much more neatly built than those we had lately seen at the Marquesas Islands.

As Pitcairn Island was described as uninhabited, we naturally conjectured this in view could not be the place, particularly when, in bringing to, two or three miles off the shore, we observed the natives bringing

down their canoes on their shoulders, and shortly after darting through a heavy surf and paddling off to the ships; but our astonishment may be better conceived than described on finding that the inhabitants spoke the English language perfectly well, and that the island was peopled by the descendants of Fletcher Christian, who, in 1788, had mutinied against his Captain, Bligh, conspiring with others to take his ship from him; turning him adrift with nineteen others in a boat, and ultimately retaining possession of the *Bounty*, (a ship employed by Government to take the bread-fruit tree plant from Otaheite to the West Indies,) and running away with her to establish themselves in some island in the neighbourhood of Otaheite, least frequented by Europeans.

It appears that, not having been able to effect this, they returned to Otaheite on the 22d September, 1789, when sixteen of the crew having left the ship and gone ashore, Christian, with the remainder, sailed suddenly away in the night-time, cutting their cable, and, as the Missionary account says, have never since been heard of.

The first who came on board the *Briton* was Thursday October Christian, son of Fletcher Christian, by an Otaheite woman. He was the first-born upon the island, (which must have been soon after their arrival and settling on it,) and was called *Thursday October* in consequence of his being born on that day of the week, and in that month.

He was, when we saw him, about twenty-five years of age, a tall fine young man about six feet high, with dark black hair, and a countenance extremely open and interesting; he wore no clothes except a piece of cloth round his loins, a straw hat ornamented with *black cock's feathers*, and occasionally a *peacock's*, nearly similar to that worn by the Spaniards in South America, though smaller. He is, of course, of a brown cast, not, however, with that mixture of red, so disgusting in the wild Indians. With a great share of good humour, and a disposition and willingness to oblige, we were very glad to trace in his benevolent countenance all the features of an honest English face. He is married to a woman much older than himself, one of those that accompanied the mutineers of the *Bounty* from Otaheite. I must confess I could not survey this interesting personage without feelings of tenderness and compassion.

He spoke English in a manner most pleasing, and he was accompanied by another young man, by the name of George Young, a very fine youth of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, who also spoke English perfectly well,—indeed it was their common and general language. These young men informed us of many singular events, but referred us for further particulars to an old man, by the name of John Adams, the only surviving Englishman that came away in the *Bounty*. He was not, by *his own account*, in the smallest degree concerned in the mutiny, he being at the time it happened sick in bed. He is now between fifty and sixty years of age, and on him the welfare of the colony entirely depends; indeed, as it consists at present principally of very young men and young women, with few very old ones of the latter class, they would soon be exterminated, without his advice, assistance, and instruction, for the land, although extremely fertile, will not produce without cultivation. This island having no good anchorage, and the *Bounty*, I imagine, being weakly manned when she arrived here, induced Christian to run

the ship into a creek against the cliffs, in order to unload her of such articles as were necessary for their new settlement, as well as to get the hogs, goats, poultry, &c., on shore; and having effected this, he set her on fire, to prevent, doubtless, the escape of his companions, as well as to preclude the possibility of any information being given of his situation.

We found the colony in a most flourishing state, having abundance of goats, poultry, and hogs; of vegetables and fruit, very fine yams, plantains, sweet potatoes, turnips, with bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bananas, &c.; in short, as Adams expressed himself, they have every luxury to render life easy and comfortable. Sir Thomas Staines, and myself were naturally extremely desirous to learn the fate of Christian and those who followed his fortune, and, for that purpose particularly, we accompanied his son on shore, though the landing was attended with some degree of danger. With the assistance, however, of our conductor and his companion, we reached the shore with only a good wetting; and soon after old John Adams, when he learned we had landed without arms, and were not come to seize his person, met us on the road, and conducted us to his house. His wife accompanied him, a very old woman, blind from age. They were at first extremely alarmed, lest our visit was intended against him, but as we observed to him, we were not even aware of his being then living, and that we had no intention of that nature, he was soon relieved from all his apprehensions. Indeed it would have been an act of great cruelty and inhumanity to have taken him from his family, who would be left in the greatest misery, and the settlement in all probability annihilated. It is impossible to describe the joy these poor people manifested on seeing us, when they were assured our visit was of a peaceable nature. Yams roasted, of a very superior quality, were immediately produced, with cocoa-nuts and such fruits as they possessed. We ate some, which we found delicious, as well as fine fresh eggs, which were to us a great luxury. Old Adams would have immediately dressed a hog, but this we declined, time not admitting of our long stay with them; indeed we had landed at the risk of our lives, for had the wind increased, it would hardly have been possible for us to embark again, much less to have forced any person on board, so that had we been inclined even to seize on old Adams, it would have been impossible to have conveyed him on board; again, to get to the boats, we had to climb such precipices as were scarcely accessible to any but goats, and the natives and we had enough to do in holding on by the different boughs and roots of trees, to keep on our feet. Besides, from the nature of the island, the inhabitants might retire to such haunts as to defy our utmost search; a measure which they would naturally have had recourse to the moment any intention of seizing any of them had been manifested. The family of John Adams, at that moment, consisted of himself, his wife, and three daughters of from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and a son of eleven; his wife had also a daughter by a former husband; this daughter is a widow, her husband having been drowned while fishing. A son-in-law, who has married one of his daughters, resides with them.

When the *Bounty* arrived here, she had on board nine white men, English, including Christian; eleven Otahite women, and six black

men or natives of Otaheite. The following names of the British were all that I could collect:—Fletcher Christian, John Adams, George Young, — M'Cay, — Smith, — Stanfell; this last not certain. All have been either killed or otherwise paid the debt of nature, excepting John Adams; of the women, five are dead, as are all the black or Otaheitean men. The colony now consists of about forty people, exclusive, I believe, of children, so that they have multiplied considerably; the children we saw were very young. The young men born on the island are extremely fine and very athletic. The young women are still more to be admired, wonderfully strong, of most pleasing countenances, and a degree of modesty and bashfulness that would do honour to the most virtuous nation. Their teeth are beautiful, without a single exception; and *all*, both men and women, bear strong resemblances to English faces. From so promising a stock, it is natural to expect a progeny of beautiful people upon the island. There is no debauchery here, no immoral conduct; and Adams informed me there is not one instance of any young woman having proved unchaste. The men appear equally moral and well-behaved, and, from every information, there has not appeared any inclination to seduction on the part of the young men: as many of them assured me, they wait patiently till they have acquired sufficient property to marry; and then, if a proper choice is made, Adams performs the matrimonial ceremony; but this, I imagine, is simply giving the young girls away.

The greatest harmony now prevails, and in all their dealings they are perfectly honest; bartering a hog for a goat, &c., with each other in a most friendly manner. In their general intercourse they speak the English language commonly, and even the old Otaheitan women have picked up a good deal of it. The young people speak it with a most pleasing accent, and their voices are very harmonious. Their habitations are extremely neat, infinitely superior to those we saw at the Marquesas Islands. The little village at Pitcairn forms a pretty square. John Adams occupies the house at the upper end, and Thursday October Christian one opposite to him; the centre is a fine lawn where the poultry wander; but it is fenced in so as to prevent the intrusion of hogs, &c. It was easily to be perceived that in this establishment the labour and ingenuity of European hands had been exerted; we never witnessed any regular plan in laying out the ground or forming plantations on the other islands we visited. In their houses they have also a good deal of decent furniture, consisting of beds, and bedsteads, and covering; they have also tables and large chests; their clothing and linen are made from the bark of a certain tree, and this is the employment of the elderly women: the bark, after being soaked, is beaten with square pieces of wood of the breadth of one's hand, hollowed out into grooves, until fitted for use. The younger of the females are obliged to attend with old Adams and their brothers to the culture of the land; and it is on this account, doubtless, that this old director of the work does not countenance too early marriages, for, as he very properly observed, when once mothers, they are not so capable of hard labour, but obliged to attend to their children, and, from all appearance, they would be very prolific; indeed I do not see how it could be otherwise, considering the regularity of their lives, their simple, though excel-

lent way of living, their meals consisting chiefly of a vegetable diet, with now and then excellent pork, and occasionally good fish.

The women, or rather the young girls, although they have only the examples of their mothers to follow in their dress, (who are Otaheitan women,) are much more modestly clad than any of the females we saw at the Marquesas. They have invariably a piece of linen reaching from the waist to the knees, and generally a mantle, or something of that nature, thrown loosely over the shoulders, and hanging as low as the ankles; this, however, is frequently thrown aside and often entirely off, so that it is intended to shelter them more from the heat of the sun, or any severity of weather, than for the sake of modesty, for frequently the upper part of the body is entirely exposed, and it is not possible to behold finer forms. Whilst speaking of their dress, one must not omit mentioning with what taste and quickness they form a bonnet of green leaves, &c., which they wear to keep the sun from their eyes. I was a witness to the making of one of these, by one of the young girls who was about to accompany us to the boats, and it was wonderful to see with what alacrity and neatness it was executed. I am convinced our fashionable dress-makers in London would be delighted with the simplicity and yet elegant taste of these untaught females. This young girl did accompany us to the boat, carrying on her shoulders, as a present, a large basket of yams, through such roads, and among such precipices, as, I mentioned before, we could scarcely climb with the help of our hands.

We lamented that our time did not permit us to visit the more lofty parts of the island, and the fine plantations there, as well as the other habitations. It had, however, a very picturesque appearance, when we first beheld these at a great distance. But what delighted us most, and excited my greatest admiration, was the manner with which John Adams has impressed on their minds the necessity and propriety of returning thanks to the Almighty for the many blessings they enjoy. They invariably say grace before and after meat, and frequently repeat their prayers. They know the Lord's Prayer and, I believe, the Creed. They frequently call upon our Blessed Saviour, saying, "I will arise and go to my father, and will say, Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son."

This, I may imagine, was early taught them by Christian, with reference to the shameful part he had acted, both against God and his country; but it was truly pleasing to see, that these poor people are so well-disposed as to listen attentively to moral instruction, and believe in the divine attributes of God.

By all the accounts we could collect from old John Adams, they have been upon the island about twenty-five years; but it was impossible to ascertain with certainty the date of their arrival. He had kept, it is true, a journal; but it chiefly contained the manner and work they were employed about, as well as what was due from one to the other, of provisions, &c.—for, it appears, they had a regular established allowance, and they frequently exchanged salt for fresh provisions. Again, when their ship stock was expended, they mutually assisted each other with meat, and repaid punctually the first good opportunity. All this was carefully noted down in the journal.

I made it a point to inform myself particularly, respecting the name

of the island, and from the information I received from John Adams, it appears Fletcher Christian certainly considered it to be Pitcavia, (which is very extraordinary,) for what we call Pitcairn's Island in our charts is laid down three degree of longitude to the westward of this, and nine miles difference of latitude. Our longitude was ascertained by three good chronometers, which differed very little; it is therefore, certain there must be a great error in the laying it down in our charts.

It appears, that the unfortunate and ill-fated Fletcher Christian was never happy after the rash and inconsiderate step he had taken; but became sullen and morose; and haying, by many acts of cruelty and inhumanity, brought on himself the hatred and detestation of his companions, he was shot by a black man whilst digging in his field, and almost instantly expired. This happened about eleven months after they were settled on the island; but the exact date I could not learn. The black man, or the Otaheitean man, who murdered him, was himself immediately after assassinated.

The cause of these disturbances and violence is thus accounted for by John Adams: that the conduct of Fletcher Christian towards the people soon alienated them from him, and in consequence they divided into parties, which ran very high, seeking every opportunity on both sides to put each other to death. Old John Adams himself was not without his enemies, having been shot through the neck; as, however, the ball entered the fleshy part, he was enabled to make his escape, and avoid the fury of his pursuers, who sought his life. Another circumstance had arisen, which gave, particularly the Otaheitean men, still more discontent, and roused their fury to a degree not to be pacified. Christian's wife having died, he forcibly seized on one belonging to the Otaheitean men, and took her to live with him. This exasperated them to a degree of madness; open war was declared, and every opportunity sought to take away his life, and it was effected in the manner described.

Fletcher's connexions were extremely respectable, and his talents and capacity were of an order to have rendered him an ornament to his profession had he adopted another line of conduct.

We could not learn, precisely, the exact number of blacks or whites who were killed whilst this kind of warfare continued; certainly, however, many must have thus perished, and only old John Adams remains of the men that landed on the island with Christian.

The island has only been visited by one ship since their settlement on it—an American, called the *Topaz*, of Boston, Mayhew Folger (master); this took place on the 6th of Feb. 1808. The master landed, and procured all manner of refreshments the island afforded, such as hogs, goats, poultry, and such fruits and vegetables as were then in season.

A ship appeared off the island on the 27th of Dec. 1795, but did not approach very near, neither could they make out by their colours to what nation she belonged.

A third appeared, but did not either come close or communicate.

A fourth came sufficiently near to see the natives and their habitations, but did not send a boat on shore; this is not to be wondered at, from the ruggedness of the coast, there being scarce any shelter, and the sea, with the least wind, breaking with the greatest violence against the cliffs. Its longest part extends north and south, so that the periodi-

cal or trade-winds, that blow either from the eastward or westward, occasion continually a great sea on either side. I was informed there was a better landing-place on the north side than the creek we went into with our boats.

On our arrival here we found that John Adams was mistaken in the day of the week and month : he considered it to be Sunday, the 18th of September, whereas it was Saturday, the 17th. By his account he had been misled by the American captain of the *Topaz* when she touched here ; and it was pleasing to observe, that they made the Sabbath a day of rest, and set it apart for particular prayer and devotion. Unfortunately, the day we were here was very tempestuous, which prevented our assisting these people with many valuable articles. We may well observe, that here, necessity is the mother of invention : for the forge they landed from the *Bounty* being now out of order, if not completely useless, by dint of labour and assiduity they have got into a method of making their own agricultural tools, of solid iron, which are really very well executed, and from all appearances they are not in want of implements of any kind ; their chief desire was for a few muskets to kill the wild hogs, that are very abundant on the island. Sir Thomas Staines and myself having some French pieces, we supplied their wants, and gave them powder, as well as cooking utensils ; of this latter they were quite destitute ; but the weather was too boisterous to comply with all their wishes ; notwithstanding, Thursday October Christian, a most active and expert swimmer, contrived with George Young to convey many valuable refreshments through the surf, such as a few small pigs, yams, cocoa-nuts, bananas, &c.

I was informed by John Adams, that from a root on this island, he could extract a spirit equal, if not superior, to our *Jamaica rum*. Apprehensive, however, that it might be detrimental to this young colony, were it known, he has very prudently abstained from making any lately.

I should imagine the island is about six miles long, and perhaps three or four miles broad, covered with wood ; the soil appears very rich, but as the ground must be cleared before it can be cultivated, it will be many years ere this is effected.

In closing this cursory and hasty account of what I could learn whilst I was on the island, it is but justice to John Adams to say, he would have been happy to have accompanied us to England, could he have removed all his family : but it would have been a heart-breaking circumstance to have torn him from those he most dearly loved, as well as cruel to a degree, to have left a young colony to perish without such a protector and adviser as he was in all their concerns, both with respect to the tilling of the ground, and the private and domestic concerns of all. Considering, however, that a small colony well organized is now settled upon this island, that may hereafter supply ships trading across these seas, or driven there in search of provisions, with considerable refreshments, it remains to be determined, whether it would be politic to withdraw them from the settlement and destroy it altogether. In my humble opinion, such an act would be very unwise.

After this most interesting day, we returned to our ships, about three o'clock, in fine, though rather cloudy weather ; so strong a gale suc-

ceeded that, had it occurred sooner, would have prevented our visiting Pitcairn's Island.

A run of twenty-five days, in variable weather, brought the frigate to Valparaiso, whence she again sailed, and the following day (the 20th of November) anchored in Coquimbo Bay. This is a very snug bay, though one great inconvenience attends it, that fresh water is not good, and difficult to be procured; wood also is scarce, and far from the anchorage.

Bringing a rock called the Tortoise Rock, ten or twelve feet long, and almost six feet above water, nearly on with the Point, you lay in very smooth water, in from six to ten fathoms black sand. In coming in, it is necessary to give Paxaro Nino, a rock or small island, a berth, in case of calm, and lest that you should be obliged to anchor, for the ground near it is very rocky. The bay, according to Mr. Frezier, is laid down in the latitude of $29^{\circ} 55'$ south, which we found very correct.

There is no landing at the town which is called La Sereme; it is six miles by land from the anchorage. Having ascertained that no American cruizers lay in this bay, which indeed was the sole cause of our visit, we proceeded to the northward, along shore, passing between the little islands Choras and Pajoros. The passage between them is wide and perfectly safe.

After delightful cruising three months in this charming climate, on the 12th of February 1815, being on our return from Lima, and much in want of fuel, we anchored in the bay of Juan Fernandez; it is situated on the north side of the island, and the marks and bearings of our anchorage were, the west point of the Bay, W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.; the east point, E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.; the flag-staff on the battery, S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. We were then in 35 fathoms soft bottom, and had steadied the ship with a hawser and kedge-anchor. In the night it blew in violent squalls off the land, and the Briton, having only half a cable out, drove to sea, and did not recover the anchorage until the following morning; here are to be procured abundance of wood and water.

Cattle were plentiful on the island; in consequence, however, of about 200 Spanish troops being stationed here, to guard the prisoners who are banished from the main continent, every necessary of life was extremely scarce. The prisoners who are in general persons of great respectability, and possessing large estates chiefly in Chili, exist here in great misery and wretchedness. Our arrival was, therefore, providential: the governor was without flour, wine, or spirits. We supplied him with a quantity of each article, on receiving an order on the Governor of Valparaiso for the same quantity, which was punctually repaid.

The miserable prisoners were also without clothes, and what was still more lamentable, few of the huts in which they were doomed to exist having any roofs, they were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, which was rendered still more wretched by the frequent heavy rains that are experienced here.

The soil of the island appears rich, and with care and attention the ground would doubtless be very productive; but from the propensity of the Spaniards to idleness, it is left almost uncultivated. The bay abounds with excellent fish of various kinds, which are caught with

great facility with hook and line. The inhabitants, however, enjoy little of this luxury, no boat being allowed them.

There is little or no fruit on the island; a few wild peaches indeed are found, but they are very insipid. The bay is defended by a few forts or redoubts, but these are in a dilapidated condition.

The latitude of the anchorage* was found to be $33^{\circ} 38' 13''$ south, longitude by chronometer, $78^{\circ} 49' 00''$ west, variation 14° east.

On the 16th of February, having supplied our wants in fire-wood and water, we weighed from the anchorage of Juan Fernandez, and made sail out of the bay on our route to Valparaiso.

On the 6th of March, 1815, whilst cruising on the coast of Chili, in quest of an American squadron, when the weather was extremely gloomy and hazy, and no observation could be taken of the sun, we observed a considerable reef, bearing from us N.N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. by compass, on which the sea broke with great violence. By all the observations I could make, it appears to be that which is laid down in the Spanish charts of the coast of Chili, published in 1799, wherein the centre of it is placed in latitude $33^{\circ} 56'$ south, distant about five miles off shore; as, however, it is probable it may extend somewhat further off shore, ships should be cautious not to approach the land during the night in the above latitude.

In August, 1816, Capt. Pipon gave up the command of the *Tagus*, when the Lords of the Admiralty were pleased to express their satisfaction at his labours in the South Seas in the following words:—

“I have received your letter of the 23d inst., transmitting, for the perusal and inspection of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, your remark-book for the time you were employed in his Majesty's ship *Tagus* in the South Pacific Ocean, together with a variety of charts, views of lands, and observations, as expressed in the paper of contents; and I am commanded to acquaint you, that their Lordships are much pleased with the attention you have paid to the subject of hydrographical surveys in a part of the world so little frequented; and that it will not be necessary for you to remain in town, their Lordships having given directions to their hydrographer to return the charts mentioned by you, so soon as they shall have been copied.

(Signed)

“J. BARROW.”

*Capt. Pipon now sat down, for the first time in eight and twenty years, to enjoy the comforts of a domestic life, till the appointment of his distinguished friend and patron, Lord de Saumarez, to the command of the *Plymouth* station, when he was selected as his flag-captain; and had the satisfaction of enjoying the society, confidence, and friendship of his estimable and illustrious commander during three years, which terminated his public services.

CONCLUDING STRICTURES ON PRIZE-FIGHTING.

"A match has been made for a prize-battle for 500*l.*, between young Dutch Sam and Tom Gaynor; Sam is to post 300*l.* to Tom's 200*l.*, and the former has already deposited 15*l.* to the 10*l.* put down by the latter. As young Dutch Sam is under recognizances to keep the peace, the contest cannot take place till next June; accordingly, no day of action has yet been named."—*Sunday Paper*, 29th Dec. 1833.

As prize-fighting is the nucleus of innumerable misdemeanors and felonies, as it is in itself a felony, and may lead to a capital offence; and, above all, as it is of a species of felony which more than any other is easily detected, punished, or prevented by our laws, it must astonish every reflecting mind, that such a breach of the law, with all its felonious concomitants, from its first contrivance to its final perpetration, should be made the subject of announcement in the newspapers. It is not enough, it appears, to break the laws, and to entice others to do the same, but the breach must be announced in insolent triumph; the law courts and functionaries are treated with the utmost contempt, and the magistracy throughout the country are set at open defiance. Whilst our last article upon prize-fighting was in the press, the magistrates of Warwickshire had actually adopted our views for the purpose of suppressing such disgraceful nuisances. But so far from habitual is an enforcement of our laws, that after one of the most notorious and flagitious of the pugilists had been arrested, held to bail, and bound over to keep the peace, he advertised himself as a teacher of pugilism to one of the most disorderly and ruffianly populations in the kingdom, and became such a nuisance, that our public functionaries were "glad to get rid of him," and allowed him to depart, upon a sort of compromise. Directly this prize-fighter had left the town, he is advertised for another stage-fight, having on a former occasion fought a stage-fight whilst under articles to keep the peace, the bond or penalties of which were never enforced, or any legal notice whatever taken of his double transgression.

We put it to our stipendiary magistrates, with deference, whether it is consistent with their oaths of office, or sense of public duty, or regard for either private or public character, to permit these violations of the law, or more especially to allow their own police-officers (the old police) to be betters upon, and contrivers of the fights. Of the county magistrates we ask, whether, being sworn conservators of the peace, and enforcers of the law, they can conscientiously patronise, countenance, or connive at prize-fights within their local jurisdictions, when their occurrence is previously so notorious, that many thousands of persons are collected to the exhibitions from a circuit of miles around them. But the mode of suppressing prize fights will be better illustrated a few pages hence.

In our preceding article, we showed not only that prize-fighters were exclusively of the very worst classes of criminals, not only that they were the very worst individuals of those classes, but that the whole course of their lives, as well as their catastrophes, or final sacrifices to the gallows or the hulks, evinced a more thorough want than is to be found in any other description of criminals of that *manly* courage, or of any of those *manly* qualities, which foolish or cunning persons suppose that prize-fighting engenders, or is calculated to promote. Of horrible attacks upon children, of ferocious violence towards women, of revolting asso-

ciations, of the most cowardly mutilations of the young, the old, the maimed, the decrepit or the imbecile, and of equally atrocious violations of friendship and confidence amongst each other, we have given a truly appalling catalogue, verified in many instances by the proceedings of our courts of justice. We may be allowed to give one brief anecdote, which illustrates this character of the prize-ring.

Martin the pugilist, a keeper of a public-house, appeared in a most emaciated state at the police-office, to proceed against his *friend*, Dutch Sam, who he said had taken advantage of his being on a sick bed, and at the point of death, to seduce his wife and rob the till. As soon as Martin recovered his health, a match was made for these two to fight for a purse. Some few amateur novices declared that the contest would be unmanly,—nay, revolting; and that Sam could never face, much less strike a friend whom he had so betrayed and injured, and whose peace he had destroyed. The FANCY, however, took advantage of the simplicity of the raw amateurs, and they circulated in every direction, and through the medium of the sporting-press, that Martin, instigated by deadly hate and revenge for his irreparable wrongs, meant to beat his adversary to death if possible, or to perish in the contest. The greatest confidence was therefore reposed in Martin; immense sums were bet upon him, and very many young men from the universities staked largely. The fight was puffed off to the utmost: it was a cross. So completely were the two “British boxers” the mere decoys of black-legs to take in the flats, that Dutch Sam afterwards avowed, that until he was just entering the ring, he did not know whether he was to win the fight or not. He then received orders to win, and Martin was directed to lose; and the well-matched pair obeyed their instructions, to the loss of all, and the ruin of many of the betters*. As a sequel, we may narrate, that after this scene of unmanly, aggravated infamy, this Sam was backed to fight Bishop Sharp: he took money to cross; and when his friend, who had backed him very largely, discovered the fraud, he carried two peace-officers to the scene of fight, arrested him on the ground, brought him to London, and had him bound over for a breach of the peace. For this Sam was turned out of the ring; but he was admitted into it again, and has been backed as freely as before. His father, the original Dutch Sam, as we have before observed, was a keeper of a number of the lowest brothels in the vilest of all the sinks of pollution, over Blackfriars’ Bridge. This man, on one occasion, entered a mob, in which a Jew boxer had attacked a bold and resolute sailor, and had got beaten for his pains. Dutch Sam picked up his brother Jew, and endeavoured to bring him again to the scratch. “I can’t, so help me Gosht, sir,” said the discomfited rogue, “I’m beat, and can’t come another round.” “Only stand to your man, and fall among the crowd at the first blow, and see what I’ll do for you, to sarve the —— out,” was Dutch Sam’s reply. The rogue took the hint, and fell amongst the crowd. It was dark, and Sam, in the pretended office of “picking up” his man, pretended to fall over him; when, rising suddenly in his stead, he attacked the exhausted sailor, and beat him unmercifully; the people in the dark, and confusion of the scene, not

* At Stockbridge, a Subscription Purse was made for a fight between two celebrated fighters, Father and Son; it lasted forty-six minutes. What a horrible specimen of manly courage!

detecting the difference of the two Jews. So fraudulent and unmanly are all who are connected with the FANCY, that the whole of them in narrating this infamous fact, praise it as a fine feat, instead of execrating it as a want of fair play and of manly spirit.

But after these digressive anecdotes, let us proceed to the subject of crosses, and the swindling manoeuvre usually called a FIGHT.

How is a fight got up—by whom—and for what objects? Who are the dupes, and how are the crosses contrived?

After the days were gone by for the exhibitions of Hockley-in-the-Hole, and the Bear Garden, and when pugilism succeeded to the system of hiring ruffianly bullies, fights were got up in close theatres, into which the admission price was very high. Such were the manners of those days, that the Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, was the principal patron of the ring, until his champion Broughton so palpably crossed his fight with Slack, that his Royal Highness left the ring in disgust, and pugilism fell into merited contempt. After a few years, a reaction took place, and at length, certain gentlemen of the turf, and other men of rank and property, patronised boxing as a national sport; and they kept their boxers like their dogs and race-horses, and matched them amongst themselves, according to their estimates of the powers of the individuals of these their human studs. This system was too infamous to last long, and it gave way to the pugilistic club, of which Lord Byron, like other young dupes, was a member, and Mr. Jackson, a pugilist, was the managing man.

Nothing, however, could prevent the crossings, nor the exposure of crossing, for these were of no consequence,—so strong is the disposition to be cheated, in all who have any mania for gambling,—but nothing could prevent the game of crossing falling into vulgar hands; it was a game too profitable to be kept as a monopoly, and the fighters resolved to play upon their own bottom. All sporting-men of property, not absolutely rogues or fools, gradually withdrew from the ring, and a flat like ——— H——, though a rich prize, was so rarely to be found, that it was deemed better to aim at flats in the mass, through an open market. The ring fell into the hands, exclusively, of professed gamblers of the lowest description; of low publicans, of brothel-keepers, and of the swell-mob, or flash pick-pockets, keepers of receiving-houses, and, with shame be it spoken, of that portion of the old police vulgarly called Bow-street officers. Fights became, what they now are, and ever will be, until they are suppressed,—absolute mock-exhibitions, got up with the sole view of robbing foolish persons who bet in country towns, as well as lads from the universities, and the very young men of fashion, who, by artifices too numerous to be related, and almost too absurd to be believed, are entrapped into an attendance upon such exhibitions.

Where a fight is puffed off for 200, 400, or 500 guineas a side, probably not a shilling is posted, and the battle, as it is called, takes place for the sake of the bets, or for the money that can be collected in a country town, or for what is technically called “the advantage of the fight,” the advantage to turnpike-keepers, innkeepers, stable-boys, and the thieves who, in return, subscribe something towards the fighters. These men can subscribe liberally, the harvest of the disturbance is sure to repay them, particularly the thieves.

Where the nominal battle-money, or any part of it, is really deposited, it is paid into the hands of a stake-holder, and, numbers of publicans subscribe a portion, in return for the favour or advantage of having deposits made at their respective houses. The times and places of making the deposits are forthwith announced in the sporting papers, and the publicans get an ample return upon their subscriptions, by their immense profits on the vile, deleterious, drugged decoction that they supply to the rogues and sham betters, and to the fools who are decoyed as real betters on such occasions. If our readers have ever taken the trouble to look at a sporting paper, (there is now but one, a symptom of the fall of the ring*,) in which the articles of agreement for a fight are announced, he will find that where a match is made for only 50*l.*, not less, probably, than ten deposits are named at ten different times and public houses, and these deposits we have known as low as even 2*l.* 10*s.* each. It must be a poor "sporting house," indeed, in which more than five pounds cannot be turned in profits upon the *lush* supplied to the persons who assemble upon such occasions. We have known cases where the publican has boasted that he has more than repaid himself his subscription, by the beer he has supplied to the gangs during the night, independent of the spirits and wine, (wine as it is called,) furnished to the more *respectable* guests. Besides this, there are private rooms for suppers or other entertainments, where country gentlemen, and youths of fortune just broke loose, are "provided for." Here, the wine or liquor is drugged, and the hocussing is so well managed, that the victim's spirits are excited, and his head disqualified for calculating odds. The black-leg does not stake, but appeals to his friends, apparent strangers, who vouch for his being a gentleman and man of honour. If the black-leg wins, the dupe, of course, pays; if he loses, he denies the bet, bolts, or pleads excuses, and the dupe is cheated. We have known a man of fortune, at an inn in Warwick, defrauded of 800*l.*, (a bet of 1200*l.* to 800*l.*) by a sharper so notorious, and by a trick of this sort so palpable, that the fighting-men themselves could scarcely believe their patron to be such a fool. Often, after a man of this description has been hounded at these houses, the next day one of the fancy declares that he has booked him for a bet which he never made. If the *gentleman* denies the bet, he is reminded that, after he made it, he got the worse for liquor, and the fact of the bet is, of course, attested upon honour, by all persons present, every one but himself being in this or in similar plots. But the publicans have not yet reaped their harvest:—after the mock fight or real fight has taken place, another day is named for giving up the battle-money to the winner, and it is most ostentatiously announced that, on such a night, at such a house, the assembly will take place, and that both the combatants are expected to attend and exhibit. Again the public house is crowded with deluded mechanics, desperate tradesmen, housebreakers, pickpockets, and all the riff-raff of the fancy. Sometimes the pickpockets alone will get up these fights, or they will join with the keepers of the flash public-houses; and the keepers of receiving-houses are always willing to subscribe, for the sake of the watches and stolen property that

* Every Morning and Evening paper used to give accounts of fights, and of all matters concerning the Ring. These things are now never noticed except by one Morning paper, which is the property of the owner of the only fighting paper remaining.

will be brought to them after the battle. We have already mentioned that two celebrated flash-houses, frequented solely by burglars and pickpockets, are, or rather used to be, always ready to stake, the one to the extent of 100*l.*, and the other to the extent of 50*l.*, for any fight of a character to collect a mob of a description to afford plunder sufficient to repay the outlay. At these fights we have seen the *old* police officers participating in the amusements, and witnessing the frauds of the thieves.

These regular conspiracies to break the peace and plunder, some by betting, and others by assaulting, hustling, and picking pockets—all the machinery, and all the ruffians and thieves that live by the schemes—the whole of these seminaries, from whence all crimes originate, and at which all criminals learn their trade, are carried on with the full knowledge of the magistracy, and even under the protection of their misnamed peace-officers. No attempt is made at concealment, and not even a threat is uttered to endanger the licenses of such nefarious dens called public houses. Here the conduct of the magistrates is inexplicable, for they have it in their power to crush prize-fighting at one blow. The goal of every pugilist's ambition is to keep a public house, and every successful pugilist, if he be not the leader of a gang of thieves, is a publican and patron of fighters. LET THE LICENSING MAGISTRATES REFUSE TO LICENSE ANY PUBLIC HOUSE KEPT BY A PROFESSED OR NOTORIOUS PRIZE-FIGHTER, AND PRIZE-FIGHTING WILL DIE A NATURAL DEATH—IN ONE YEAR. The ring, with all its abominations, will be annihilated *instantly*, if licenses are refused to every man who has ever fought a stage or prize fight.

Let us now expose the pantomime, which is called a fight.

In every fight, there are what are called the five points to bet upon: first, there is the first blood; secondly, the first knock-down blow; thirdly, the first fall (in struggling or by slipping, &c.); fourthly, the time in which the fight will be lost; and lastly, who wins. The fools and dupes who bet upon these as uncertainties, and calculate upon them according to their judgments and estimates of the qualities of the men, are, of course, not aware that every event is settled by the black-leg backers before the fight begins,—that the fighters receive their instructions accordingly, and are paid a certain sum for their compliance upon each of the five points. We will briefly illustrate the system. If A. and B. are to fight for a purse of 400*l.*, as they enter the ring they are instructed, perhaps, that A. is to draw first blood in the first round; and B. is to give the first knock-down blow in the third; or *vice versa*. In the first round, for instance, A. fights very shy; he stops and gets away, breaks ground, shifts, hits out of distance, and gives every indication that he is not yet up to the mark; whilst B. fights gaily, slashes out right and left, follows up his man to the ropes, and shows every symptom of high condition and flush spirits. There are, of course, plenty of men planted amongst the bystanders, who second these appearances by their *talk*, and by false betting. Their slang is, five to four, or six to four, or seven to three upon B.; that A. is not in good condition, that he never fights his first round well, that he is nothing until his blood gets up. "Wait," they say, "until the second or third round rouses him, or till his courage is roused by a flush hit." All this goes on until the to-be-

cheated betters have backed B. to their full intent, and have "laid it on thick;" when a signal is made, B. gives A. the opening, A. lets fly at his mouth a left or flush right hand hit so distanced, as that the wind of the blow shall scarcely reach him; B. falls as if knocked down, bites his lip as he falls, spits out his blood directly he is on the ground. "First blood" is immediately cried, and the black legs reap their harvest. Nor have the pickpockets been idle during the excitement. When time is called, few timepieces are to be found in the fobs of those who were foolish enough to take watches to the ground. We have said enough to illustrate the five points. Let us now enlighten the patrons of the ring upon the subject of *crosses*.

There are three species of *crosses*. The first is where a pugilist has fought his way up to the head of the ring or to a decided eminence, and sells his fight to an inferior fighter. As prize-fighting must, of necessity, be, at the best, a mixture of fraud and ruffianism, crossing can be traced to the earliest times of prize-fights after they become objects of the patronage of men who had anything to be robbed of. Thus Broughton, the Champion of England, being backed for a large sum, by his munificent old patron, the great Duke of Cumberland, sold his fight to Slack, a butcher, and crossed it under the semblance of one flush right-hand hit having deprived him of sight. The Duke saw through the palpable imposition, and cried to Broughton, from the boxes of the theatre, to face and fight his man. "So I will," answered the pugilist, "if I am placed opposite to him; but I can't see, I am blind." Not even an attempt was made to lance the eyes; and the Duke, disgusted at the imposition, withdrew his patronage from the ring, and his example was followed by all other patrons of consequence*. Broughton was the first man in England that taught pugilism, as a science, to the gentry.

The next remarkable cross was that of the celebrated Irishman, Peter Corcoran, who had maintained his station of Champion of England for five years. He was matched to fight Sellers, a west-countryman. Corcoran was backed at heavy odds; and as he was the pride of the Irish, a great deal of national feeling was excited by the fight. His countrymen backed him to an immense amount, and pawned everything to stake their money. There has seldom been a fight upon which there has been more numerous or more heavy bets. Every point of it was sold, and the poor Irish were ruined. The scoundrel was a publican with his ill-gotten wealth, but he was shunned by everybody, died in want, and was buried by subscription. Owing to these great crosses, and to numerous others of a minor description, the ring was deserted by its patrician supporters; and the pugilists sank into their merited indigence. Some fair fighting revived the fancy. It was again patronised by men of rank and fortune, and, as has invariably been the case, as soon as pugilists saw that there were patrons and betters who had anything to lose, they resumed the practice of crossing. It was now brought to a second stage, and the old practice was reduced to a system. Thus, the gigantic Gregson had beaten nearly twenty men in his native county, and had never been defeated, except in the London ring by Gully. He was matched to fight Cribb, a man then of no name or science, of very inferior weight to Gregson, of

* The Duke was afterwards induced to patronize Slack, who served him the same trick.

no reach, and who had been easily beaten by Nicholls, an active butcher, of Bristol. Large odds were, of course, bet upon Gre^{ist} and a great deal of money was risked upon the fight. Gregson made a cross, and floored his oldest and best friends. The knowing ones, as well as the innocents, and the Lancashire lads, were grievously taken in. Carter made a cross in his fight with Molyneux, who was never fit for anything after his second battle with Cribb.

A second system of crosses now arose. A man was matched against another, for the first time, and won, as he could win, the battle. A second fight was then got up between the same parties, and puffed off to the utmost powers of the sporting press. The winner of the first fight then crossed, and lost the second. This was practised in the celebrated cross between Painter and Oliver. Oliver beat Painter at the fight at Shepperton Range, on the 17th of May, 1814, for a purse of 50*l.*, given by the Pugilistic Club. He won the fight with ease, in the eighth round. A second fight was got up between the same parties, for a purse of 100*l.* a side, (*i. e.*) 200*l.* The battle took place at North Walsham, near Norwich, on the 17th of July, 1820. In this fight Oliver first established his fame for being the best fighter of a cross,—this sort of cross,—of any man ever known. Nearly 30,000 persons were present. Oliver was backed at odds, and very large sums depended on the fight. The whole scene shows the heartless villany and cowardly treachery of these pugilists towards each other. Oliver had so persuaded his bosom friend, his old benefactor, Tom Belcher, who was his second and backer to a large amount, that the fight was to be honest,—that Belcher continued to bet largely, and saw with glee, that his friend was winning the day. In the twelfth round Oliver fell as flat as pantaloons, from an obviously ineffectual blow on the side of the head. He pretended to be utterly senseless. He was a man that could bear an incredible quantum of real punishment: no man in the ring could surpass him at this point. When Belcher saw the *cross*, he lifted up the prostrate man, and ground his teeth through his ears, to leave him no pretext or no power of not rousing to time. So capable was the scoundrel of enduring pain,—so callously were his nerves in unison with his heart,—that he evinced not the slightest emotion, but lay as if dead, until time was called and the fight was lost. By this cross the fellow cleared 600*l.* The better who had bribed him nobody thought of ejecting from future connexion with the prize-ring; nor was Oliver himself expelled*. These men have always counter vices, which make them the prey of some sharpers as easily as they have preyed upon others. Thus, in one fortnight, this Oliver lost his 600*l.* to the most notorious swindlers at cards. He knew he was cheated, but avowed that the pleasure of the stimulus of gambling was irresistible. Oliver may be proclaimed as the inventor of the cross which is effected by merely an obtuse, callous insensibility to stimuli and resistance of pain. His example was followed by many others, and the blow of which he so dexterously availed himself, went by the name of the jugular hit. He, in fact, fought more crosses than any man in the ring; and in all, he evinced the utmost cunning, coolness, and presence of mind. He fought his remarkable cross with Irish

* He has been advertised by the magistrates!—advertised for a prize-fight while this article was in the press.

colly, and at least performed the public good of driving one noble with disgust from the fancy. When the noble lord saw how the whom he had backed had betrayed him into heavy bets, he coolly took up his hat, and said, "Oliver won't fight,—it is all U P,—good by to the prize-ring." The loss of a noble lord to the prize-ring, in such hard times, when even gentlemen patrons were scarce, drew upon Oliver many reproaches from those who thought that he might have kept his lordship longer dangling on the hook for the common benefit of the profession.

Oliver fought another celebrated cross with Abbot, so bad a fighter, that he was hired as the medium of three other crosses. Three clever, able pugilists were backed against him, and on each occasion he was the winner. One of these was P. Sampson, who, at that time, could have beaten Oliver and Abbot together. So gross were these crosses, that their success can only be accounted for on the ground of the utter ignorance of the ring in those gentlemen who take an interest in it, and on the fact of the absolute blindness of all to any frauds, when persons are seized with the mania of gambling.

An equally celebrated and a more recent cross was that between Perkins and Curtis, the head of a gang of pickpockets, and *beau ideal* of a pugilist among the light-weights. Curtis received 500*l.* for the cross, besides the stake-money of 100*l.*; and so profitable did the speculation turn out to the black-legs, that they made him a present of a further sum of 50*l.* Thus did this little vagabond receive 650*l.* for one day's labour, or rather tricks; when, left to the wages of honest and useful industry, in his sphere of life, he could not have earned even five shillings. As the ring and the gamblers connected with it have nothing to lose, it is obvious that all these immense spoils are robbed from the public who attend fights and sporting houses. It is singular that, although the fighters on this occasion acknowledged the cross, it was decided that all bets should be paid, and they were paid.

Great superstition is almost always mixed with great criminality; and this man affords a useful example of the truth. Suffering under extreme illness, the effect of his vices, he was impressed with a belief that all his diseases and pains were visitations from God, on account of this cross. Nothing could remove this idea from the wretch's mind, nor awaken in him a consciousness of his other guilt, or give him a notion that physical diseases and pangs might arise from secondary causes, unmixed with moral responsibility, though this latter point had not certainly been the case in his person. But these men are all studies of eccentric, if not of morbid, anatomy. It might be supposed that Curtis,—a common thief, and head of a gang of pickpockets, a mercenary prize-fighter, and a seller or crosser of fights,—had but one ruling or only one passion of any sort—avarice; an organic love of money. So far from this elucidating his nature, either as an individual or as one of a class, all the money he won by this cross he gambled away with indifference; and having lost 3000*l.* by a run of ill luck, as he termed it, he took the benefit of the Insolvent Act; and shortly after was admitted into Guy's Hospital.

We could give more cases of such crosses, under this class, or second branch of crossing; and the catalogue of villany might be extended through a whole number of our Journal; but we have stated enough to

show the execrable characters of which the prize-ring is composed, and the abstract turpitude of prize-fighting, which can only be sustained, not exactly by the refuse of society, but by the refuse of that refuse.

When the two preceding systems of crossing failed in fleecing our young men of fashion, our old men of depravity, our tradesmen who had a *fancy*, and our mechanics who had a *practical habit*,—all tending to the same end—delusion and ruin,—a new system of double crossing was got up by the notorious J. Hudson; and it succeeded miraculously against every class that was connected, or wished to be connected with the prize-ring, including even the most inveterate dupes of old delusions and impositions, and worse than all, the most hacknied frauds. To J. Hudson's system was added the practice of hocussing, or of drugging liquors, and this is done in a manner which even clever chemists can scarcely explain. The effect is almost instantaneous, to nearly the extinction of the living principle, and yet no nausea is produced in the draught, and nature generally, though not always, recovers from the aconite. As the heroes of the ring, and the brothel-keepers are identically the same, of course the hocussing of one is common to the other.

It would be useful to expose the system of DOUBLE CROSSING and of hocussing; and yet we trust we have said enough to show the dereliction of the magistracy in suffering prize-fights, which they know to be mere delusions; and which, whether delusions or realities, are equally violations not only of the law, but of the most rational law in which the sympathies of all society coincide.

By what we have said, the eyes of the youthful "Corinthians" who patronise "the Fancy," may be opened. There is a mortification in losing money as a dupe to a trickster, who, while we are excited by his pretended miracles, laughs at us as the most egregious of fools for being so easily cheated.

We shall be happy in believing that we have thus given the unmanly, disgraceful, and anti-national practice of Prize-Fighting its *coup-de-grace*.

P. G. H.

RAMBLES FROM GIBRALTAR, NO. III.

ROBBERY IN THE SIERRA.

I WAS about to return to Gibraltar, from a short leave to England, at the end of the autumn of 1829. The facility with which you are now enabled to pass to and fro, by the Mediterranean steam-packets, adds very much to the other advantages of the "Old Rock," as a station for a military man. In my way to secure a place in the Falmouth mail, in order to be in time for the October packet, I encountered my old brother officer and friend, Lieutenant-Colonel P—, also on the same errand as myself. By the time we reached the coach-office, our plans had been completely changed, and a resolution of proceeding overland, adopted. Passports were soon obtained, and, on the morning of the 29th of September, we left the Tower of London, in the Queen of the Netherlands steamer, which landed us that night at Ostend. From thence we followed the usual route to Brussels, remaining in that city long enough to enable us to view all that is interesting, and to make excursions to

the field of Waterloo and to Antwerp. This done, the *diligence* carried us in due course to Paris, and *Malleposte* from Paris safely deposited us at the Bureau in Bordeaux, at the end of forty-six hours incessant galloping. From Bordeaux we proceeded to Toulouse, and thence, by an interesting mountain road, to Perpignan. Here we were delayed some days by a heavy fall of rain, which caused the usually small and insignificant mountain streams to swell into broad and rapid torrents. At length the road became passable, and we reached Barcelona with as few accidents and delays as could possibly be expected. Those which did occur are scarcely worthy of record. A week passed quickly and pleasantly at Barcelona, and on the 7th of November we left that city in the diligence for Valencia. The French and Spanish diligences are, as far as regards the mere vehicle, similar; but in France it travels tediously slow,—in Spain, never at a less rate than seven, but more frequently at nine miles an hour. The carriage is drawn by from eight to twelve animals, horses and mules, harnessed as chance might seem to direct. The *mayoral* (conducateur) sits on the coach-box in front, and drives this motley team chiefly by the sound of his voice. He has neither reins nor whip, but addressing each horse or mule by its name of *Capitana*, *Juanito*, *Tomasina*, &c., he speaks cheerfully or chidingly as the case may need. Occasionally he jumps down from his seat, runs by the side of the carriage, and yet contrives, whilst keeping pace with the perhaps accelerated speed of the animals, to fill the pockets of his smart-braided short round jacket with stones, which, with singular dexterity, after he has remounted, he throws at the awkward or refractory beast, and accompanying each stone with a volley of curses, invariably succeeds in bringing the offenders to immediate subjection.

In such a diligence we quitted the beautiful city of Barcelona on the morning of the day I mention. The passengers were nine in number. The *coupé* contained Don Francisco de F——, a lieutenant-general of the Spanish army, and two other persons, Spanish merchants. In the interior, besides Colonel P. and myself, there were a Spanish merchant, and a fat, jovial Franciscan friar. In the hinder partition of the vehicle, were Mr. W. B——, a young English traveller, and a second friar, but the very reverse of our friend inside, inasmuch as this one was particularly lean and downcast. Our route during the day was by a romantic road, over undulating hills, affording us a continued and near view of the sea. In the evening we reached Tarragona, where we remained six hours for rest and refreshment. This convenient arrangement continues each night, and enables travellers by the public conveyances in Spain, to perform very long journies without suffering greatly from fatigue. Our road on the 8th passed over a magnificent mountain-country. Half an hour before sunset, we descended a hill to the bank of the Ebro, and crossing its rapid current in a rude ferry-boat, we landed at the village of Amposta, having then quitted Catalonia and entered the province of Valencia. The inn at Amposta, which was our resting-place for the evening, was the best we had met with in Spain. We sat down, a cheerful, hungry party, to an excellent supper. The Spanish general was in high spirits,—he patted me, encouragingly, on the shoulder, called me his brother soldier, and recounted his feats at Baylen, and on other glorious fields of battle. At two in the morning we were again in our respective seats in the "*dili-*

gencia," and had the advantage of the clear light of a most brilliant moon. The road, soon after leaving Amposta, became a gradual ascent, but at length a steep mountain prevented our proceeding faster than at a foot-pace. A tedious hour passed thus, and we had reached a level spot, when suddenly I heard the word "*alta!*" (halt) given in a loud, commanding tone. I was at once satisfied that we were attacked by robbers, and I hastily disengaged from my person my valuable watch and chain, throwing them carelessly into one of the many leathern pockets of the coach. I counselled my friend to follow my example, which he quickly did. Scarcely had we accomplished this, when the door was opened by a fierce-looking armed man, who ordered us, in no very gentle voice, to alight. The Spanish merchant and Colonel P——, being nearest the door, at once obeyed; I was about to follow, when I perceived that my opposite neighbour, the merry friar, had drawn himself into the corner as closely as possible, and feigned to be asleep. I had the cruelty to arouse him by a hearty shake, whispering in his ear, "Holy Father, some gentlemen robbers (*señores ladrones*) on the road request the pleasure of a few moments' conversation with you." Reply was useless,—the eye of the impatient stranger was upon us, and we quickly alighted. An interesting scene met my view. The diligence had been halted upon a small spot of table-land, apparently about half-way up the huge mountain over which the road was cut. It is the termination at the sea side of the *Sierra-del-Huey*, and forms a promontory. To the right, the steep appeared almost perpendicular, and thickly-covered with wood. On the left, at a distance of about four yards from the road, was the precipice overhanging the sea. By the light of the moon could be distinctly seen a number of latine-sail boats, scudding before a fine easterly breeze. A few paces in front of the coach stood the chief of the formidable band of robbers by whom we were completely surrounded. Escape was impossible: resistance worse than useless. The banditti were skilfully posted, and as each of us left the vehicle, a man at the kneeling position presented his musket, and continued thus to watch every gesture of the traveller. The captain, when I first saw him, was giving some orders to one of his band standing close to him, who immediately dropped on one knee, presented his gun, and kept it levelled at each of us as we singly approached. I had time to make a complete reconnaissance, and even to place my glass to my eye, that I might not lose any part of the scene. The general and the two merchants from the *coupé*, having descended first, were in front of me. They tremblingly advanced one by one to the robber, delivered to him their property, and were motioned to stand aside. Most deeply did I pity the old Spanish general, but I also felt much humiliated at seeing a man,—a soldier,—a leader of soldiers,—absolutely shaking with terror: his countenance pale as that of a corpse, and perhaps looking more ghastly from the strong light of the moon being thrown direct upon him. If I had even felt more personal apprehension than I really did, this melancholy exhibition of want of manly firmness would have stimulated me to avoid a similar display of weakness. It became my turn to advance. I did so, in a manner as firm and confident as I could assume; and approaching the bandit, looked him steadily in the face. He was a fine man, of swarthy complexion and Moorish cast of countenance, about the middle size and middle age, dressed in the becoming costume of the

Valencians. His short gun was held by the muzzle in his right hand, and he leaned on it carelessly, but in an elegant attitude, holding out his left to me, as he shortly said, "*Su dinero*," (your money.) I silently handed to him my purse, which contained about forty dollars in gold and silver coin. He shook it. "How much is here?" I mentioned the sum, adding, "it is all I have, but pray return to me the silk purse. To you it is of no value, but I prize it much as the gift of a friend." He looked at the purse, then at me,—made no reply, but dropped it quietly into his deep pocket. "Now for your watch," said he. "I have no watch," was my reply. "No watch!" exclaimed he, casting on me a glance which did not convey much assurance of safety. "No watch! a gentleman like you without a watch! it is impossible. Come, come—give it to me at once." "I have not a watch," I repeated, as calmly as I could, and uttering the Spanish words slowly and distinctly, I continued, "It is left at Barcelona, having heard that there was some danger on this road; and, indeed, I find it is not altogether a very safe one." I cannot find words to express any idea of the look he directed towards me. It was one of surprise,—of displeasure,—but yet I thought I could discern an approach to an approving smile. I was not mistaken. He paused an instant,—then said in a mild tone, "You are a foreigner. By the manner of your speaking the Castilian I know it. What countryman are you?" "I am an Englishman," was my quick reply to this question. "I am an English military officer," I continued, "and that" (pointing to Colonel P—, who stood behind me regarding the proceedings with perfect sang froid) is my comrade. "*Valientes son los Ingleses!*" (The English are brave men,) he exclaimed with much animation. "I have fought by their side in the field of battle,—in the '*Guerra de la Independencia*.'" Then no longer suppressing his smile, he added, "*Anda*," (go) pointing to the carriage. "*Suba Usted!*" (mount.) "*Queda Usted con Dios*," (God be with you,) said I, in the usual mode of an adieu in Spain, as I turned to the vehicle. My friend, Colonel P— then advanced. He understood the Spanish language well, but had not much the habit of conversing in it. He delivered his purse. "*Companero del otro?*" (Comrade of the other?) said the bandit, pointing to me. "*Sí, Señor*," (Yes, sir,) answered the colonel, with an assenting nod. "*Y militar tambien?*" (And likewise a military man?) demanded the robber. Again the colonel replied in the affirmative. "*Dame su reloj!*" (Give me your watch!) said the capitano. "*No tengo*," (I have it not,) replied my friend, opening his coat at the same moment to show his statement to be true. "*Anda*," (go,) and in a moment the colonel and myself were again entering the diligence.

The priest and our other Spanish fellow-travellers, who had been looking on during the parley with the robber, exhibiting strong symptoms of fear and apprehension, now came forward, quietly gave up money and watches, and were motioned back. Mr. W. B. and the thin friar, who had hitherto been kept in their seats within the hind part of the coach, the door guarded by two sentinels, were then obliged to alight and deliver up their money. I afterwards learned that, during the operation of our robbery, Mr. B—, with admirable coolness, had made a most correct sketch of the scene.

We were at length all again in our respective places in the carriage. No one uttered a word, and the band were apparently in debate as to their future proceedings. "*Que haremos con el equipage?*" (What shall we do with the baggage?) demanded some one, who had established himself on sentry at the top. This was a disagreeable question to most of us, but we were relieved by the answer of the chief, who ordered him to come down and join the others. After the lapse of a few moments, one of them approached the door, and said, "As you value your lives, no shouting or noise when we move off. Remain on this spot for at least a quarter of an hour, and then you may proceed on your journey." I soon observed that they were scrambling up some winding tracks on the mountain-side, and, in a few minutes, I was satisfied we were rid of them. Our fellow-travellers did not seem inclined to move, but with the aid of Colonel P——, the door was opened, and we all alighted. The *mayoral* and his assistant were close together, their heads laid down on the back of the near-wheel mule. I upbraided them with cowardice. "We are not cowards," said the *conducteur*, sharply, but immediately he continued, in a subdued tone, "What could we have done?—Not resist—for what are such a handful of men as we are, even if we were well armed, against that numerous band? If I had looked on any one of them, and recognized an acquaintance, as I probably should have done, my instant death was certain."

We admitted the excuse, and after administering a dram of cogniac from our flask to each of our fellow-sufferers in alarm and pocket, we were again *en route* for the town of Vindroz, where we breakfasted, and made our depositions before a grave *alcalde*, who assured me that he would not rest until he had caused the whole band to be apprehended, and our money sent to us at Gibraltar. I expressed to him our respectful acknowledgments, and endeavoured to deport myself as though I considered this probable. It was almost amusing to observe the down-cast look of the General when we sat down to our meal, and his unfeigned amazement when I drew forth my watch and requested Colonel P—— to compare time with me. "What!" said Don Francisco, "did you not give up your watches to the villains?" "Give up our watches!" said I, with pretended astonishment at the question, "Oh, no! we English do not allow ourselves to be plundered of anything but our money. You remarked last night, that our sole object in travelling is to be rid of it as quickly as possible,—we must therefore be well pleased with the adventure of this morning."

The old General did not appear to enjoy my badinage, and on reaching our halting-place for the evening, he quitted the diligence to proceed by another conveyance to Madrid, where he was about to fill the post of military governor.

The remainder of our journey was performed in safety. Late at night, on the 10th of November, we entered the splendid city of Valencia, and were soon comfortably lodged at the inn, which I recommend to all my countrymen making a tour in that part of Spain,—the "*Fonda de los Quatro Naciones*,"—"The Inn of the Four Nations.")

J. W.

JACK AT OPORTO ;

A DIALOGUE OF THE DECK.

THE "Sketch-Book" of a popular Naval Author, lately employed in the Douro, supplies the various and characteristic matter from which we are permitted to make the following graphic extracts. This, with other yarns, is being spun into the form of a regular-built "Second Series," to be launched, we learn, with the Valentines and Protocols of the forthcoming season. We regret to find, from such competent authority, that British interference in the Civil War of Portugal has been of a character so little consonant with the honour and interests of this country.

Ned. (Captain of the foretop.)—*There?* to be sure we was—aye, the whole o' the time—wasn't we, Tom?

Tom. (Captain of the maintop.)—Aye, from the very first beginnin' o' the breeze. Why, bless ye, we was moored—let's see—Sam, how long was we moored in the Douro?

Sam. (Captain's Coxswain, an educated seaman.)—How long?—eleven months and twenty-two days, to a tee.

Bob. (A quarter-gunner.)—My eyes! what a precious spell!

Sam.—A precious spell, indeed!

Bob.—In course, you'd capital fun?

Sam.—*What?* in holding on the *slack*? I never could *see* any yet.

Tom.—No more never could Tom. It's all very well in a reg'lar built war; for then there's never mistakin' the matter. A feller warms wi' his work, and works with a will.

Sam.—Nor is he annoyed with neutral nonsense.

Ned.—No, never; nothin' to do but out tompions, bang, bang, and blaze away, till he brings the bis'ness to a reg'lar clinch. But it's quite, quite a *diff'rent* thing altogether,—to be pelted here, and shelled there,—hear buzzin' bullets passin' your pate,—round and grape whizzin' atwixt your masts,—cart-loads of canister cuttin' your stays, severin' your standin' riggin', and unreevin' the whole o' your runnin' ropes.

Tom.—Aye, Ned; an', what was worse nor all, without bein' able to return as much as a musket-wad.

Bob.—Why Tom, Tom, surely you doesn't mean for to say, as ye patiently stud the fire of a Portugee—a Portugee *soger* too?

Ned.—A Portugee *soger*! Lord help ye! why, we'd *sogers* there—(I axes your pardon, serjeant)—but there were cross-belted beggars there belongin' to ev'ry nat'ral nation on the face o' the fightin' globe. There was your raw Scotcher, wild Irish, yer Lunnun Light-uns, yer heavy Garmins, yer long Poles, yer short Swish, yer Lazy-roney, yer French hopkickers, yer Belgian butchers, and many more o' the similar sort I can't this minnet remember.

Bob.—Yes, but, Ned—in course, they was all in the *one sarvus*?

Ned.—Sartinly, Bob—in one o' the *two*.

Bob.—Two *what*?

Ned.—Why, blow your thick head! one o' the two Belly-jeer-uns.

Bob.—Who the devil are they?

Ned.—Who? why, fellors as jeer at starvin' sogers whenever they fail to fill their bellies.

Bob.—Go it, Ned.

Ned.—Go it! I'm never goin' it at all. It's the skipper's own dientical name; for many an' many's the time, as Tom and Sam can say, we've heard him hailin' the poop, singin' out to Bob Buckley abaft, "Signal-man, signal-man, which o' the two belly-jeer-uns fired the first?" for, you see, every shot, and every shell, as comed from either side, was reg'larly scored on the signal-slate.

Tom.—Aye, tallied to a pistol-pop; wasn't they, Sam?

Sam.—The fact is, Tom, Bob's like many more—knows nothing whatever of the matter.

Bob.—I should like to see the fellow as *did*. But see here, Sam; the thing as pauls and puzzles a fellow the most—(I may be wrong, for you know I'm no more nor a thick-headed chap)—but the thing as seems to *me* the greatest pauler, is the easy, unconcerned way as ye took their infarnal fire. Did ye never *show* your *colours*?

Sam.—Were they ever down?

Bob.—Down! I doesn't know, but it looks as if they was a-goin' down, and d——d fast too, when a Portugee insults the *British* flag.

Sam.—Insults the British flag! There you go, with your pipe-and-pot-house prate; as if the *British* flag never *insulted* itself.

Tom.—Aye, Sam, we knows better than that. D'ye 'members the time the Bristol brig *shams* distress, breaks the blockade, and bolts over the "bar" with the *union down*!!!

* * * * *

Ned.—Why, Bob, yer shore-goin', piebald parliament chaps, calls it no more nor a "*civil* war." But I can tell ye, and Tom and Sam can say the same, it's d——d *uncivil* work. Now, look here, Bob—look here, serjeant. You seems to me a sort of a sensible sort of a man; just answer me this;—Is't mannerly work, is't pretty behaviour, to maim and murder harmless women, to lop the limbs o' little children, to maul and mangle dead bodies as drop in a ditch, or lay on a sandy beach; is't *civil* to gouge out eyes, cut off noses, clip ears, or fob the forefinger or thumb of the first unfortunate fellor as fell in the field? Is that polite behaviour—answer me *that*?

Sam.—I'm sorry to say it's but too, too true.

Bob.—I doesn't deny it; but sure*ly*, Sam, the Portugee people 'are never such fightin', fire-eatin' fellows, as to merely fight for fightin' sake? What are they fightin' for!—what's it all *about*?

Sam.—There's the rub; nor is the question so easily answered. The Portuguese I've known for years and years. The lower order, and particularly the peasantry of the northern provinces, have always appeared (at least so to *me*) a perfectly contented and happy people; but *Mister Bull* and *Johnny Crappo*, who have, not less singularly than suddenly, taken for each other such a *fit* of *affection*, must now put their heads together, and try to persuade poor "*Jack Portuguese*" that he is the veriest slave that walks the earth—the most miserable

* So many "*mistakes*" had been made, that it became necessary for the *British* squadron to keep its *colours* flying, *night* and day.

dog alive ; that he is totally ignorant of all "*love of liberty*," and that *his* happiness is not *that* happiness known to the *poor* of England and of France ; and yet to *unhappy* Portugal the poor of both these *happy* nations now flock and swarm in shoals—and for *what* ?

Ned.—For *what* ? why, for the "*love and liberty*" of breakin' the heads of unfortunate fellows as never in no way offended them.

* * * * *

Ned.—Havn't they a reg'lar-built king in commission ? havn't they a paid-off emperor tryin' to hoist his pennant again ? havn't they a new launched queen, as still remains unmanned ? havn't they a rated regent ? havn't they more than a double-bank'd minister's crew, and a double allowance of ministers' mates ? havn't they a noble army o' *mortars*, swarms o' fightin', o' friars, and shoals o' nursin' nuns ? havn't they all them, aye, and a million more, crossin' each other on opposite tacks, an' each tryin' to weather the t'other ? Come, take the turns out o' *that* if you can.

Sam.—Bravo, Ned ! Never was a clearer statement.

Serjeant (of marines).—Still the papers declare that Don Miguel is not the *rightful king*.

Sam.—Yet these same swaggering papers, whose columns are so constantly filled with the common-place, fulsome cant of the "*people's right*," "*the people's voice*," "*the people's choice*," "*the people's this*, and *the people's that*," are now so inconsistently stupid and blind to their own doctrines, that they must needs *deny* to "*the people*" of Portugal the undeniable right of selecting their own sovereign. But the fact is, in the present contest, *Mister Bull* has been the principal mischief-maker. Had he, like a well-disposed, peaceable person, quietly remained at home, or withdrawn from the rude "*ring*," leaving the royal wranglers to settle their own quarrel, a week's work, or a month's at most, would have brought the matter to a decided close, and saved, if not centuries of trouble, certainly torrents of blood.

Ned.—Exactly, Sam. You an' I has a bit of a breeze ;—well ! we'll say it's all about a matter o' reg'lar *right*. Sam says as Ned's *wrong*, and Ned says as Ned's *right*. Well, there's only one way to bring the bisness to a reg'lar clinch,—that's to side it out in the bay below. Well ; Ned makes for the bay, and Sam follows, in course. Both reg'larly strips to the buff ; and, as soon as each is firmly fixed, seated across the chest, and fairly fronted face to face, two or three clod-hoppin', cowardly, grass-combin' beggars, seizes Ned by the neck, bundles him under the table, keeps him *down* for Sam to kick an' cuff ; whilst a parcel o' light-finger'd fellows, shammin' friendship, at first, for Sam, but gullin' him all the while, breaks open the mess-chest, guts the *bags* o' both, and bolts, with every trap and rag o' riggin' belonging to all in the *berth*.

Tom.—And, if so be as that's the way as they means to settle the score in Portingale, mister Mogul, in course, *must* go to looard at last.

Sergeant.—As to who's likely to gain the day, is to me a matter of perfect indifference ; tho' I must confess I should be sorry that a man who is represented by all the public papers (and it's impossible they can be *all* in error) as the most cruel, despotic, tyrannical monster that ever swayed a suffering people, should succeed.—Why it would seem, that he even *descends* to assassination !

Sam.—Assassination! bless ye, he's a regular practised murderer! Ned, if you remember, when *we* were in the *Douro*, he managed to murder two of his principal generals, with his *own hand*! One of them, however, was, to be sure, a sort of ready-resurrection-man, having recovered *three* different *deaths*!

Sergeant.—How d'y'e mean?

Sam.—*Mean*! Perhaps the recital of an anecdote or two may serve to explain.

Sergeant.—I'm all attention; and always open to conviction.

Sam.—That is, ready to turn a *deaf* ear, or blind eye, as best may suit your neutral notions. But to begin.—The captain had been invited to witness a review on the south side; and being naturally anxious to see the state and condition of the royalist troops, he at once accepted the general's invitation. It happened, however, that before he could proceed to the Miguelite camp he had occasion to visit the consul at Oporto. According to custom, I attended the captain; and hardly had he left the consul's office before he was accosted by an English gentleman,* who inquired the reason of his apparent haste. "I want to be in time," said the captain, "to see Lemos review his troops."—"Lemos! you'll never see *Lemos* again! Don't you know, that last night, that devil incarnate, that monster Miguel, murdered the unfortunate man in a dungeon!"—"Well!" said the captain, "we certainly had heard a *rumour* of his having been under an arrest."—"Too true, Sir: did the deed with his *own hand*. Masked, at midnight, enters the general's cell; takes advantage of his reclining posture, plunges a dagger up to the hilt in his heart; and, demon-like, leaves the instrument of death *sticking* in the bleeding body, so as to make it appear that the unfortunate man had destroyed himself. And for what reason? Merely because the monster took it into his villainous head that Lemos, of late, had been too *sparing* of his shells, and too *lenient* to the people of Oporto. The fact is, the general had acquired some little reputation for humanity: and, with Miguel, that was in itself sufficient he should no longer *live*."—"Poor man! I shall nevertheless," said the captain, in one of his half-and-half waggish ways, "I shall nevertheless endeavour to see him, *dead* or alive." And the gentleman, not seeming to relish the captain's marked incredulity, pettishly returned, "Oh, we *all* know that Captain G——'s never disposed to believe any thing *bad* of that hated monster."—"Well, good, bad, or indifferent, on my return you shall have the *truth*," said the captain; leaving his informant muttering something to himself, which sounded to me like infatuated Toryism.

We then crossed the river in the gig, and proceeded direct for the Miguelite camp. The captain rode on horseback; I followed on foot. The *Serra* battery had already opened a 'warm fire in the direction of *St. Ovidio*, the head-quarters of the royalist general.—For you must know, it was only necessary for a cocked-hat, or a feathered-cap, at any time, to "heave in sight," to ensure, from either side, a tremendous fire. Giving, however, the batteries a bit of a berth, and taking a somewhat

* This individual was not a resident of Oporto, but one of the numerous adventurers who visited "the Heroic City."

circuitous round to avoid the bursting shells, and thick-coming shot, which were topping the walls, thinning the woods, and levelling trees in all directions, we discovered, at a little distance, descending the hill, a mass of mounted military officers, in rapid trot for the troops, which already had broken on the view with their bright barrels and glittering bayonets, extended in a long line across a neighbouring field. "Come," says the captain, "come, we shall *soon* ascertain the truth:" when, immediately upon "joining co," the very *first* man, who returned the skipper's salute, was fat Lemos himself, riding in front of his staff! "Well," said the captain, turning to the Viscount T——o, who was as intimate and familiar with all the officers of our squadron as I am with any of you; "well, I *must* say, viscount, that your general is decidedly the fattest, best looking, and best mounted *ghost* of his day."—"Vat ghost? vat is de matter?" said the viscount, at a loss to comprehend the captain's meaning; for I was as close to both as I am now to Bob, having only that moment handed the skipper his cloak: "Vat is de matter, my good friend?"—"Nothing: I was merely about to remark," said the skipper, endeavouring to smother a smile, "that the general seems to be dreadfully *subject* to *sudden* death!"—"He *die* on de sudden?"—"Yes, for I undertands that this is the *second* time, within this month, that Don Miguel has stabbed him with his *own* hand.—By the bye," continued the captain, "has the commander-in-chief recovered his recent *death*?"—"The commander-in-chief did not *die*!"—"What then you're not aware that, on the North side, the day before yesterday, during a discussion as to the propriety of attacking Oporto, that Don Miguel drew his sword, and instantly run the count through the body?"—"The Count St. Lorenzo does not *yet* know he was *killed* by de king," said the viscount, laughing, "but he will be here himself in half de hour; so you can see for yourself."—"I am particularly fortunate," said the captain, "for it is not every day that the ghosts of two general officers are to be seen *gratis*."

And now, Sergeant, will you believe it, that these same *fabricated facts*, under the head of "MIGUEL THE MONSTER!" found their way into several of the English papers?

Sergeant.—Give a dog a bad name, to be sure; but still, Sam, every one seems to say that Donna Maria is the *rightful* Queen; and she, and she alone, has the *right* to reign.

• *Sam*.—So they *say* in England. But what do they *say* and *do* in Portugal?—What did the politicians in England tell her Royal Father?—"Effect a landing any where you like on the coast, and the *rejoicing* multitude, to a *man*, will *immediately* rise in your daughter's favour."

Ned.—*Rise!* a precious sight; more *fell*—nor ever rose to *rise!*

Sam.—Right, Ned; but the fact is, the people in England know as much about the people in Portugal, as the people in Portugal know about the people of England. And, as to who has the legitimate right to reign, I can tell you, Sergeant, that that question is *not* to be discussed in a dog-watch.

• *Bob*.—No, Sam.—Confound your politics! Let's have some o' your own doings in the Douro. What brought you *there* at all? For if you was'nt to box or bottle-hold, where was ever the use o' remaining in the river?

Sam.—The cause of our entering the river I know not; but it was

generally presumed for the purpose of "protecting British persons and property." On the 29d of September, in company with the *Childers*, Captain D——, the then senior officer, we entered the Douro.

Tom.—(*Aside*) I told you he was a reg'lar-built walkin' log.

Sam.—On the 28th, the captain's steward of the *Childers* was mortally wounded—shot in the loins when standing on the forecastle. The circumstance, at the time, occasioned a great sensation, for we were then strangers to the assassinating system of murdering individuals by musketry across the river, and, of course, had not calculated that lookers on were as likely as others to lose their lives. The accident originated in a foolish frolic on the part of some of the Oporto watermen, who had, early in the morning, capsized from the cliff abreast of the British squadron a parcel of empty pipes, which it had been supposed the Miguelites had there placed for the purpose of building a battery. Well, encouraged by their morning's work, these brave barcadoes were again induced to ascend the hill: but hardly had they reached the summit before they were seen scampering down, as if the d——l was after them, flying from a handful of armed Guerrillas; for at this time, with the exception of the "Pine-battery" abreast of Oporto, there was not to be seen a single *gun*, or solitary soldier, on the southern side of the river. The frightened manner in which the Oporto pipers took to their heels caused such general mirth afloat, that the forecastles of both ships were crowded with their crews enjoying the joke.

Ned.—But, Sam, 'twas no joke, nor never a laughin' matter, when the bullets began to buzz about.

Sam.—Certainly not, for it became an immediate matter of necessity to order the people below. But to the piperly pipers, in taking to the boat on the beach, and ultimately seeking shelter under the lee of the *Britomart*, British bark, moored within a biscuit's throw of the *Childers*, may be solely attributed the galling fire brought upon both ships. The *Britomart* became peculiarly conspicuous, from having just discharged on the constitutional side a cargo of heavy guns.

Ned.—There was more o' your British buntin',—you sec, no good never come from a dirty deed.

Sam.—Our captain was on board the *Childers*. Indeed he was there for a considerable time before the accident had occurred. The musketry, however, became so annoying, that he was compelled to remain with Captain D—— for nearly a couple of hours. The captain of the *Childers* appeared to be much affected when he saw his steward bleeding upon the deck. Poor fellow!—a finer young man I never saw. Though suffering intense pain, and perfectly sensible of his danger, not a murmur nor moan escaped him. But when borne below, he fixed upon his master an indescribable *look* which seemed to cut the kind-hearted captain to the quick.

Bob.—*There!*—that was the time as I'd a-brought the beggars to their bearings—I'd a-wapped 'em—I'd a-sarv'd 'em out with round an' grape—I'd a-larnt 'em what it was to fire on the English pennant.

Sam.—You would have done no such thing; for first of all, whenever you thrust yourself between a boxing-party, you must make your mind up to receive from one or the other a black eye or a bloody nose. And, next, Mister Bob, you must please to remember, that

before you begin to *bully*,—you must be *certain* that you are able to *bite* as well as bark.

Bob.—Why, as ye says, ye was sent there purposely to protect British persons and property,—in course, I take it, ye could sartinly protect yourselves.

Sam.—Lord help you!—you know but little of the matter. To say nothing of the facility with which, from the heights over head, a regiment of Caçadores, looking down on your decks, and judiciously dispersed amid trees and rocks, could annihilate the crews of vessels whose quarters afford no *shelter* from murdering musketry; any man, knowing the truck from the trunnion of a gun, might, in less than the turn of a tide, have sunk every ship in the river. And, moreover, had the Miguelites possessed the smallest particle of brains, they would have blown every craft in the Douro out o' the water.

Ned.—Whv ye knows, they were more, aye, nor three months afore they thinks of building a battery to command the bar.

Sam.—Of all people in the world, the Portuguese are decidedly the most encouraging and accommodating enemies. For three months the Douro was a perfect forest afloat. Among the *neutralists*, the scene of hustle and business was beyond belief. British steamers, with broad burgees and large swaggering ensigns, were constantly crossing the bar; whilst schooners, cutters, sloops, brigs, barks, and craft of every size and sort, were seen on the northern side discharging every manner of missile and implement of war. The beach and wharfs were literally strewed with shot, shell, belts, bayonets, cutlasses, saddles, bridles, pistols, pikes,—to say nothing of the tons of powder and thousands of muskets transported and transporting to the town on creaking cars. Then, again, British transports, with *Union-jacks* and *Tricoloured* flags flying at their mast-heads, and crowded with the latest *liberated* liberals for the “liberating army,” were daily entering the Douro, receiving and returning the cheers of every contemptible craft, or Botany-bay bird, they might happen to pass in their run up the river. Nor, during this period, did the Miguelites ever offer the smallest molestation—though a few guerrillas or riflemen, properly dispersed on the southern side, might have sent all the cockney cads, strolling players, and French hairdressers flying below like smoke and oakum. But, as Ned says, 'twas the British bunting, and the British bunting *alone*, that prevented the unfortunate fools from doing their duty.

Ned.—Sam, if I remember right, 'twas the next diential day after 'Captain D—'s steward was shot, as the admiral's purser was brought alongside the *Childers* bleedin' in a Portugee boat. We hears, at the time, he was mortally wounded. He seemed, poor gemman, to suffer terrible tortur.

Tom.—Aye, 'twas a terrible distance to take him back to his ship in an open boat.

Bob.—Why were was the ship?

Tom.—At anchor off the bar. The Asia and Talavera too.

* *Ned*.—Well, Sam, you may say what ye like about Mogul's troops makin' starn-boards and turnin' tail, but the day as they attacked the *Sarah** Convent, (called, in course, after some old maiden Mother

* *Serra*—Vide account of, in Napier's Peninsular War.

Abbess,) there was'n't a fello', as witnessed the fight afloat, as would'n't take his reg'lar bob on the book, that wickeder and williner men never walked up to their work. In all my born days, I never seed a bitterer bisness. 'Twas Sunday, ye know, and moreover the birth-day of some bishop or saint, or summet o' the sort—for, you see, the Portuguese are terrible chaps for convartin' *birth-days* into days o' *death*. Howsomever, 'twas warm work, and that, too, in more ways nor one, for a more swelterin' day I never felt. And how Mogul's men could a bore such a burden on their backs, much more manage a musket, is to me a regular-built pauler. There they were under a hot scorching sun, hot enough to brile a beef-steak on the spare-anchor fluke, buckled, an' belted, an' *knapsacked*, an' *haversacked*, up to the very neck, as they rushed on to the walls o' the work.

Serjeant.—In that way we always fight in the army.

Ned.—An' *we* always strip to the buff—which is best?

Serjeant.—Never mind how. But did they regularly batter and breach?

Ned.—*Batter*?—Aye, their very brains out—with stones from the Sarah side. And if the batteries didn't bang away on the city side, my name's never Ned.

Sam.—'Twas certainly awful work. And how men pretending to the title of *generals* could direct such stupid attacks, appears a perfect puzzle. And what's still more unaccountable, whilst they were discouraging their troops by following up these unsuccessful assaults, they were permitting swarms of foreign mercenaries to enter the river unmolested, and allowing cargoes of munitions of war to be unloaded under their very eyes.

Tom.—Whilst, at the very same time, *both* sides (for one was just as bad as the t'other) was all day long amusin' 'emselves behind walls and window-shutters, poppin' individually at each other (as the skipper used to call it) in the most promiscuist possible manner.

* * * * *

RANGES OF GREAT GUNS.

A SERIES of untoward, or rather afflictive, events has prevented an earlier recognition of the flattering notice taken by J. H. of some remarks made in a former Number, "On the importance of correct practice, and the advantage of adhering to well-established terms; or, at all events, of guarding against liability to misapprehension, when referring to the capabilities of great guns." This latter object was the motive which induced those remarks.

The observation as to the "Right-line-range," to which J. H., in the October Number, particularly adverts, was introduced incidentally. It was intended to maintain, that the term point-blank does not "convey, generally, a notion of a right-line-projection," and that it has a defined and well-understood meaning, conveying an idea of the space passed over by a shot previous to its grazing on the plane tangential to its wheels or trucks, and parallel to the axis of the bore.

It was not imagined that J. H. himself believed in a strictly right-line-projection, but he was understood to attribute such supposition "to most

practical gunners,"—and, assuming that such was the general impression, J. H. would certainly have benefited the service by restricting the idea of a right-line-range to the limits he proposes; since, at a hundred yards, as J. H. observes, the practice will not be materially defective.

The Prussian artillery, though the idea of a right-line-range is necessarily rejected, still preserve the term *kerenschuss*; and the *kerenschussweise* (bore-shot-range) exactly conveys what J. H. is understood to infer by right-line-range; namely, so much of the trajectory of the shot as nearly coincides with the axis of the bore produced; or which does not differ from it more than trajectories differ from each other, the shot being projected under identically similar circumstances.

J. H., in the Number referred to, reiterates the opinion, "That naval gunners should be guided in their practice by ranges measured on a horizontal line extended from the mouth of the piece;" but it is not explained how such practice tables are to be framed by the means commonly afforded to gunners, either afloat or ashore; nor is such information afforded in a subsequent Number, wherein he proposes that a floating-battery should be brought to ground and be bedded, so as to bring her battery horizontally on a part of the coast previously selected, the ranges being measured at low water, and marked at convenient distances. If these ranges were measured every ten yards, such expedient could only facilitate the measurement of *grazes* upon the plane so marked: it could not, in any degree, assist the formation of tables on the principle of J. H., without a most elaborate calculation: for which the present state of the science of gunnery does not afford satisfactory data; and, if it did, the tables so constructed could scarcely be deemed *practicæ* tables.

If ranges are to be measured "on a horizontal line extended from the mouth of the piece," the point where the shot cuts the second time this horizontal line (*le but en blanc artificiel* of the French) must be ascertained, and that can only be effected by screens or targets; or, at all events, those shot only will be of use which actually hit the target on the plane coincident with the muzzle of the gun. This, in itself, involves such difficulties as to render the plan proposed by J. H., however superior it may be to that hitherto prevailing, inapplicable to everyday practice. It had been imagined that the custom of denoting the effect of guns by the *grazes* on planes parallel to the axis of the bore at 0 elevation, was particularly advantageous to the sea service, because the plane fired over at sea may, within the range of artillery, be considered horizontal; and by the simplest calculation, or by the use of elevating tangents, of whatever description, all returns of practice now in existence, framed upon the old hypothesis—that the *grazes* are on planes parallel to the bore if at 0 elevation and tangential to the gun-wheel,—may be transferred to the several decks of any ship of war in the service.

J. H. remarks, that "A perfect knowledge of the power of projection peculiar to each variety of ordnance is much required." The truth of this observation will be readily admitted, as it must have been felt by all practical gunners, either at sea or on shore.

General Von Scharnhorst, of the Prussian artillery, has published some practice which appears to have been conducted with considerable and unusual attention. The horizontal, as well as vertical *grazes* are denoted, with the several deflections from the line of fire. This practice was carried on with 12-pounders, 6-pounders, and 3-pounders; and with 7 and 10-pounder howitzers. In the absence of such desirable data with English ordnance, and particularly with heavy guns, (most of the recorded practice having been made with calibres below those in use in the navy,) it may not be without its advantage to observe, that the following approximations, resulting from observations, deduced from actual practice, may enable an officer to guess at, if not to estimate the effect of his weapon, under any

assumable circumstances, by a comparison with any approved returns of practice:—

1. The chances of hitting with shot of the same density, at equal ranges, are nearly in the ratio of their surfaces, or, which is the same thing, of the squares of their diameters; this ratio is too high for the greater calibres at short ranges; it is nearly the truth after the line of metal ranges. Thus, by this rule, with a 24-pounder and 6-pounder, their diameters being 5.475 and 3.498 inches, the probability of hitting a given object will be as the squares of these quantities, as 30 and 12½ nearly.

2. And, consequently, the probabilities of hitting with shot of different densities will be as the squares of the densities. Thus the chance of hitting with a 24-pounder solid shot, compared with a hollow one, would be as 10 to 3 nearly. This, it must be confessed, by no means accords with the practice with carronades; and still less does the practice from the guns on the *Pairhans'* principle corroborate the above approximation; but it must be remembered that the windage, both with carronades and the new guns, is very essentially less than with the old guns and shot; and the above ratio only professes to attain an approximation under identical circumstances, and with the ordinary windage. The more the windage be reduced, the less will be the deflection, and consequently the less will be the difference of accuracy of shot of various densities. Every gunner knows, that enveloping the shot in the paper-case in which his cartridge was packed will increase his chance of hitting.

We are, perhaps, in danger of admitting, that the practice with the newly-adopted hollow-shot is equally accurate as with solid; but before we admit the possibility of a fact so opposed to theory and to all previous experiment, we ought first to practise from identical guns with solid and hollow shot of the same diameter, and consequently, similar windage.

It may be remarked, that the heavier the gun in proportion to its shot, and, to a certain extent, the longer the bore, provided the bores be equally correct, and the windage the same, the more accurate will be the practice: but to what exact degree is not ascertained.

3. The probability of hitting the same object at different ranges, with the same gun, may be considered to be in the inverse ratio of the distances respectively; the advantage, however, being always in favour of guns at or under the line of metal.

4. The probabilities of hitting objects of various size, the gun and range being the same, are somewhat in the ratio of the square roots of the surfaces fired it.

5. Of any given number of rounds, with 24-pounders of 9 feet 6 inches, under favourable circumstances, the range being accurately ascertained, the object on or nearly on a level with the gun,—the transverse or trunnion-axis of the gun being horizontal,—the following proportion of shot may be expected to hit without grazing:

Range in yards.....	600	900	1200	1500	1800
A 6 feet target, 36 square feet.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{18}$
A 9 feet target, 81 square feet.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

SIR ROBT. SEPPINGS, IN EXPLANATION OF HIS OFFICIAL CONDUCT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR, — Various communications having lately appeared in the newspapers, and through other channels, on the subject of naval architecture, in which the most gross misrepresentations have been circulated, and my name unceremoniously brought before the public, I am induced to offer a few remarks, through the medium of your impartial Journal, for the information of those who may take an interest in the discussion, and desire to be put in possession of the truth. Retired from the busy scenes of life, after upwards of fifty years spent in the public service, it is with the greatest reluctance that I have come forward on the present occasion; being of opinion, that contempt is, in general, the most effectual means of silencing the voice of slander. From the reiterated attacks, however, which have been made on my character, silence on my part might probably by some be construed into an admission that the charges were well founded. I therefore trust you will give insertion to a few observations on certain passages contained in an article in the Metropolitan Magazine for November last, and which I have only lately seen. For some time I was at a loss to understand what offence I had given to Captain Marryatt, the reputed author of the paper alluded to, to induce him so far to forget the respect which he owes to himself as an officer, as to animadvert on my character in language so coarse and scurrilous, and so repugnant to good taste and good feeling. Now, however, that he has adopted the profession of a pamphleteer, and given publicity to, if not the author of, the most calumnious and unfounded statements, he must take the consequences of his own indiscretion, and vindicate his character for veracity in the manner that he may consider most eligible.

At the commencement of his review of a pamphlet lately published, entitled, *An Apology for English Ship Builders, &c.*, the reviewer states his conviction that "it has been carefully revised and corrected. We think (he says) we could put our fingers upon several passages, and ascribe them to the true writers. We can trace suggestions from the Navy Board, the ex-Surveyor, &c.:" thereby pretty broadly asserting that I had some share in writing or correcting the pamphlet alluded to. The grounds upon which he has ventured to make this assertion are best known to himself; and with a writer of his discursive and imaginative mind, fictions would seem, in many cases, to supply the place of truths. For the information of those, therefore, whom it may concern, I can most unequivocally declare, that I never saw nor heard of the pamphlet in question until some time after its publication, when it was mentioned to me by an old and respected flag-officer: that I had no knowledge of the author; nor held any communication with him, either prior to or since its publication. I can also state, with the same confidence, that I have never written a line, or taken any part in the discussions which, I understood, have appeared in the newspapers, and through other channels, respecting the plans of Captain Symonds. When my removal from office was contemplated, it is well known that no interest was employed by me, nor by any friend of mine at my request, to be allowed to continue in office; and, although attached to pursuits which had been the study of my whole life, a feeling of delicacy would have prevented me from even entering a dock-yard, without first obtaining permission from Sir J. Graham.

When the reviewer asserts that I have "never built a good ship," he probably expresses his individual opinion: he may even publish his opinion if he thinks proper, and endeavour to convince his readers, that he, too, is a heaven-born genius, whom the Deity has called into existence to reform and enlighten mankind. It is with matters of fact that I have to do on the present occasion. With reference to the *Castor*, "whose lines (it is alleged) were altered, so as to steal upon the models of Captain Symonds," I can only reply, that no alteration was made in the lines of that ship, and that it

was impossible any such theft as he alludes to could have been committed, as the frame of the *Castor* was in progress, and far advanced towards completion, before the building of the *Vernon* was sanctioned by the Admiralty. The forms of the two ships are totally different; and as, in general, "sailors have an intuitive knowledge of a ship, and can tell by the eye what their good or bad qualities may be," it is somewhat singular that the experienced eye of our talented Captain did not perceive the difference between the ships in question. That boasted "intuitive knowledge," however, has already with him proved fallacious; and it might have been presumed, that the melancholy catastrophe which resulted from his self-willed and reckless indifference to the opinions of practical men would have made a lasting impression on his memory, and disposed him in future to entertain some doubts of his own infallibility. The circumstance to which I allude he well remembers, and perfectly understands the application.

With reference to the drawings of Captain Symonds, which I have been accused of appropriating to my own use; the only one I ever saw was the copy of an outline of the midship section of the *Vernon*, which was given to me after she was completed; and without any importance being attached to it, either by the donor or receiver. I never was on board any ship of that gentleman's construction, except the *Vernon* on one occasion, and then for a few minutes only, in company with, and at the solicitation of, a party of naval officers. Towards Captain Symonds I entertain no feelings of hostility, either of a public or private nature. He must expect that his plans will become the subject of discussion, and give rise to a diversity of opinion. I apprehend, however, that when his friend attempts to exalt him by detracting from the reputation of his predecessor, he has not adopted the means best calculated to attain his object. The articles which appeared in the *Metropolitan* for July and August, 1832, I had no knowledge of until within the last fortnight. The perusal of these papers certainly excited a feeling of surprise, that any man could sit down with an apparent determination to disguise the truth, and draw so largely upon the credulity of his readers.

In one of the articles alluded to, the writer gives us a list of ships as approaching near to perfection, and pathetically inquires, "what has become of these beautiful models?" Although not in office until many years after some of the ships in question were disposed of, my memory, and certain documents in my possession, enable me to supply the information required. The *Commerce de Marseilles*, when examined, was found hogged in a very great degree: she was considered by competent judges to be perfectly useless, and was emphatically pronounced to be "a heap of rubbish." The *Canopus*, *Malta*, and *San Josef*, are still in existence, and at present in commission. The majority of our 80-gun ships were built after the *Canopus*, and are nearly similar to the *Malta* and *Tonnant*. Of the good or bad qualities of the *Egyptienne*, I know nothing. The *Modeste* was pronounced by one officer to be "the finest ship in the service;" and by another, perhaps, equally competent to judge, to be "the worst." Perhaps Captain Meryatt will favour the world with his decision. The *Endymion* is after the old *Pomone*. Fifteen frigates were built after the *Piedmontese*, and several after the old *Hebe*. So much for the accuracy of the reviewer; and he does not even seem to be aware that the *Ariadne*, he himself lately commanded, was built after the lines of his favourite *Bonne Citoyenne*. To enter into a grave refutation of his misstatements and groundless assertions would be a waste of time; but as he condescends to ask a question respecting the *Conway*, I shall briefly answer him. The lines of that ship, then, were never altered; she never was "thrown out at first one foot, and subsequently nine inches, more than the breadth originally laid down in her lines." The *Conway* and *Imogene* are sister ships, built after draughts sent officially from the Navy Board, and no alteration was ever made that I am aware of. Disposed, at all times, to listen to the suggestions of practical men, the *Calliope* and *Andromache*, also sister ships, were constructed with

general *increased dimensions*, and according to draughts sent from the Navy Board; and this was done at a period before Capt. Symonds' new plans were made public. The assertion, that our builders "were not able or willing to copy a fine model," is quite in keeping with some other statements in which Capt. Marryatt has indulged, and only displays his own incapacity for the task he has undertaken. To take the accurate contour and dimensions of a ship, is an operation of the greatest facility, as every tyro in the profession well knows. I may here be permitted to remark, that a certain manifesto alluded to, as having been published in the United Service Gazette, containing my views, has not fallen under my notice; that I have not published my views on naval architecture, nor authorized any other person to do so.

The next charge which I consider necessary to notice, is that of having "spoilt" the *Caledonia*; and as this has afforded a theme to more than one anonymous writer, I may be pardoned for giving some information respecting her. The *Caledonia*, then, was launched at Plymouth, 1808, having been laid down ten years previously, after a draught by Sir William Rule, and was considered a fine man-of-war by those competent to judge. After many years' service, it was found that she required a thorough repair; and with the view of giving her greater buoyancy and stability under canvas, it was determined by the Lords Commissioners to give her greater breadth of beam. According to the reviewer, "after her beam was increased one foot to render her more buoyant, instead of carrying her lower-deck ports higher out of the water, notwithstanding her increased width of beam, she carries them lower, &c." Here the veracious gentleman has not only made an unfounded assertion, but ungenerously fabricated a charge against me in a matter in which I had no concern. It can be proved, from official documents, that the *Caledonia* did not carry her guns lower than before her alteration,—even after the weight of metal was considerably increased,—after the decks were laid with plank one inch thicker, and oak and other ponderous timber substituted, in a great degree, for the fir which was originally in her top-sides. The weight of metal was increased by an order from the Admiralty, contrary to my advice; and had the guns which originally belonged to her been continued, a greater increase of buoyancy would of course have been obtained. When the reviewer asserts that the repair of this ship cost the enormous sum of 200,000*l.*, he has made a small mistake: the expense attending her repair and alteration did not amount to half that sum. An opinion seems to be pretty generally entertained, that this ship was doubled, which is not the case; she was nearly rebuilt, and the timbers carried out.

There is another small error into which the reviewer has fallen, and which is quite inexcusable on his part. It would appear, from the general tenor of the papers alluded to, that the Surveyor of the Navy has the power of building, rebuilding, and altering ships at his pleasure; and that he is responsible for every ship in the navy, without being amenable to any higher authority. Such was not the case when I had the honour to hold that office. The late Members of the Board of Admiralty were not quite so complaisant towards projectors, nor so much inclined to sanction expensive experiments, as he seems to imagine: and nothing in the way of building, or making important alterations, could be done without their sanction. This system, however, Captain Marryatt informs us, is now altered: yet I am not satisfied, even upon his word, that the present Lords Commissioners will voluntarily surrender their authority to the Surveyor, or allow themselves to be dictated to in matters of such vital importance to the country, and which involve so great an expenditure of public money.

• With reference to the subordinate retailers of slander, I consider them unworthy of notice, being well aware that, to promote their own interests, they would immediately change sides, and abuse Captain Symonds as heartily as they now extol him. It may be sufficient to remind them, that the seventy-fours, which my late respected friend, Sir Joseph Yorke, facetiously

denominated the "Forty Thieves," were chiefly built by contract in private yards; and many were in commission during the war, long before I came into office. Those constructed in the dock-yards were after the same draughts. To a few of those ships that required a thorough repair, I had the commands of the Admiralty to apply the circular stern, and to make some alterations in the bows, without interfering with the general contour of their form. For the information of those who may desire to know what ships have really been constructed by me, and with the view of affording my detractors an opportunity of exerting their genius in writing reviews, I beg to annex a list of ships for whose qualities I consider myself responsible. With those built by others, I had no more concern than Captain Marryatt or his associates.

With reference to the illiberal and unmanly attack upon the young men educated at the School of Naval Architecture, it is the first time I ever heard of the birth and parentage of individuals being urged as a barrier to their future advancement in life: and more especially when their parents have not been accused, or even suspected, of any crime. Such a doctrine is at variance with that liberality of sentiment which distinguishes the present age. In our free country, talents have hitherto been considered the best passport to preferment; and, according to the reviewer's own showing, many men of distinguished attainments, and whose inventions have contributed to promote the best interests of mankind, have justly risen to eminence from the humblest walks of life. Gentlemen, however, of his mutable politics may probably consider it a great evil that any encouragement should be given to talent, and that, according to his opinion, only a privileged few should be selected to hold public situations. When he again appears as a candidate for parliamentary fame, and submits to the degradation of shaking hands with, and humbly soliciting the votes of, those independent tradesmen whom he has endeavoured to degrade, his real sentiments towards them and their sons will no doubt be remembered, and have due influence at the hustings.

I have now, sir, endeavoured to reply to the principal accusations which have been brought against me, and would have done so at an earlier period, had I been aware of their publicity. I shall, therefore, leave Captain Marryatt and Co. to the notice of those parties whose feelings he has so grossly outraged, and who may consider the exposure of misstatements worthy of their attention. I have to apologize for the great length of this communication, but hope to obtain your forgiveness, as it is the first time I have so offended, and, in all probability, will be the last.

I am, sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

ROBERT SEPPINGS,

Late Surveyor of the Navy.

2nd January, 1834.

Ships and vessels built and building, constructed by Sir Robert Seppings, viz.:—

London, Nile, Rodney, 98 guns each; Calcutta, 84; Castor, Amphion, 36 guns each; Andromache, Calliope, Conway, Imogene, Tyné, 28 guns each.

Sloops.—Pylades, Satellite, Scout, Pheasant, Redwing.

Schooners.—Cockatrice, Hornet, Seagull, Spider, Viper.

Cutters.—Sparrow, Jackdaw, Lark, Magpie, Quail, Raven, Starling.

Steam-Vessels.—About eleven in number.

N.B.—The seven frigates, viz., the Java, Portland, Chichester, Lancaster, Southampton, Winchester, and Worcester, mounting 52 guns each, and similar to each other, were not constructed by me; but after the Java was launched, I advised the bows of the others to be made fuller, which was directed to be done.

THE SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

IN REPLY TO THE "METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE;" BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN APOLOGY FOR ENGLISH SHIPBUILDERS,"

"Reason contents men."

QUESTIONS connected with the state of naval architecture in England are, at this moment, exciting great interest in the public mind; and they have latterly been the subject of very warm disputation in many of the leading journals, because all the experience of practical ship-builders, and all the known principles of the science of naval architecture, have been superseded by a new theory of ship-building, invented by Captain Symonds, who was appointed to the situation of Surveyor of the Navy in June, 1832.

Twelve months elapsed before any attempt was made to compare Captain Symonds' views of naval architecture with the received opinions of the profession. The Metropolitan Magazine spoke of him as "*a thorough mathematician*", and a good algebraist; and that he could predict the properties of his ships before he laid down his lines: but this was a gratuitous assertion. That Journal not only spoke most ungenerously, at the same time, of Sir Robert Seppings, the late surveyor, but indulged in very coarse terms against the characters of dock-yard officers in general. In the meantime, be it observed, that the established principles of naval architecture, and those said to have been discovered by Captain Symonds, were never unreservedly compared until July last, when a controversy was entered into in a pamphlet entitled "*An Apology for English Ship-Builders*."

This pamphlet would have been published earlier; but as the First Lord of the Admiralty told the House of Commons that he was willing that the merits of the appointment should rest upon the qualities of the *Vernon*, then building at Woolwich, the author of the "*Apology*" thought it would be premature, and therefore obtrusive, to endeavour to controvert Captain Symonds' theory, before Sir James Graham had had an opportunity of judging of a ship said to have been constructed upon principles propounded in that theory.

In the summer of 1832, the *Vernon* was launched. She went to sea; her properties were soon ascertained; and it was published to the world that the construction of the *Vernon* was such as did not qualify her for the pitching and knocking about which she had encountered in the North Seas. She left the fleet and returned into port; her defects were made good, and she was fitted out at Plymouth for the West India station, to bear the flag of the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn. And now, we ask; what has been the result? It is very generally thought that the *Vernon* is a failure. Some few persons are to be found, perhaps, who deny that she has disappointed the Admiralty; but we think we know better. We believe that the *Vernon* is not the model from which other ships are to be built either on a larger or on a smaller scale; and we presume that Capt. Hayes, who is now building a frigate at Portsmouth, would not have been permitted to do so unless the country were likely to profit by it.

We assume, therefore, that more experimental ship-building is an *admission*, at least, on the part of the Admiralty, that Captain Symonds has arrived at no "fixed" principles in naval construction. We say nothing of

* * The writer of this assertion claims for Capt. Symonds, qualifications which Capt. Symonds himself publicly disclaims, as must be well known to all who have conversed with him on the subject of naval architecture; the surveyor always declaring that he is *not* a mathematician, nor a scientific man.

the alterations which he has made, and is now making, and which we know he will and must make to a still greater extent. We consider his deviations to be *judicious*, and his mutability of opinion beneficial to the service; because there is no difficulty in showing him, as he has already been shown, (in argument and by his own ship,) that he has confounded the advantages of *magnitude* with a peculiarity of *form*, which he does well gradually to abandon, because it is bad.

If the country have a right to look to any one source above all others for protecting naval science against the dangers of empiricism, surely it is to the members of the School of Naval Architecture, who have been professionally educated at a very liberal national institution for that very object. Under the countenance of influential patronage, they might have applied themselves with advantage to the advancement of the theory of naval architecture; but while confidence is withheld from them, and the ear of power poisoned, their efforts must prove unavailing: wanting that countenance it has been made a party-question to condemn everything they do. If they remain passive, they are held up as being indolent and indifferent to their profession, and if they labour to improve the neglected science of naval construction—neglected indeed in this country—they are called “disaffected” for daring to promote the principles of a profession in which they have been nurtured. “Peace is good, but truth is better; and the war of controversy is better than the peace of ignorance.”

“The Apology for English Ship-Builders” was written in answer to Captain Symonds’s pamphlet: he invited controversy, and the invitation was accepted. Had this pamphlet remained unanswered, of course it would have been considered unanswerable; and the First Lord of the Admiralty, as well as the public, might have concluded that the principles inculcated at the School of Naval Architecture have been studied at a national expense to no purpose.

The Metropolitan Magazine for November, conducted by Capt. Frederick Marryatt, has reviewed the “Apology for English Ship-Builders:” the article is signed F. M.; it might be some other F. M. than Frederick Marryatt; but be that as it may, it could not, we apprehend, have found a place in the Metropolitan, in opposition to the views of the editor.

If Capt. Marryatt conceives that such an attack as has been made in his Journal upon the School of Naval Architecture will do injury to that establishment, strengthen the cause of Capt. Symonds, or raise the reputation of the Metropolitan Magazine, our views of influencing the good sense of the public are strangely at variance with his. He has pursued the very course we could have wished.

We shall pass over his personal allusions to Captain Symonds and Sir Robert Seppings. Our notice of the article will be confined to F. M.’s critique on the “Apology,” and his observations on the School of Naval Architecture.

First, then, the “Apology,” &c. The opening paragraph of the review is as follows:—“This is a plausible and well-written pamphlet, assuming a mask of humility to obtain its ends, and a deferential respect for the First Lord of the Admiralty, which is completely at variance with the whole tenor of its arguments and assertions. It has evidently been submitted to the scrutiny of many; has been carefully revised and corrected; and its sentences weighed previous to publication. We think we could put our finger upon several passages, and ascribe them to their true writers. We can trace suggestions from the Ex-Navy Board, Ex-Surveyor, and School of Naval Architecture, separately and conjointly, in this little work, which we consider it our *duty* to refute, because it is well, apparently temperately written, and has, we know, produced a greater sensation than these brochures in general do.”

By the reviewer’s own showing, the “Apology” is written with proper

deference to the First Lord of the Admiralty; so far, therefore, it has some pretensions to Sir James Graham's consideration; and as the pamphlet is said to bear the stamp of containing suggestions from the Ex-Navy Board, Ex-Surveyor, and the School of Naval Architecture, which have been submitted to scrutiny, and carefully revised and corrected, it is of a sufficiently "respectable character for the reviewer to refute it if he *can*." The manner in which he professes to set about it is rather a novel mode of refutation; for he says, "as we can disprove the three first principles" which are opposed to Captain Symonds's theory, "*therefore* we went no further." This is strange logic: he should have said, "as we *cannot* disprove the three first principles, therefore we went no further;" for the truth is, he has not disproved them, nor has he gone any further!! But we will not leave F. M. here; we will expose the subterfuge by which he endeavours to make the "worse appear the better reason." He tells us that Captain Symonds has not a *facility* of expression, that he cannot write "*lucidly*;" implying thereby, that his pamphlet on Naval Construction may have been understood differently from what it really meant; and then the reviewer intimates, that the "Apology for English Ship-Builders" is a *WILFUL* miscomprehension of Captain Symonds's principles.

Capt. Marryatt ought to know that, unless arguments be met by arguments, and statements by counter-statements, the bare assertions of a controversialist go for nothing. His saying, therefore, that he *can* refute the fundamental principles in naval architecture, without some demonstration of his ability to do so, only makes him appear insignificant, after the parade in the first paragraph about his *duty* to expose the errors of his adversary. Then, again, the wish to make it believed that Capt. Symonds (who is constantly sending orders to the dock-yards) has not sufficient command of language to make himself clearly understood is incorrect, and not very complimentary to his friend; and lastly, after trying to make it appear that Capt. Symonds might have been misunderstood, it is not only inconsistent, but most ungenerous, to charge an author with anything so dishonourable as a "wilful miscomprehension" of points in dispute.

But this is not the only unworthy means by which the Metropolitan strives to gain a temporary triumph in the discussion; he descends to a mode of attack which speaks for itself. He has actually been at work to inquire into the *family connexions* of some of the members of the School of Naval Architecture, and has published their *parents' avocations*!

But to return to the review of the "Apology." We appeal with confidence to any candid person, whether the whole tenor of that pamphlet, which we are aware has produced a great sensation, does not insist on the principle and equity of progressive preferment; and so far from intimating that any of the School of Naval Architecture should have been appointed Surveyor of the Navy, (as F. M. has incorrectly asserted,) there is not a passage which admits of such a construction; on the contrary, at p. 47, line 48, will be found the following remark: "In a spirit of respectful submission, we conclude by suggesting, that if the First Lord of the Admiralty had been pleased to sanction the continuance of the custom of selecting a Surveyor of the Navy from among the BUILDERS of the dock-yards, among whom are always to be found good practical shipwrights of great intelligence and professional skill, we conscientiously believe that he never would have found cause to repent it;" and to give strength to that view of the subject, a part of Sir George Cockburn's speech (p. 7) is printed in CAPITAL LETTERS, because it was his opinion also that one of the *master shipwrights* should have been appointed as Sir Robert Seppings's successor.

What can F. M. hope to gain by so perverting the language of the "Apology" as to say that the School of Naval Architecture think it hard that a Surveyor has not been selected from among them? The occupation spoken of as being most suitable, at the present time, to some of the inem-

bers of the School of Naval Architecture, relates to the *scientific* department; which Capt. Symonds has himself declared, in his pamphlet, to have been very much neglected in England; "hoping," at the same time, "*that the College of Naval Architecture*" (established in 1810) "*will hereafter improve the neglected science of naval construction in this country.*"

Entertaining the same views, in this respect, as Capt. Symonds, it is intimated in the "Apology" that some of the members of the School of Naval Architecture might apply their education with advantage in the Surveyor's department, by assisting to collect and apply all information available to scientific purposes.

It is a mistake on the part of F. M. to say that Captains have had no opportunity of giving their opinions on ships' qualities, when he ought to know that every Captain is called upon to make an official report of the character of his ship. If these reports have hitherto been less explicit than they should have been, the fault is, we admit, in a great measure attributable to our never having had in this country a properly-constituted office of construction, where calculations are entered into and recorded, as they should be, and experimental results registered in an available form.

Whatever calculated results are necessary for a constructor, when he prepares an original design, those same results are equally requisite for any other individual who may wish to investigate the principles upon which that design was formed; and if, when he is put in possession of the calculated properties of a ship, he can also furnish himself with a faithful and circumstantial account of the *result* of that ship's behaviour, he is then prepared, upon philosophical principles, to improve naval architecture as all other physical sciences are improved. But we that is, our Government—do not proceed, nor have ever proceeded, upon this principle. On the contrary, it has been the fashion to deride the idea of applying pure mathematics and experimental philosophy to naval architecture, and to hold out the doctrine, as F. M. does, that sailors "feel practically that they are right;" and that the lines of a ship are almost as faithfully impressed upon the *retina* as if the draught were actually before him and the calculations gone into.

We cannot repress a smile at so empirical a notion, fraught as it is with danger to the best interests of the state. That opinion, added to the idea of the "heavenly intuition," which F. M. ascribes to Capt. Symonds, by which we are to learn naval architecture in the nineteenth century, reminds us of an anecdote in Pepys's Memoirs:—In 1666, Commissioner Taylor, considering himself quite a light of the world, said, when he was building the London, that "*he found God had put him into the right, and so will keep in it while he is in;*" to which the King replied, "*He was sure it must be God put him in, for no art of his own would have done it.*" For it seems he could not give a *good account* of what he did as an artist.

The extent to which our hasty remarks have already swelled, suggests the propriety of bidding farewell for the present to F. M., although we have a great deal to say to him. He will hear of us again; and if it be in a pamphlet, he shall have an early opportunity of reviewing us, and of retrieving his character, by doing it, if possible, in a creditable manner.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR IMPRESSMENT IN MANNING THE FLEET.

In offering the following suggestions for manning the fleet, as a substitute for impressment, I am aware a more liberal expenditure will be necessary to carry them into effect; but undue economy towards the Navy is as unwise as it is illiberal. England would never have possessed money to carry on a war, either of defence or aggression, but for her maritime superiority. The three sources from which I would propose to man the fleet, are, first, the Coast Guard service; secondly, the merchant marine; and thirdly, by procuring from the inland counties a specified number of young able-bodied men.

With respect to the first, it is proposed that every man, upon entering either the Coast Guard or revenue cutter, should sign a bond, obliging him to serve in the Navy in the event of a war, or when required to do so by the King's proclamation. Now, there are upwards of five thousand men, altogether, serving in the Coast Guard, many of them old seamen, all accustomed to boats, well disciplined, and instructed in the use of fire-arms. The cutter-men, particularly, would be most useful on board a King's ship. One-half of this force might be withdrawn at one time; that is, half the men of each station and cruiser; and their places filled up with others enrolled on similar conditions. The situation would still be anxiously sought after by foremast-men, even with the above drawback. And here the revenue cruisers would be especially useful, as containing the skeleton of a naval squadron. I would suggest that these vessels carry three naval warrant-officers: naval clerk, instead of ship's steward; second-master, instead of a passed midshipman; and an assistant-surgeon; which last appointment would be a saving of much expense, and obviate the abuses of what are termed naval medical agents at the different seaports. A revenue cruiser so constituted could, if required, run alongside an 18-gun brig, or ship-sloop, turn over her officers and crew, and commence fitting her out at once; and two cutters would be sufficient to begin with a frigate: at the same time, the order having been previously communicated to the Coast Guard department, plenty of hands, on the first hint, would be glad to take the place of those so removed; and the officers, especially the second-masters, would be invaluable in Channel cruisers, from the intimate knowledge of the coast they would necessarily acquire in that service.

The Coast Guard is, no doubt, a service of considerable importance; and certainly its utility is sufficient to justify the great expense of its establishment; but there is no reason at all why it should not also be made available to the purposes here contemplated, which would by no means interfere with the protection of the revenue. This principle was acted on when the Coast Blockade was in being, and was found to answer perfectly well.

- Secondly, it is proposed that an exact registry of the seamen at all the different seaports of the kingdom shall be kept, wherein should be stated all necessary particulars, such as name, age, description of person, &c.; a counterpart of this document to be given to the party as a proof he had complied with the regulation; all without to be subject to impressment. These registers to be most strictly kept at each sea-port, by proper officers appointed for that purpose; and no master of a merchantman, under severe penalties, to be allowed to ship any seaman who could not produce his certificate of registry. Further, that each seaport should be obliged, annually, to furnish a certain proportion of able and ordinary seamen, (according to the tonnage of the port,) to be determined by ballot.

This measure, I am convinced, would give much satisfaction to the merchant-seamen in general, as freeing them from that anxiety and solicitude attendant upon the state of insecurity which was caused by the dread of impressment. They might then look forward with hope and complacency

to the enjoyment of their homes and families, on returning from a long voyage; nor would they thenceforth contemplate with horror the appearance of a king's ship; and this regulation would, moreover, tend to break up that spirit of combination in the merchant-service to harbour and protect all deserters from men-of-war, which has always existed, as every desertion would bring each man's turn for the Navy so much the nearer. And if this system were acted on with steadiness and impartiality, I am persuaded it would admit such of the crews of ships that had been longest on foreign stations as had manifested good conduct to be discharged on their return to England, the hope of which would be the strongest incitement to general regularity and obedience; and the feeling of sympathy for deserters being thus broken, that grand desideratum on board King's ships - namely, liberty while in harbour, might be effected. That is the magic word which would reconcile the men to every hardship, and cause them to bear every privation with cheerfulness; and would also supersede the necessity of some demoralizing and degrading practices. Other collateral advantages would result from the adoption of this measure, besides making apparent to the men that which is really the case, the identity of interests between the naval and mercantile marine; for they, in truth, mutually support each other, and must flourish and fall together.

Hitherto, the men for the Navy have been drawn from the merchant service and seaports almost exclusively; but as manning the Navy is a measure of indispensable necessity, I see no reason why the interior of the country should not bear its portion of the burden. To this end, I would recommend that it be rendered imperative, by an act of the Legislature, that each county, *exclusive* of those in which the seaports are situated, should supply annually a number, according to their just proportion of the demand, of stout active young men, who would be valuable for their physical strength, as landsmen, and young enough to acquire a competent knowledge of their duty as seamen.

Were these measures adopted and regularly enforced, we need never, even on any sudden emergency, be driven to the objectionable resource of impressment to procure an abundant supply of men for the Fleet; but to give full effect to them, it would be necessary that an extensive naval depôt be established, into which the men from the interior, the Coast Guard, and merchant service should be received, and where they should be accustomed, as much as possible, to the system of naval discipline previously to their being embarked. They could be there instructed in the great-gun exercise; and the landsmen be taught to knot and splice the marks of the lead-line, how to make their own clews, and sling their hammocks; with a variety of minute though necessary circumstances; and acquire habits of cleanliness, regularity, and obedience, with much greater facility than when sent on board a man-of-war as strangers or greenhorns.

The building itself ought to be roomy and extensive, with a sufficient quantity of ground attached for drilling, practice, and exercise; all well inclosed; the whole under the command of a flag-officer, and upon the establishment of a third-rate ship of war; and situated in the vicinity of one of the principal naval sea-ports.

These are the principal points of the plan I would suggest as a substitute for impressment; and as the question of war or peace is now trembling in the balance, it behoves all who wish well to the Navy and the nation to give the subject an anxious and earnest consideration.

R. W.

**MEMOIR OF THE SERVICES OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
SIR KENNETH DOUGLAS, BART.**

THIS officer, better known in the army as General Mackenzie, (he having only assumed the name of Douglas* on his being created a Baronet in September, 1831,) at the age of thirteen, entered the service as an Ensign in the 33d Foot, which corps he joined in Guernsey, and continued with it till its reduction in 1783. Having, previous to that event, obtained the rank of Lieutenant, he exchanged, by purchase, from half-pay into the 14th Foot, which he joined in the West Indies, and remained there until the regiment returned to England.

On the commencement of the war with revolutionary France, Lieutenant Mackenzie accompanied the 14th to Holland, and, during the first campaign in Flanders, he served as a light company officer in a flank battalion formed of the grenadier and light companies of the army, and was with the advanced party as a volunteer, in storming the outworks at the siege of Valenciennes.

In carrying the outposts before Dunkirk, the light company of the 14th regiment, with which Lieutenant Mackenzie was then serving, had more than one-third of its effective men killed and wounded; and the flank battalion of the line was so much cut up, that it was found necessary to break it up altogether.

Lieutenant Mackenzie soon after joined the 14th, with the remainder of the company, when the regiment was ordered out to support two Austrian regiments which had been driven from the advanced posts by a superior force of the enemy. The 14th passed through these battalions, which continued to retire, and charging the French, obliged them to retreat in confusion. Being on the left of the line, Lieutenant Mackenzie was enabled, by pressing forward with about half the company, and a few Austrians who had joined them, to keep up a fire on the flank of the retreating enemy; but the rest of the regiment having retired, the enemy, on recovering their works, directed from the ramparts a heavy fire on the position of this small party, by a grape-shot from which, Lieutenant Mackenzie was wounded in the shoulder, and a considerable loss inflicted on his party in their subsequent retreat.

After confinement for some weeks from his wound, Lieutenant Mackenzie was enabled to rejoin his corps; and he was present in every affair in which the gallant 14th was engaged.

In 1794, having then served fourteen years as a Subaltern, in the West Indies and in Europe, this officer was promoted to a Company; and immediately after, to a Majority in the 90th; and under the superintendence of Colonel Graham, (now Lord Lynedoch,) and of Lieut.-Colonel (now Lord) Hill,—Major Mackenzie had the drilling of that corps. With the 90th, he proceeded to the coast of France; where, after we gained possession of Ile Dieu, he remained several months. He next accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, but quitted it in 1796, and went to Portugal with General Sir Charles Stuart; where, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was

* The traditional, but probably fabulous, account of the origin of the House of Douglas is, that about the year 770, in the reign of Solvathius, King of the Scots, one Donald Bene, of the Western Isles, having invaded the Scottish territory, and routed the royal army, a man of rank and figure came seasonably, with his friends and followers, to the King's assistance, who then renewed the conflict, and obtained a complete victory over the invader. The King, being desirous of seeing the person who accomplished for him so important a service, that individual was pointed out by his colour or complexion, in these words of the old Gaelic or Celtic language:—" *Sholto du Glas*"; in English, "Behold the black or swarthy-coloured man." From which, the story goes, he was named "*Sholto the Douglas*." The King rewarded him with grants of land in the county of Lanark, which were called Douglas; and hence the family surname.

appointed to the command of a flank battalion, formed of the flank companies (grenadiers and light infantry) of the British army in that country, and which was disciplined by him as a battalion of light infantry. So highly did Sir Charles Stuart approve the discipline of that corps, that he made it the school of instruction for the whole army under his command.

Sir Charles Stuart having, in 1798, been appointed to command an expedition in the Mediterranean, the subject of this memoir was, by him, nominated his Deputy Adjutant-General, and upon this occasion he received the permanent rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was immediately ordered by Sir Charles from Lisbon to Gibraltar, to superintend the embarkation of stores, and to report on the troops intended for the expedition against Minorca. The masterly movements of Sir Charles Stuart, and the co-operation of Commodore Duckworth, soon reduced the island.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie remained Deputy Adjutant-General in the Mediterranean for nearly two years; and during the latter year, commanded the 90th regiment, and also did the duties of Adjutant-General. On the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercromby at Minorca, with troops to form an expedition, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie was requested to continue in his situation on the staff: but as the 90th was to form part of the expedition, he preferred resigning his staff appointment, and joined his regiment. On the day following his resignation, he was appointed by Sir Ralph to command a secret expedition, with the flank companies of his army, to be embarked on board of Lord Keith's squadron: but the arrival of orders from England, in the course of the night, put a stop to it: and Sir Ralph sailed with the whole of the expedition to Leghorn, and finally, to Egypt.

In the action of the 13th of March, 1801, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie commanded the advanced guard of the army. The troops under him consisted of the flank companies and two battalion companies of the 90th regiment, with a squadron of cavalry: and they were supported by the six remaining companies of the 90th. He was ordered to feel for the enemy, and had advanced only a short distance before a very heavy fire was opened upon them, and a strong cavalry corps was observed preparing to charge. The advance was joined by the rest of the regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lord) Hill, who rushed forward with that coolness and bravery, so conspicuous in his after actions: but he having received a severe wound, the command of the whole devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie. The French cavalry charged,—but their ranks were broken, and they were forced to retire,—by the admirable discipline of the 90th, and its well-directed fire, in light infantry style. This regiment was then alone, in front of the enemy, and exposed to a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, under which they could not halt without being completely destroyed. Their only alternative being to force the French line, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, without waiting for the support of the rest of the brigade, gallantly led them on, and the enemy retired before them. The 90th then halted till joined by the other regiments, and by their combined attack, the whole of the centre of the French line was forced to give way. Yet so partial was the action in this brigade, that while one regiment in it had only a few men hurt, the 13th Foot suffered considerably, and the loss of the 90th, in killed and wounded, amounted to more than 200.

In consequence of the wound of his superior officer, (Colonel Hill,) Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie again commanded the 90th, in the memorable battle of the 21st of the same month, at which the brave and amiable Sir Ralph Abercromby, the Commander-in-Chief, was killed. He, likewise, commanded it in the battle of Rhamanie, and was present with it at the investment of Cairo.

While at the latter place, his promotion to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 44th appeared in the *Gazette*, recommended by the Commander of the Forces, in place of Lieut.-Colonel Ogilvie, killed in the action of the 21st.

Having joined the 44th before Alexandria, he embarked at night in

command of it, to attack at day-break the outposts to the eastward of the place. The 44th was the first regiment which landed; when Lieutenant-Colonel Tilson having joined, (till then detained by a wound,) on the following morning the outposts were driven in with little loss.

On the conclusion of the Egyptian campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie returned to England; and His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, having determined to a form a regiment of light infantry, the 52d, Sir John Moore's regiment, was fixed upon; and the two senior Lieutenant-Colonels being removed, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie was appointed to it from the 44th, only a few months after he had joined that regiment. He commenced with the 52d, a system of movements and exercise, in which Sir John Moore, at first, acquiesced with reluctance, the style of drill, march, and platoon exercise, being entirely new; but when he saw the effect of the whole, in a more advanced stage, he was not only highly gratified, but became its warmest supporter. The other light corps were ordered to be formed on the same plan, and the 43d and 95th regiments were moved to Shorncliffe camp to be with the 52d.

Towards the conclusion of the encampment, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie got a very severe concussion of the brain, by a fall from his horse; and in consequence of repeated relapses occurring when he returned to his duty, he was obliged to retire on half-pay. He continued in extremely bad health for four years: during which period he obtained, in 1808, the Brevet of Colonel. Having joined Lord Lynedoch at Cadiz, as Colonel on the Staff, he obtained a brigade of three regiments, with the light troops and cavalry of his army; but the extreme heat of the climate producing a renewal of his complaints, he was compelled to return home. In the course of a year and a half, he was appointed Major-General (1811,) and recovered so far as to be placed on the Staff in the Kent District, having under his orders all the light troops then in England.

When the expedition in 1813, under Lord Lynedoch, was sent to Holland, Major-General Mackenzie was appointed on his Lordship's staff; and during the campaign in that country, commanded the outposts of the army, and for the greater part of the time, a division of it. After his Lordship's return to England, the Major-General was removed, by the Prince of Orange, to the command of Antwerp, that place being then in a disturbed state: this was previous to the return of Napoleon to France. The Duke of Wellington, finding the Major-General in the command of a fortress of importance, where great dexterity of management was required, continued him in it, much against his inclination, until its final evacuation by the British troops, when he came to England.

In 1821, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General; and in 1828, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 58th Foot.

The Lieutenant-General died in London on the 22d of November last, universally respected by a large circle of professional and private friends. He was son of Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, in the county of Ross. In 1804, he married an heiress, the daughter of Mr. Andrews, of Hythe, and has left several children, two of whom, including the present Baronet, we believe, are in the army.

THE LATE GENERAL EDWARD STACK.

ALTHOUGH no event of peculiar brilliancy appears on the escutcheon of the subject of this memoir, yet his military career partakes of the character of remarkable. Originally a native of Ireland, he, at an early age, entered the French service, in which he is recorded to have very much distinguished himself, and became the favourite aide-de-camp of the Marquis de Bouillie, then commanding the French forces in the West Indies, during the period that France was at war with this country. He also served in America,

under General La Fayette, during the war of independence; and afterwards with Paul Jones, on board the *Bon Homme Richard*, in the capacity of Lieutenant of Marines, and was present in his memorable action when he captured the *Seraphim*, Captain Pearson. Subsequently he returned to France, and served under General Clarke, Duc de Feltre. On the death of Louis XVI., he entered the Dutch service, in which he is said, also, to have distinguished himself, and was greatly esteemed by the present King of Holland, near whose person he was severely wounded.

At the period when the Irish brigade were permitted to transfer their services to the British Crown, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in our service, and commanded a Scotch Fusilceer regiment in Ireland, during the unhappy disturbances in that country in 1798, where he was alike distinguished for intrepidity and humanity. His after period of service was spent in the West Indies; and on the 1st of January, 1800, he attained the rank of Colonel in the army.

On a general promotion taking place in 1808, Colonel Stack received an official letter of inquiry, whether he professed the Roman Catholic religion, a regulation being at the time in force, which precluded the professors of that creed from attaining to higher rank than that of full Colonel. His reply stated, that he was "of the religion which makes general officers," and this being deemed satisfactory, he, on the 25th of April in the above year, was promoted to the rank of Major General. On the 4th June, 1813, he attained that of Lieut.-General, and General on the 22d of July, 1830.

General Stack was for many years detained as a prisoner of war in France, and liberated at the peace of 1814. He died at Calais, in December last, as recorded in the Obituary of our last Number, in which, however, we must correct an error, his rank having, by mistake, been there stated as that of *Major-General*.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

SPAIN.

MERINO THE CURATE.

THE secret of this leader's opposition to the present government is his implacable detestation of the renegades who sold their country to Napoleon and his brother Joseph. These creatures, better known by the opprobrious epithets of *Josephinists* and *Afrancesados*, have already insinuated themselves into partial office under the Queen regent; and Merino will not sheath his sword until he has put them down, or death shall have rent it out of his grasp. But it is not our business to concern ourselves on the present occasion with his objects, otherwise than to show, not only how long and unswervingly he has followed them up, but that, even amidst his detestation of this selfish and treacherous faction, his heart is not unsusceptible of a generous feeling towards a fallen rival. At the time when the celebrated *Empecinado* had incurred the forfeiture of his life by lending himself too actively to the designs of Ferdinand's enemies, there was not an individual in Spain more intent upon saving him than the curate Merino. Amongst other influential persons whom he addressed on this occasion, was General O'Donnell, then President of the Royal Tribunal at Valladolid. His letter, full of that laconic *verve* which reflects a master mind, is lying before us: "What," he inquires in an opening paragraph in it, "are the crimes of which the General stands charged? If he has been guilty of any such, none but I have reason to rise as his accuser. He was once my persecutor; but, at the present moment, I have no other recollection than that he was once my friend. He took up arms to destroy me; but it was at his sovereign's

command. The war of opinions has been closed between us. Had I taken him with arms in his hands, I would have shot him. You will feel astonished at my language; but know you who are now my enemies? I could name a score and a half to you: those traitors to their country; yon Valdenebro," (the Corregidor of Valladolid, who had been instrumental in the Empecinado's arrest,) "and his accomplices, who, after they had betrayed us, and vilified themselves to the office of spies over their fellow-countrymen, have wormed themselves once more into power;—*these* are my enemies; but the Empecinado's name is not found amongst them. And, is it possible for me to remain inactive, slumbering, with Spain and its destinies before me, abandoned to the wretches who have sold us? No, no! the king's government must enter upon other paths, and be wielded by other hands; or, I fly to arms! * * * I fear no man in existence; but I desire it should be known, that so long as there is 'breath in my nostrils,' there is no hope for me but in the overthrow and destruction of the infamous tools of the foreigner. So long as they tread the soil of Spain, I will agitate it from one extremity to the other. Signed "MERINO."

Before three days had expired, this letter was become the subject of general notoriety. Nor had many more elapsed before the king called Merino before him to explain himself. The curate, who feared neither sovereign nor subject, did not obey the summons for another week; he then set out well-horsed, well-cloaked, and well-armed, for the Spanish metropolis. On his arrival, he took up his abode in the street del Calvario, No. 38, and the next day, made the best of his way to the palace, where he demanded to see the king. After a few moments' lapse, a servant came out with orders for him to call upon the minister of state. Merino, boiling with rage, turned away; not but that he resolved to obey the order. The minister received him with good grace, and in kind terms expostulated with him on the unjustifiable manner in which he had interfered in the Empecinado's behalf; adding, that it had given the king much pain. To this Merino made no reply, but reiterating his demand to be admitted into the royal presence. This was at last granted him: and when he had entered the king's closet, Ferdinand said, "They tell me, Merino, that you are inclined to resist the measures of my government." To this charge he answered briefly—(and the answer was repeatedly stated, in the exact words now given, by the king's favourite, Meras,)—"Sire, the annals of two periods, which are gone, attest my entire devotion to your Majesty; but I may not, and will not desist from arming again to crush your Majesty's enemies." "And whom hold you to be my enemies?" "Mine, sire! the *Josephinos*! If they remain in power, there are but two alternatives for me: either to be hung, or rebel against them." Upon this, the king turned his back upon him, and made him a sign to withdraw. When Merino reached his own quarters, he found an order to remain a prisoner within the walls of Madrid, waiting for him. And here he remained four months and upwards, riding out every day with four of his companions, clad in brigand's dress, and regularly traversing the eastern square in front of the king's palace, as if to let Ferdinand know, that nothing could induce him to desist from carrying the promise which he had made him, into execution.

FRANCE.

MILITARY LITHOGRAPHY.

General Guilleminot is the officer who first introduced this useful aid to military science and field-operations into the French service; and when at the head of the Duke d'Angoulême's staff during the campaign against the Spanish Jacobins, it was one of the first additions which he made to the appendages of his head-quarters. The individual who had charge of it gives the following account of the practical application which was made of this new machinery in the art of war:—

"At the very outset of the campaign, which was in the month of April, when we had not the benefit of long days, we had marched from seven o'clock in the morning, till three or four o'clock in the afternoon, through the worst possible of weather, and under the most unfavourable circumstances. On arriving at our place of halt, the lithographic press was brought out from the baggage attached to the topographical service, and mounted upon a table; the officers belonging to this department then set about tracing the outlines of the route which the army was to pursue the next day; their outlines were drawn with great fulness of detail, and were finished and printed off before nine o'clock in the evening: the copies were forwarded to the commanders of corps during the night, conjointly with the marching order, and a designation of the villages where they were directed to quarter their troops. The town of Vittoria is situated in the middle of a spacious plain, which is covered with a host of hamlets, each of which consists of between twenty and thirty houses. During the brief stay which we made in the town, a map, of the above dimensions, and in four sheets, was lithographed; and, upon the divisions of heavy cavalry coming up to occupy their cantonments, the head of every detachment was supplied with one of them; by this means, the whole body was dislocated without the slightest confusion. We constructed a map of Madrid whilst at Burgos, in a similar way, and for the like purpose; and the two plans we made of the environs of the Isla de Leon, as far as Rota, served as a perfect key to the stations to be occupied by the numerous posts who formed the blockade of that island. Nor have foreign armies been behind-hand with us: I may instance the Prussian government, who, at the commencement of their preparations for war, in the year 1830, set a military lithographic press in motion, which began by supplying the Russians with plans for their campaign against the Poles, and the Dutch army with similar aids for their operations against Belgium. Whilst this work was in progress, the same government formed a lithographic establishment for field service; and the experiments, which were made in the plains of Rosenthal in the same year having completely succeeded, orders were instantly given to attach a lithographic-press to every corps in the Prussian army."

THE ARMY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 13th of last month, the Minister of War proposed that the staff of the army should be composed, 1. Of 12 marshals of France, as the fixed number; 2. Of 300 general-officers in time of peace, namely, 100 lieutenants, and 200 major-generals; 3. Of the corps of the Royal Staff, to be composed of 30 colonels, 30 lieutenant-colonels, 100 majors, 300 captains, and 100 lieutenants; and 4. Of the Branch of Military Superintendence, to consist of 20 superintendents, 180 deputy-superintendents, and 25 adjunct or sub-intendents.

The effective strength of the army is fixed for the present year at 341,779 men, and 65,445 horses, inclusive of a corps de reserve of 25,370 men; the increase here made upon the last year's establishment is 55,738 men, and 8740 horses.

STAFF OF THE NAVY.

At the sitting of the Chambers held on the following day (the 14th Jan.), the Minister of Finance proposed, (we presume in the absence of the Minister of the Navy,) that the Royal Naval Staff should be composed, in times of peace, of 10 vice-admirals, 20 rear-admirals, 70 captains of ships of the line, 70 captains of frigates, 90 captains of sloops, 450 lieutenants of ships of the line, and 550 lieutenants of frigates.

GERMANY.

A German paper gives the following as the amount of the "Military Budgets" of thirteen states in Europe:—

	£	Men.
France	12,386,400	400,000
The Netherlands	3,174,400	77,500*
Belgium	2,955,400	110,000
Great Britain	3,872,000	100,000
Spain	3,075,000	71,300
Prussia	3,989,600	{ 122,000
		{ 100,000 †
Bavaria	550,000	53,000
Saxony	268,300	12,000
Wurtemberg	187,900	10,000
Hanover	246,400	12,000
Baden	141,000	8,000
Hesse-Darmstadt	91,480	8,000
Norway and Sweden	133,3000	50,000
	£31,070,780	1,133,800

The population of these several states amounting to 103,045,700 souls, it follows, that one with another, each inhabitant in them contributes a fraction more than six shillings towards the yearly expence of supporting the military. And if the number of men under arms be correctly given, the average levy of all these states is 11 in every 1000 souls.— (*Ed. U. S. J.*)

BELGIUM.

THE ARMY FOR 1834.

THE Belgian Chambers, assembled at Brussels, have fixed the effective strength of the army for the present year at 110,000 men; and the army contingent at 12,000. — The estimates presented by the Minister at War, and amounting to the sum of 38,281,000 francs, (1,531,240*l.*) were unanimously adopted by the Lower Chamber on the 1st of January last.

WURTEMBERG.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHY.

Von Malchus, the celebrated statistical writer, has latterly turned his attention to military science, and produced a "Manual of the Military Geography of Europe," in two parts, which are comprised in a thick octavo, and to which is appended, an oro-hydrographical chart of Europe. The first part treats of the lines and connexion of elevated districts and mountains; the course, length, &c., of the larger streams and rivers; the superficies, conformation, and subdivision of Europe; its climates, local productions, and military resources, &c. The second part enters into a particular detail of the present condition of the European states, their respective limits and superficies; the subdivision of their territories; their several mountains and streams, and their cultivation; their respective productions in the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms; their commercial and manufacturing interests; their political constitution, military strength, administration, &c. The chart exhibits Europe as constituted by the hand of nature,—marking distinctly every prominent point and intersection which occur in the lines of its archities and streams. The author is known to be so clear, pains-taking, and accurate a writer, that we feel no hesitation in recommending this work of his to the particular notice of our military readers. Its whole cost does not exceed five German dollars,—less than fifteen shillings.

* Including the first class of the Schuttery.

† Landwehr in activity.*

HUNGARY.

CHARACTER OF ITS SOLDIERY.

It has been said, and with perfect truth, that the Hungarian troops form the flower of the Austrian army; they have played a prominent part in all the battle-fields of Germany and Italy. Their cavalry is scarcely surpassed by any in Europe; for the horse is not only as brave as his rider, but, like the Centaur of old, the two appear to be but one and the same creature. If you would learn to love your horse, Hungary will lend you a lesson. Its native horseman loves his neighbour, it is true, but not like his steed,—as well, if not better than himself. I have seen the most abandoned scoundrel amongst the hussars arrive after a tremendous march and four-and-twenty hours fast, refuse to take his seat at a table of substantial without first caring for the comfort of his horse; and this where there was neither sergeant nor officer at hand to take credit for a transient qualm of zeal. The general features which characterize the Hungarian soldier are, a gallantry which borders upon rashness: a singular skill and obstinacy in executing the orders given him, however hard or difficult of performance they may be; and great attachment to his officer, provided he is not a fellow-countryman. There is good reason why he should feel an antipathy for the latter, particularly if the officer has risen from the ranks; for he is not only inclined to play the tyrant, but loves the cudgel and cat-o'-nine-tails to his soul. Every captain in the Austrian army is privileged to order his men five-and-twenty or thirty lashes; and as he deems that neither discipline nor loyalty can be upheld without them, he is somewhat too apt to draw upon his prerogative. I knew one lad of this description, who never spoke but a brace of words to his company for weeks together, and these were "*huszonoet paltzad!*" (five-and-twenty lashes, man!) The appearance of the Hungarian troops is acceptable to the eye; their steadiness of manner; their lowering, melancholy look; their dark, shining hair, black mustachios, and ivory teeth, in conjunction with the fine contour of an expressive set of features, give them a right martial appearance. The grenadiers, from whose ranks the bronze-complexioned gipsy or slawak, with his flat, Lapland physiognomy, is excluded, may be classed amongst the finest troops in the world.

BAVARIA.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

A LETTER from Munich, of the 6th of December, mentions that, in consequence of the merits of General Von Zoller's improved system of field-artillery, of which the practical advantages were recently exhibited in the presence of his Bavarian Majesty, directions have been given to organize a full battery in conformity with the General's plan.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE diversified interest of our preceding department renders us unwilling to abridge its contents, which have outgrown our limited space, still leaving a portion on hand. We must, therefore, defer to our next Number the task of bringing up our critical arrears, which, judging by the formidable array before us, will doubtless prove no light undertaking; though much is already done, and room alone is wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Jan. 15th, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—Variety is charming. The new year and our new uniform commence their career together: may it please those who arrange our outsides, to let the former die first, or we shall be the heaviest taxed portion of his Majesty's subjects. By the way, I have often heard people cant about the army and navy paying no taxes. What do these economists think of gold lace and bullion? They form a regular property-tax,—10 per cent. of our pay; besides, they may be considered as supplying our share of poor-rates; for they employ multitudes who would go on the parish without the aid of our coats and trousers to show their handywork on. So far, changing uniforms is well; it makes us feel—comfortable reflection!—that we are administering to the exigencies of the state: it benefits manufacture: moreover, it gives us opportunities of getting decently rid of old clothes. What, however, we want to see in all changes is, the union of taste and utility. This desideratum was fully effected by the *late* frock coat; why was it discarded? It was not only very popular, but decidedly neat, and it became all persons, save the corpulent and the stunted. It caused a uniformity in the service,—all classes of officers wore it, of the same cut and quality,—and thereby all appeared to belong to the same navy.

“Economy is the soul of the army”: uniformity is its genius.

In place of the frock coat, we are allowed the choice of two uniforms, each of which will bear multiplying two or more times. We are allowed a great coat, which may be worn with or without epaulettes,—thus making two uniforms in appearance; or we may wear the undress uniform, the epaulettes of which will, as a matter of course, (for the great coat will not be worn in fine weather,) soon present, as formerly, all varieties of hue and shape, from the brilliant, symmetrically-arrayed ornaments that glitter on the shoulders of the young commander, never tired of exhibiting them in High Street, down to the ragged, rusty,—ghosts of what they were,—appendages that used to dangle from the veteran's shoulders, ere the frock coat spared the ungraceful exhibition. Ah! why was it discarded?

Another inconvenience attending the new arrangement of our uniform is, the full-dress coat is rendered nearly useless; for, as the substitute for the *frock* is also considered dress, and will be universally worn as such, its superior is not required to appear, except on such occasions as the presence of royalty, a court-martial, or an admiral's funeral,—occasions that do not happen, except in flag-ships, above twice or thrice in the course of officers' lives. For that, to have the eternal plague (and space in a cabin is of consequence) of a supernumerary coat and a supernumerary box of epaulettes! The same inconvenience, with the addition, to be sure, of breeches and buckles, existed previous to the wise alteration of the naval uniform by the Lord High Admiral; and so practically absurd was it, that many officers thought it needless to have a coat which might never be wanted; and which, when brought out to the light, was generally found to have administered to the wants of moths, &c., or to have imbibed some of the properties, by no means friendly to gold lace, of sea air.

The principle on which the Lord High Admiral acted was admirable,—the same as that of the army, viz., giving us one kind of coat for the morning, and one kind, only, for dress; the former could not be worn as the latter, nor was it probable that the latter would be substituted for the former; so that a perfect uniformity existed at all times. The dress coat,—now still more bedizened,—with collars *à l'Espagnole*, and stiff, arm-confining epaulettes, was not, perhaps, very popular, any more than nautical. Had that been done away with, (some change being considered

necessary,) and the new undress been substituted in its room, retaining the frock coat, the change would, I think, and as far as I can gather from report, have been very gratifying to all classes. The uniform would then have combined simplicity, elegance, and utility.

The less gold lace about naval uniforms the better,—*for appearance sake*. Sea water soon tarnishes gold lace; and sailors are not dandies enough to be willing, or rich enough to be able, to renew it as often as a critical eye could desire.

There is one alteration, however, I would wish to see adopted, and I think the United Service Journal might assist therein. It relates to a numerous class of young officers, whose outward and visible appearance has been too long neglected. I would suggest, that the class of mates, the constitution of which has much changed by the operation of a long peace,—so much so, that it has become necessary to classify them,—should be allowed to wear lieutenants' coats; but, in order to distinguish the rank, with the epaulette on the left shoulder; or, if that be considered too *levelling*, with any other badge that may give them the appearance of officers. Next to having rank, it is gratifying to be entitled to the attention accorded to it. This feeling is common to all ages, as may be shown by the desires of veteran lieutenants (sometimes expressed in the United Service Journal) to obtain the nominal rank of commander, and of old post-captains, similarly conveyed through your pages, to be styled commodores. "Halt there," you will say, "these aspirations prove nothing; age is often as teeming with vanity as youth, and pants even more eagerly after the baubles of life." True,—but not the less tenable is my position, which tends not so much to gratify personal vanity, as to elevate the character of the service by raising the self-respect of the body from which all ranks necessarily spring. The mate who has been ten years or more in the service, is not wrong in feeling mortified at not being entitled to one particle more of consideration than the boy who has just entered the navy; nor need he be thought idly vain, in wishing for a uniform which may obtain him the respect due to his length of service, and his position on the quarter-deck. Relieve the mate from the sense of inferiority his marked uniform implies, and depend on it he will be more patient under his probation. To say his pay will not admit of a uniform a trifle more costly, is idle. Though you and I, Mr. Editor, are now too hackneyed to care much about such fancies, yet we may remember when we did not mind stinting the inward for the outward man,—when we liked to survey our forms in a glass,—to tighten our waists,—and arrange our locks: when we thought a good tailor a man of genius, and an accomplished cook a merit—I will not profane the art,—why then, I say, we too did not mind paying a little extra for toggery, or undervalued honorary distinction. Why then, I repeat, give the mates a uniform which may cause them to be regarded as officers by the uninitiated, and treated as such in foreign places. It will flatter their vanity,—(so natural, and not ungraceful, in youth;) it will raise their self-estimation; it will calm their impatience; and—more weighty argument—it will benefit trade.

Oh! what a graceful and becoming uniform I could suggest: a uniform at once elegant and useful, rich and economical! It is a great pity I am not consulted. I would show myself learned on that subject. I would make even Buckmaster respect my talents. But I have not yet got the car of our *costumer*, so I will wait. In the mean time, I will content myself with entering my protest, in common with every person of discernment,—in common with every painter and sculptor in the two hemispheres,—against the use of one epaulette. What an outrage on taste is this said epaulette *sole*! To whom do we owe the deformity? He must have been blind. He could never have looked at nature. Did he ever see a pig with one ear,—a monkey with one arm,—a cow with one horn? Nature delights in symmetry,—it is the principal element of beauty. What mode so efficacious of

disfiguring the "form divine" as making one shoulder double the size of the other in bulk and projection? Oh, Phidias! oh, Michael Angelo! oh, Canova! what would you have said to it? Would you have employed your divine chisels in immortalizing such Vandalism? Or, having carved one by chance, would you have let it remain? No, indeed: with pious horror you would have started from your couches; you would have lit your lamps, and have hewed off the unsightly protuberance, before another sun should have blushed to shine on it.

In this age, when national galleries, schools for painting and sculpture, are springing up in all directions, one would have expected to see this treason against taste corrected rather than extended: but no,—lieutenants *only* have hitherto had the privilege of going parti-shouldered; but now, in the year of grace 1834, the surgeons, pursers, and masters, are similarly distinguished! Why not give the civilians of the navy throughout a pair of epaulettes? and to distinguish them from the executives, let their epaulettes be of different bullion. Then, to mark their respective callings, the doctors might have the Mercury's wand on their epaulettes; the pursers, a pair of scales; the masters, twisted cables, or a Hadley's quadrant. More hints I could give on this subject, but I have not time.

TYRO.

Portsmouth, Jan. 19th, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—After a detention of upwards of nine weeks, the men-of-war, transports, and merchant-ships, which have been collecting from all parts, and bound to the westward, are still here. Several of them put to sea on the 4th inst. with a breeze from the eastward, but were compelled to come back again in the course of the night, the wind having chopped round to the old quarter, S.W. Lieut. Huntley, in H.M. brig Lynx, however, persevered, but has gone into Falmouth, not being able to get out of the Channel.

Considerably more than 150 vessels of various descriptions have assembled at Spithead and the Motherbank, and their detention now begins to assume a serious matter to their owners and passengers; even the American packets and outward-bound Indiamen have thought it preferable to put back rather than risk the damage likely to occur by persevering in keeping the sea for the chance of getting a fair wind.

H.M.S. Rainbow and Nautilus have been paid off and recommissioned; the former by Captain the Right Hon. Lord Ingestre, who distinguished himself in a little brig at Navarin; and the latter by Lieut. Crook.

On the 8th inst. H.M.S. Fyne, Capt. C. Hope, came to Spithead from the South American station, having had a very quick run of forty-two days from Rio, which place she quitted on the 26th of November.

The squadron were disposed of as follows:—The Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, with his flag in H.M.S. Spartiate, was at Rio Janeiro, having returned from a cruise. The Dublin, Capt. Lord John Townshend, was to proceed from Coquimbo to the northern ports, and would remain there until relieved by H.M.S. Blonde from England. The Samarang, Capt. Paget, had sailed from Valparaiso to the Mexican ports, to protect the trade, and collect freight for England. The Satellite, Commander Smart, was in the river Plate. The Conway, Capt. Eden, cruising between Bahia, Pernambuco, and the northern ports. The Snake, Commander Robertson, off Cape Frio, to look out for slave-ships; she had captured one with 400 on board, who had been released by the authorities at Rio, and were to be conveyed back to the coast when opportunities offered. The Pylades was shortly expected at Valparaiso, from Rio. Commander R. Fitzroy, in H.M. sloop Beagle, had been directed to proceed to the Falkland Islands for the purpose of surveying them and the anchorage; the Government having found out the importance of their being retained as a

matter of convenience to the ships in the Pacific. Lieut. Smith, of the Tyne, had been invested with the temporary command of governor, with a boat's crew for his protection, and it is expected that a party of marines will shortly be landed and remain there. It may be recollected, that Captain Onslow, of H.M.S. Clio, took formal possession of the Falkland Island on behalf of the British government some months ago, and from the favourable report which he made, and those of other officers since forwarded to England, of its rising importance, the present measure of occupation has been adopted. The Tyne had a most extraordinary quick passage from the Azores to the Lizard, having run from the westernmost of the former to the latter in little more than five days. She brought home a small freight of about 400,000 dollars; and having come into the harbour, will be paid off into ordinary, being unfit for further service, and her three years nearly expired.

I last year made an extract (which you were good enough to insert) from the Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, of the distribution of their medals to, and encomiums on, the several persons connected with the navy and army who had been instrumental in preserving the lives of some of their fellow-creatures during the preceding year. On the 9th instant, the customary meeting of that Society took place in London, when the following cases were brought before the notice of the directors.

Lieut. Lee, R.N. (who had, on a former occasion, received a medal from the Society,) was awarded one this year, for assisting in saving the crew of the Crawford, a vessel wrecked.

Lieut. Liardi (who had also received medals for saving the lives of five individuals at different periods) on this occasion was presented with another medal for jumping overboard and preserving the life of a man named James Glenny, who intended to drown himself, and struggled much before he could be rescued.

John Balcock, a seaman of H. M. S. La Hague, in ordinary at Sheerness, for saving the life of the son of Mr. Wright, the gunner of that ship, aged about six years, and on the point of sinking, received a medal.

Mr. Anderson, of the Admiralty, for preserving the life of a boy from drowning in Chelsea Reach, had the thanks of the Society on vellum.

Capt. Aldridge, for saving the life of a seaman in the Gulf of California, a silver medal.

Serjt. E. Dunlap, of the 79th Highlanders, for saving the life of an infant in one of the most dangerous rapids of the river St. Lawrence, (the mother having perished before he got to her assistance,) was also awarded a silver medal. This person was only a private in the regiment when the circumstance occurred, but his gallantry excited the admiration of the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, who promoted him to the rank of corporal and acting-serjeant.

Patrick Newell, a drummer-boy, for saving the lives of two boys at Sheerness, was also rewarded.

I make no scruple in noticing these occurrences, and requesting your insertion of them, that the parties concerned may have their gallant deeds proclaimed to the service generally, and also to show that the Society are always ready to award their meed of approval and complimentary reward on the occasion; not that it requires such a stimulus for soldiers or sailors to exert themselves for the preservation of their fellow-creatures, but as a slight gratification for their friends and relatives to see that what they have done is recorded to the world.

H. M. ships Edinburgh, Blonde, Belvidera, Sparrowhawk, Charybdis, and Jupiter troop-ship, are getting very forward in their equipment, the latter having been placed on the establishment as a man-of-war. The Blonde is to convey the Marquis of Sligo, appointed to supersede Lord Mulgrave as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, to that island, and will afterwards proceed to South America, to relieve H.M.S. Dublin, hoist a second-class broad pendant, and assume the command,

under Sir M. Seymour, of H.M. ships round the Horn. The destination of the others is not yet finally settled, although the Mediterranean station is named for the *Belvidera*. *Rainbow*, *Nautilus*, and *Espoir* brig, just commissioned, do not make much show at present.

H. M. S. *Endymion*, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, will be here shortly, to hoist the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Rowley, and convey him and his suite to the Mediterranean, as Commander-in-Chief in the room of Sir P. Malcolm. H. M. S. *Caledonia* will be the flag-ship.

The troops in the garrison are as follows :—the 82d, doing duty, but waiting a conveyance for Leith, to join the head-quarters of the regiment in Edinburgh. The 12th, 65th, and 84th, also doing garrison duty ; and the 86th and 87th at Gosport. The 86th have been moved across the water, in consequence of a little misunderstanding between some of their men and those of the 65th on the evening after Christmas Day. The affray has been a good deal magnified ; but it was a mere trifle : however, it is quite right to put the water of the harbour between them to prevent a further collision. The residence of the future Lieut.-Governor of the garrison is fitting up ; but the occupant is not yet named. If Major-General Sir C. Campbell goes to Canada, he will move in the spring.

H. M. ships *Ganges*, *Bellerophon*, and *President* are in a fit state for commission, whenever it may be found requisite ; their lower rigging is over the mastsheads ; and there is no fear of detention for want of men, as the Edinburgh and other ships are now picking and choosing seamen.

Lieut. G. Buchanan, in command of H. M. steamer *Firebrand*, (recently appropriated as a yacht for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but too expensive to be retained,) having been employed on the packet service, arrived here last night from Lisbon with letters to the 5th instant ; she made several attempts to get away before, but was forced back by the tempestuous gales, and detained in the Tagus for five days. As a proof of the weather she has experienced, it is only requisite to mention that she could not land the mail at Oporto, was blown past Falmouth and Plymouth, and glad to put into Spithead. Her paddles have been injured in a gale off Cape Finisterre. The news the *Firebrand* brings is of very little importance, the troops of Dom Miguel and Dom Pedro being quiet. The adventurers had already begun to feel the inconveniences arising from scanty living and want of pay, and were consequently beginning to express great dissatisfaction ; but there is one circumstance likely to prove worthy of notice to this government, viz., that the men of war of Dom Pedro under the command of Captain Napier were fitting, and intended to cruise in the British Channel for the purpose of intercepting any that might be destined to join Dom Miguel. Surely the Admiralty never will allow work of that sort to go on. The officers in command of the ships may be very respectable in their way, but if they by chance detain and search an outward-bound Indiaman under the pretence that she is going to Miguel, the owners and passengers should keep a sharp eye on their property, and never lose sight of the boarding-boat's crew till they have departed, for to many of the men "plunder" is the word. The *Firebrand* had the good fortune to rescue from destruction the master and thirteen men of the "*Rival*," a vessel from Liverpool to Charlestown, laden with salt. She was totally dismasted and in a sinking state, when Lieutenant Buchanan sent a boat and brought the people away.

P.

Sheerness, Jan. 20th, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—Seldom has this arsenal assumed a more busy appearance than during the past month, no fewer than four ships (and two of those of the line) having been fitting out in the basin of the dock-yard. The *Camperdown*, 106, which is being rigged by the crew of the flag-ship as well as the riggers of the yard, is in a state of great forwardness ; the *Powerful*, 84, has this day had her masts taken in, and now lies in the basin, in readiness

for equipment; she will be taken in hand in the course of the present week. The *Seringapatam*, 46, which was originally ordered to be brought forward for commission, has been found unfit for service. Her place will, therefore, be supplied by the *Thalia*, now lying off the dock-yard at Chatham. The following are the dimensions of these three ships, and of the *Hastings*, 74.

	Camperdown, built in 1820.	Powerful, built in 1826.	Hastings, built in 1816.	Thalia, built in 1830.
Tons	2404	2296	1763	1082
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Length of gun deck . . .	195 11	196 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of keel for tonnage .	162 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	161 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extreme breadth	53 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 4	47 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 10
Depth in hold	22 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 6	21 0	12 9
Light draught } afore . .	13 10	13 2	13 0	10 6
} abaft . .	17 4	17 10	17 3	15 0

We rejoice to hear that the Admiralty have increased the number of boys allowed to ships in commission. Their Lordships have authorized the bearing of the following additional number, as supernumeraries for wages and victuals.

Ships of the line . . .	10 boys of first class	{ allowed before of both classes }	38	Total No. 48
4th and 5th rates . . .	8	„	27	„ 35
6th rates and sloops . .	6	„	17	„ 23
Brigs and cutters . . .	4	„	5	„ 9

On the 24th ult., *H. M. S. Rover*, 18, Commander Sir George Young, Bart., arrived at the Little Nore from Portsmouth. She came into harbour on the following day, preparatory to her being docked, having touched the ground in the Mediterranean. On the 28th, she was taken into the new dock, where it was discovered that she had sustained no material damage, some of the copper and a few feet of the afterpart of the keel alone having been carried away. The *Rover* still remains in dock, in consequence of there not having been sufficient water to float her for the last fortnight; but it is expected she will be undocked about the 25th instant, and will, as soon as ready for sea, proceed to her former station, the Mediterranean, to form one of Sir Josias Rowley's fleet. On the 26th December, the *Swan* cutter, 10, Lieutenant J. E. Lane, commanding, (lately refitted at this port,) sailed hence for Greenock, to superintend the herring fishery on the coast of Scotland. She only succeeded in getting as far as Spithead by the 4th instant, for which anchorage she was compelled to bear up, owing to the extreme severity of the weather. As soon as the gale from the westward moderated, she proceeded to her destination. On the 28th ult., the *Salamander* steam-vessel, 4, Commander H. T. Austin, and on the 7th instant, the *Phoenix* steamer, 4, Commander Robert Oliver (*b*), arrived at this port from Chatham, and proceeded on for Woolwich, to wait there for further orders. The latter vessel was, previous to her sailing, mustered and inspected by Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., K.C.B., the much respected Commander-in-Chief on this station.

On the 3d instant, the *Thunderer*, 84, Captain W. F. Wise, C.B., was taken out of dock, and on the 10th out of the basin; she is now lying in harbour nearly ready for sea. In a few days, it is expected she will sail hence for the Mediterranean: she has been supplied with two 10-in. guns, on General Millar's principle, to be mounted on her lower deck in lieu of two 32-pounders. On the 11th, the *Flamer*, steam-vessel, Lieutenant Bastard, arrived at Sheerness, with supernumeraries from the westward, and, after having delivered them over to the flag-ship, proceeded on for Woolwich.

The *Royal Adelaide*, miniature frigate, recently built in this dock-yard, has been taken to pieces, and conveyed to Virginia Water, to be rebuilt as a yacht for her Majesty. John Fencham, Esq., assistant master shipwright,

proceeded on the 11th instant to inspect her, and returned to Sheerness on the 18th, leaving a leading man and seven shipwrights to complete her.

Joseph Seaton, Esq., master shipwright at this port, has been superseded by Richard Blake, Esq., late assistant builder of Portsmouth yard; we regret that the claims and long standing (24 years) of Mr. S. have not been better attended to by the Lords of the Admiralty, his pension amounting only to 260*l.* per annum. His departure will long be regretted, being universally esteemed and respected by his brother officers, and the inhabitants generally of Sheerness; and can be only reconciled by his successor, who has long been known at this place as an excellent officer and a kind friend, having served here seven years as master shipwright's assistant. Mr. Blake is the inventor of the new patent pivot fid, which is well known as far superior to any other now in use, either in the mercantile or naval service.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed that the establishment of round-shot for H. M. ships shall be 80 rounds for *each gun*, and 50 rounds for *each carronade*: and every ship is to receive on board as much powder as she can conveniently stow, not exceeding a quantity sufficient for 100 rounds for *each gun*, and 70 rounds for *each carronade*. All the cartridges supplied are in future to be of the same colour (*white*); but, for the purpose of more easily distinguishing each description of cartridge, the words "distant," "full," or "reduced charge," will be stamped upon them, as also the nature and weight of the guns with which they are intended to be used. The cases containing the several descriptions of charges will be marked with balls, coloured to correspond with those on the cartridges. The cartridge-boxes will be painted with the name of the deck for which they are appropriated, as well as with the nature of the guns they are to supply, in order that there may be no mistake in sending the proper charges out of the magazine.

We have the following ships and vessels of war in the Medway. At Chatham—Chatham yacht, Captain Sir James A. Gordon, K.C.B. At Sheerness—Ocean, 80, Captain Edward Barnard (flag-ship); Thunderer, 84, Captain W. F. Wise, C.B. (nearly ready for sea); Rover, 18, Commander Sir George Young, Bart. (in dock); and Jaseur, 16, Commander John Hacket (in the basin).

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

B.

Cork, Jan. 19th, 1834.

MR. EDITOR.—The newspapers have announced the termination of the trial of Capt. Wathen, of the 15th Hussars. It would be, nevertheless, premature to offer any remarks particularly bearing on any of the points connected with the parties immediately concerned, until the decision of the Court has been officially promulgated. Several circumstances have, however, come to light in the course of the trial, which have caused considerable discussion in the military circles of this country, being considered most materially to concern the greater portion of the Service. One among the many alluded to, is the system usually adopted by General Officers of deciding upon the conduct of inferior officers upon the *ex parte* statements of their commanding officers.

By the late regulations, it has been considerably recommended to General Officers of districts, in cases where a Commanding Officer of a regiment has reported the conduct of any of his officers, to cause a Court of Inquiry to assemble, in order to investigate the cause of complaint, and ascertain whether just grounds exist for submitting the same for the judgment of a Court-Martial. It would naturally be imagined that every General Officer would gladly avail himself of such a tribunal, to avoid entailing on himself not only the responsibility but the unpleasant feeling which must exist in every well-disposed mind at being a party to the preferring of charges

against an officer, which may, in the end, terminate in his irretrievable ruin and disgrace.

Such, however, does not appear to be the common practice of the present day, notwithstanding the humane suggestion of Lord Hill; for in few instances have General Officers had recourse to such tribunals; but, acting generally on the *ex parte* reports of Commanding Officers, (who are, in too many instances, influenced by prejudiced or vindictive feelings,) lend themselves to the framing of charges which cannot be eventually proved; thus burdening the public with a very great and unnecessary expense, prejudicing the Service materially by the withdrawal of officers from their regular duties, besides being productive of considerable personal inconvenience to those who are summoned as members of the Court, independently of the unnecessary anxiety which is caused to the party principally implicated in the proceeding.

I am willing to admit, in its fullest latitude, the necessity of upholding the authority of a Commanding Officer. I am sure, however, I shall be borne out by the majority of the Service in asserting that the Commanding Officer who needs the aid of the General of the district for that purpose, is little suited for the situation in which adventitious circumstances may have placed him. If his authority can only be sustained by frequent appeals for protection to the General, in consequence of resistance to an insolent and overbearing demeanour towards those under his immediate command, the sooner such an officer is removed from the responsibility of command, the better for his corps and the Service generally.

Lord Hill's recommendation, to which I have alluded, of assembling Courts of Inquiry, preparatory to the forwarding of charges to Headquarters, should be made imperative in all cases. It would tend considerably to check the inclination for *ex parte* reports to which Commanding Officers are addicted, and would exempt the District General from the opprobrium which must naturally be attached to him for having paid attention to statements which a subsequent impartial inquiry may find groundless and unfounded. It would also remove another source of just complaint from the Service, viz. the refusal of General Officers to listen to a subordinate Officer's justification. When a subordinate attempts to do away with the impressions which his Commanding Officer has made against him, or explain his conduct, he is told such a proceeding is extremely irregular, and cannot be attended to: he must, consequently, either submit to the misrepresentations to which his conduct has been subjected; or, if he persists in his justification, the alternative is given to him of preferring charges against his Commanding Officer, or undergoing that ordeal himself. I need not point out the hardship attendant upon a system so oppressive and unjust, but which would be obviated by Courts of Inquiry in cases of such a nature.

This subject is one of considerable importance to a large portion of the Army, and deserves the fullest attention of the highest authority. No better plan could be adopted than, in all cases where recourse has not been had to a Court of Inquiry in the first instance, to charge the expenses attendant on the Courts-Martial to the General Officer, where an acquittal has been the consequence. They would be less inclined to trust too much to their own judgments; and greater security would be ensured to the junior ranks that impartial justice would be done to them, besides the saving that would necessarily accrue to the public by the adoption of such a system.

Yours,

MILES.

Ceylon, July, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—According to the promise in my last, I will attempt to describe Trincomalee, which is the third head-quarter station in this island. There are usually four companies of European troops, a company of artillery, besides detachments of the Ceylon rifles, sepoy, &c. The officer in com-

mand of the troops of the line, if of sufficient rank, is generally the Commandant of the district, which is very extensive : he has an allowance of 37*l.* 10*s.* a month.

Fort Frederick, where the European troops are stationed, is a fortified neck of land projecting into the sea, and separates Back Bay from Dutch Bay. The ground rises gradually from the glacis to the flag-staff, a height of about 300 feet, and then slopes towards the sea, till abruptly terminated by a perpendicular cliff, from which a plummet may be dropped to the water, a distance of 240 feet. The depth at the base is so great, that a line-of-battle ship may pass close to it. A part which projects considerably is called by the natives the Swamy Rock ; where, twice a week, a priest goes through a series of religious ceremonies to a numerous Malabar congregation. It consists of making offerings, chiefly fruit and beetle-leaves, accompanied with burning incense, and genuflexions, which are performed with no small risk, as about five feet square of level surface is the space the priest and his assistant has for moving in, and to contain the various articles required for the ceremonies. A sure foot and steady hand are indispensable, or the chances are, the priest may follow his offerings to the gulf beneath him.

Fort Frederick differs so far from Colombo or Galle, that none but military reside within the works. The officers' quarters are built in the lower part of the fort, round an oblong square shaded with trees ; each officer has a house to himself, that contains not less than two, but frequently more apartments, according to his rank, with verandas, stabling and accommodation for servants. The Commandant's house is a very good one, of two stories ; the back veranda opens out on the sea, and commands an extensive and beautiful view. There is an excellent mess-room and billiard-room. The barracks for the men are situated in the upper part of the fort ; they are separate, and each holds a company. The prospect from the barracks towards the sea is only bounded by the horizon, whilst towards the land, the eye ranges over the splendid scenery of the inner harbour, fort Osterberg, and a long extent of wooded country. Medical men are of opinion that the situation is too exposed to the currents of air that usually prevail for many months, from which the men suffer by imprudently throwing off their jackets when heated by walking or drill. The barracks might be much improved by inclosing the verandas with Venetian blinds. The hospital is done so, and it affords the men a pleasant, cool walk in the heat of the day. This building is roomy and well adapted for its purpose. There is abundance of good water in the fort.

Fort Osterberg is near three miles from Fort Frederick, and is built at the termination of a ridge of hills that partly form the boundary of the inner harbour. The fort commands the entrance, and its base is washed by the sea on three sides ; it also protects the dock-yard, which is immediately below it. A detachment of Royal Artillery are quartered there, and a company of Europeans. Trincomalee is considered the worst station in the island : a regiment requires to have resources of amusement within itself. The society is limited to the very few gentlemen of the civil service employed there, and those who hold situations in the dock-yard. The arrival of the flag-ship, or the occasional visits of the men-of-war for repairs, make an agreeable addition to the society ; and the intercourse that usually takes place between the two services is productive of that good feeling and harmony which ought always to exist between them. The Admiral has a superb residence provided for him, and entertains both his own officers and the military very frequently.

The vicinity of Trincomalee is a wild uncultivated country, abounding with game of all kinds, from a snipe to an elephant ; the latter frequently commit depredations in the cocoa-nut topes within two miles of the fort. Quail, jungle fowl, moose-deer, and monkeys, are found on the Fort Osterberg ridge. The Mahavilla Ganga, which runs past Kandy, empties itself into

the sea not far from Trincomalee. It has lately been surveyed by Mr. Brooks, the master-attendant, who reports favourably of its capabilities. It is navigable for some distance, and he is of opinion, that with a little expense it might be made so to within forty miles of Kandy, and thereby open a water-communication by which the coffee, timber, and other produce of the interior could be brought to the sea-coast. What renders Trincomalee so valuable is its magnificent harbour, in which a fleet of the largest men-of-war can lie in perfect security. Its surface is beautifully diversified with islands covered with luxuriant vegetation, as are also the hills that surround it. From Fort Ostenberg and other points, exquisite views afford the draftsman an opportunity to exercise his pencil, which is seldom neglected. In the north-east monsoon this fine sheet of water is a great source of amusement to those fond of sailing; many of the officers and civilians have pleasure-boats, and frequently try the swiftness of their favourites: pic-nic parties are made up to the islands, in which our friends the officers of the navy are always happy to join. The temperature of Trincomalee is much higher than at any of the other stations. October and the three following months is the cool season, and the climate is truly pleasant. In March, April, and May, the heat is oppressive; then the thermometer is seldom below 94° in the day, and is often as high as 99° : the nights are usually cool. European troops are very subject to fever and dysenteries, and the casualties are numerous; some seasons are far more unhealthy than others: the cholera occasionally makes its appearance, and carries off numbers of the natives. It raged last year with great virulence; the 78th lost seventeen men in twenty-four hours, and nearly sixty in a month before it subsided.

There is a large native population in the Pettah, mostly Malabars, but wretchedly poor. Except a few small vessels from the coast with rice, there is no trade. Like Jaffna, Trincomalee is subject to long intervals of dry weather; often six months without rain. The tanks intended to remedy this deficiency have been allowed to get out of repair, otherwise the country might be rendered very productive. A carriage-road is now opening to Kandy, which will be passable by December: the distance is 129 miles. This will be of great advantage, and is a continuation of the military road to Colombo, with which place the communication was very uncertain in the south-west monsoon, requiring a passage by sea, of fifteen or twenty days. A very bad road did exist, not passable for carriages, and running through a tract of country so proverbially unhealthy, that it was crossed at the risk of a jungle fever. The new road in a great measure avoids this track. Provisions are reasonable, and fish abundant; the officers' mess is 2s. a day. There is no officers' guard, but the rounds are extensive.

During the south-west monsoon the heat is much moderated by the strong breeze that blows at that period. It is during the lull, that is, the variable winds which occur between the breaking up of one monsoon and the setting in of another, that the heat is so oppressive. Trincomalee is celebrated for beautiful shells, of which collections are made that cost from thirty to forty pounds.

Point de Galle is another military station situated at the south-west extremity of the island, seventy-two miles from Colombo, a good carriage road running between them. This is a delightful march of six days along the sea-coast, the road shaded the whole way by magnificent cocoa-nut trees, forming a belt from the water's edge to some distance inland. The accommodation at the rest-houses for both officers and men is excellent, and their vicinity is remarkable for the beauty of the scenery. Point de Galle is situated on a rocky promontory; the works are upwards of a mile in circumference. Its fortification must have been attended with great expense; yet there are local obstacles that diminish the strength of the place very much. A considerable population, chiefly descendants of the Dutch and Portuguese, live within the fort. The situation is remarkable for its salubrity, the sea washing the foot of the walls on three sides. The usual

range of the thermometer in the day-time is from 80° to 84° ; but that heat is tempered by the sea-breeze, which prevails here nearly the whole year. The south-west monsoon blows full and fresh from the ocean, renovating the constitutions of those who have suffered by the more unhealthy parts of the island. With a garrison of near 1400, the hospital is frequently without patients. The ramparts form a cool and agreeable promenade. The harbour has depth of water sufficient for large vessels, and with a little expense it might be much improved. It is rather rough for boating in the south-west monsoon, but in the north-west nothing can be better.

The vicinity of Galle very rarely suffers from dry weather, and it consequently is very productive. The markets are cheap and tolerably good. The fish is very superior in point of flavour, and very abundant. The country is too thickly inhabited for much game to be found near the fort, but hares, snipe, jungle-fowl, and pigeons may be shot in a range of hills about three miles distant, on the opposite side of the harbour. The larger description of game are plentiful at Matura and its vicinity. The rides are not numerous, but, by the improvements in progress, are daily becoming more extensive. There are many places in the neighbourhood of Galle that are worth seeing, and to which frequent excursions are made, particularly Bel-ligarne, Matura, the station of the church missionaries at Budagarne on the Gindera river, and the Lake of Cogale, a favourite resort for pic-nics. Kosgodde is a pretty retreat, and Bentotte is celebrated for its oysters. The Commandant of Galle has 200 rix dollars, or 15*l.* a month. The garrison-duty is very light; there is no officers' guard. The barracks are very good, and well situated. The officers provide their own quarters, as in Colombo. The society is limited to the families of the civil and military residents: though small, it is social and agreeable.

ANON.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Fleets and Fortresses.—In reply to Major Mitchell.

MR. EDITOR,—I shall be obliged by an insertion in your Journal of the following Letter to Major Mitchell, in answer to his assertion, that fleets have done nothing, and can do nothing, against fortified towns.

SIR,—At a time when the proper course of resistance to Russian aggression occupies the public attention, I cannot allow to pass unnoticed an observation tending to detract from the trophies so hardly won by the English navy in every description of battle. In your article on Egypt and Candia, you state that no European town was successfully attacked during the whole of the last war, and that fortified towns are secure from fleets. Algiers, which, in itself, is a complete refutation of the last, is got over by accusing the Turks of unskillfulness.

Those who bore a part in that hard-fought day can inform you the Turk showed himself a good practical, if he was not a scientific, marksman, as was well seen on the day following, by the tokens the ships bore of the fray, and the loss in killed and wounded. In this action our ships were so close to the enemy, as to leave but small chance of missing on either side. The Turks were overpowered by a rapid, steady, and unflinching fire, that demolished the batteries, and made a smoking ruin of what was once a town. With the characteristic bravery and infatuation of their sect and nation, they did not yield till long after the combat was hopeless. To the

victors it was no easy triumph; and I affirm, without any hesitation, that when the ships were all in their respective places, the result would have been the same had it been defended by any civilized power whatever. The Service has none but will bear me out in this, and would gladly embrace the opportunity of proving it. Thus much is due to the memory of the British leader and the honour of his living companions in a battle as dear to humanity as it was splendid and glorious to their country.

I now turn to the statement, that no European town was successfully attacked; and will presently show that it is no idle boast when I say that an European garrison would not have saved Algiers after the ships gained their stations. Is it possible, Sir, that you can have forgotten the achievement that crushed the Northern conspiracy, which hung like the dark speck that indicates the approaching hurricane in the political horizon, fraught with danger to our dominion of the ocean? Can fame nothing tell of Copenhagen? Was it a second-rate town? or did you mean to exclude it under the expression of "the whole of the *last* war?" If so, you might as well have limited it to the war of the Hundred Days. But what you overlooked I will bring into light, and refresh your memory with a feat of the man who would not—could not, see the signal that bade him turn his back on an enemy. Here is a town, with numerous and heavy batteries flanked by ships and floating batteries, furnished with every means and abundance of time to prepare them, extremely difficult of access, (the marks being away,) and defended by an enthusiastic people, with a bravery and devotion that has seldom or never been surpassed, unable to resist a squadron composed of ships that did not throw so heavy a broadside as our first-class frigates do now. Should you consult our naval chronicles, you will find batteries were seldom able to secure the intended object of attack from our seamen.

It would exceed the limits of my present purpose to enumerate the exploits performed under fire of batteries in each quarter of the globe; but everybody has heard of the Cheverette that had been moved into the inner harbour of Cherbourg, moored to the forts, and filled with soldiers, who stood in files three deep. The recapture of the Hermione under the batteries of La Guira. The conduct of the French officers, in placing their ships aground—aye, and ships of the line—under the batteries of Algesiras, to prevent Sir James Saumarez from taking them away, they knew and felt they were not safe, even there, without that precaution. The recent daring performance of Lord Cochrane, in taking the Esmerelda, a Spanish frigate, from under the guns of Callao: and, in short, countless instances of similar things that I could relate, but that I have given enough to show that experience, the best test, is against you. I could show the superiority that must arise from a line of fire in which sixty pieces of heavy ordnance are concentrated in a line less than 200 feet, and a breadth of 30.

You are also under a great error in supposing that every shot that hits a ship must necessarily injure her. On the contrary, hundreds may strike her hull, without in any way impairing her efficiency: and the closer she is, the less injury, as then shot will drive through without splintering. *

I shall conclude by expressing my belief that, however wrong in your view of the case, you had no intention of tarnishing the fair fame of your naval brethren, between whose Service and your own there is, and I trust long will be, the highest feeling of cordiality and confidence. That there may be firmness enough in the Government, and spirit sufficient left in these economical times to the people of this country to give us the opportunity of proving how mistaken you are, is, Sir, the wish and hope of

AN ADMIRER OF BOTH SERVICES.

Naval and Military Museum,
Jan. 18th, 1834.

Major Gawler in Reply to P.

MR. EDITOR,—Between your correspondent P., and his precedent Mark Antony, there is, at the least, this most essential difference; that Mark Antony, when he came forward to oppose the public statement of another, came forward boldly and fairly in his own name. Had he, like your correspondent, appeared only in anonymous epistles, whether under the pretext of proving his own case, or of disproving that to which he stood diametrically opposed, he might have addressed the Romans as long as Rome lasted, without producing one ray of sympathetic conviction. In inquiring into matters of fact, anonymous testimony, as opposed to that of real and known witnesses, is *no evidence at all*. The youngest member of a mere regimental court of inquiry is not fit for that duty, if unacquainted with this simple rule of evidence. I regret to burden your pages with the repetition of such common-place observations, and only do so because objections not fully answered are too often implicitly received as unanswerable.

To *clear up* the subject, P. divides the great tragedy of the crisis and close of Waterloo into three acts. His *first* is totally erroneous. The 1st Guards did not charge and disperse the Moyenne Guard, for the Moyenne Guard was charged and dispersed by the 52d regiment. To every eye it was evident, that the column charged in flank by the 52d, was composed of grenadiers of the guard, and none but the Moyenne Guard has ever been described in good French accounts as coming into contact with the British on the British position. On the morning of the 19th, I went back to the scene of action, and followed the track which that column took in its advance on the preceding evening. On the ground on which it had received the flank fire of the 52d, the killed and wounded were lying so thickly over a considerable space, that I got off my horse and led him by the bridle, to lessen, as much as possible, the painful probability of treading on the bodies. At the point where the slope softens into the summit, very near to the re-entering angle, or rather curve, formed by the projecting tongue of ground and the main ridge of the position, the killed and wounded of the 52d were also thickly strewed, and so intermingled with those of the Moyenne Guard, that, while talking to a wounded grenadier, who, in particular, told me, that he belonged to the Moyenne Guard, men of the 52d were calling to me by my name for assistance.

The 1st Guards might have charged down the slope upon some other position of the enemy, (perhaps of the 1st corps,) before the advance of the Moyenne Guard, but they did not disperse the Moyenne Guard, for here it was.

His *second* act is, in all that relates to the British Guards, as erroneous as the first. Neither the Jeune Garde nor a part of the 6th corps advanced to cover the retreat of the Moyenne Guard, for the insurmountable reason, that the Jeune Garde and the 6th corps were at the time opposed to the Prussians in and about Planchenois, more than a mile from the ground in question.

If the British Guards, as P. describes the event, retired after a charge down the slope, it was to as far back as the reverse dip of the British position, otherwise the Moyenne Guard could never have reached the summit during the last attack, and the 52d could not have charged in a nearly perpendicular direction, with its left flank, at first, *grazing* the summit.

The brigade of the 1st Guards positively did not unite with Adam's brigade, either in the diagonal charge or subsequent advance: at the end of that charge, immediately before the attack on the squares of the Old Guard, the 52d and 71st were the only regiments that had emerged from the smoke which hung on the slope of the British position.

His *third* act is indeed perfect nonsense. Whether the cavalry was seen in

line with the brigade of Guards, *before* the defeat of the squares of the Old Guard, I know not, but it certainly never came visibly into line with Adam's brigade until *after* that event. And as to those squares being formed as a reserve to the whole French army, *at a considerable distance beyond the farm of Rosomme*, the point of their formation was a mile nearer to the British position, *within* the situation of La Belle Alliance instead of *beyond* that of Rosomme. On this ground they were attacked and beaten by Adam's brigade, and beyond it they never attempted a formation.

So that, in honest truth, the great tragedy, in three acts, as filled up by P., becomes a very nonsensical farce. No one can wonder that he should be "*unambitious* of having his name before the public," as the author of it.

I remain, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GAWLER.

Major 52d.

Belfast, Jan. 18th, 1834.

The Medical Department of the Army.

MR. EDITOR,—Having perused the observations made by the Author of "Transatlantic Sketches on the Medical Department of the Army," more especially that portion of it serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands, I trust you will give a corner in your esteemed Journal, to the following remarks, in answer to that gentleman's extraordinary opinions and statements. I shall quote the author's objectionable passages seriatim, and nearly in his own words; and shall afterwards append to each of the said passages some observations in reply thereto.

At page 17, vol. i., we find, under the head of Demerara,—"*I was sorry to observe, that several of the officers, and many of the men of the regiment, were suffering from fever and ague: 100 were sick out of 300. The barracks were in a low, swampy, and badly-drained situation: in fact, there was a puddle of water covered with weeds, in the middle of the barrack-square.*"

A little attention to, and reasoning on, what the author has said himself relative to the topography of Guiana, would have easily accounted for what he saw or heard regarding the great number of men suffering from fever and ague. Demerara, for many miles from its dyke-bound coast, is as flat as a pancake: and the sea, as stated, is only prevented from submerging the flat and rich alluvial soil by powerful dykes. Situated, too, as this colony is, within six or seven degrees of the equator, it is subject to two rainy seasons during the year, and is naturally as perfect a swamp as Walcheren, and is as notoriously prolific of paludal exhalations as that too celebrated island. Ague once excited, is always liable to return; and hence, during ordinary seasons in Demerara, Europeans, and more especially soldiers and sailors, will always suffer in an increased ratio. From a pretty good knowledge of the locality of Georgetown and its neighbourhood, there does not appear to be any choice of situation, more especially in the vicinity of the barracks: the whole land is as level as a bowling-green, and admits of no choice.

"During the war, a frightful source of disease amongst the military was the crowded state of the barracks,—hammocks touching, and six men occupied the space that three now do. Formerly, when a regiment, 700 strong, arrived in the country, they were all cramped up together, and made to occupy as little space as possible: 300 would quickly die off from impure air and new rum: the 400 who survived would be healthy, because it was said that they were enured to the climate; but, in reality, because they had got room to breathe; and the troops in the islands are now comparatively healthy, for the same reason."

However ready and willing to concede, as to the great advantage and benefit to health of ample space and pure air, to assert that these will

preserve the health of soldiers in Guiana is to shut our eyes to all those exciting causes of disease that have ever been acknowledged to exist in Demerara, and in the Windward and Leeward Islands. If the remaining 400 had given up the use of new or even old rum, there would have been more sense and reason in the author's argument. The prevalence of drinking, no doubt, gives increased and ten-fold energy to all those causes of disease connected with soil, heat, and moisture; and even in countries where these exert little or no agency, as compared with tropical regions, the baneful habit of intemperance is of itself a fertile source of disease, and adds more to the invalid and pension list, than all other causes put together. The vice of drunkenness is, indeed, the besetting sin of British soldiers; and he who effects a permanent reformation in this degrading propensity will not only succeed in diminishing crime, and thereby its punishment, but he will, at the same time, save the resources of the country, and add to the moral, as well as physical strength of the army. But to return to the subject of impure air,—I shall cite one example of it, amongst some others that I could mention; but as the writer may have had in his his travels cast an opportunity of witnessing what I am about to ask, he will be the better able to state whether it militates for or against his hypothesis: and on this account, it is selected in preference to any other. Do the men composing a wing of a regiment (generally amounting to 400 rank and file) suffer to any very considerable degree from disease by being cooped up every night for four months and a half on the orlop-deck of a Chinaman; leaving out of the question the space occupied by the women and children, as well as the improper diet served out during the passage? I here make all due allowance for the number of men ordered to be on deck during the night, according to his Majesty's regulations: and even after this deduction, the heat and smell are completely overpowering, as those can attest who have made the trial from dire necessity or otherwise. The writer had not the honour to serve in the Windward and Leeward Islands during the war, and therefore cannot speak from personal observation, as regards the accommodation of the troops: but war is a time of hardship, not of comfort, and every one was too busy to think much about barracks, hospitals, &c., even had there been plenty of spare cash in the Treasury. However, in 1816, the troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands did not seem to suffer much inconvenience from want of space; and although the sickness and mortality of that and some succeeding years was considerable, impure air from over crowding was certainly not the cause. If the author of "Transatlantic Sketches" travelled to improve himself and others, he certainly has failed in doing so with his army medical readers. It must be acknowledged, however, that he has succeeded in amusing them, as the following extracts will show:—

"Yet there are many points which still require alteration and amendment; and if medical men would only make representations in the proper quarter, doubtless abuses would be immediately inquired into and removed; but, alas! what is everybody's business, is nobody's."

Here this, ye idle, good-for-nothing doctors! But before Captain A— condescends again to favour the public with his opinions on medical officers, it would be only doing them bare justice to inquire first into the correctness of his statements; and in order to assist him in this laudable attempt, it is suggested, with the greatest submission, that he should make application in "the proper quarter" for a perusal of those valuable and voluminous records to be found at No. 5, Berkeley-street. He will there find a mass of information from every quarter of the globe where the British flag flies, completely contradictory of his accusation; and it is presumed, that the well-known liberality of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department will grant every facility, in order that the author may make some *amende* to a department whose services and labours he so unsparingly censures,—from no other motive, I believe, than want of acquaintance with facts,

—for he is evidently too amiable and good-hearted to inflict an injury, or willingly to detract from the character of a body of men, of whom he seems to know but little. Sir J. McGrigor requires from all those under him, the most ample and minute details of the site and construction of hospitals, barracks, and, indeed, of every circumstance contributing to or affecting the health of the troops; and the important records in the above office prove how well the medical officers of the army have responded to the wishes of their chief; often under circumstances and in situations of great anxiety, and which none can appreciate but those who have had charge of a heavy sick list of men and officers, during a sickly season in a tropical climate.

I shall not enter into the high-coloured description of the gastronomical powers of the English and Dutch families in Demerara, but proceed with the author's medical opinions.

"It is generally thought that the climate of Guiana is unhealthy," (it would be most surprising if any one capable of giving an opinion thought otherwise,) "but it is really less so than the neighbouring islands. When the former was first cleared, and the decayed trees and leaves exposed to the sun,—when the sea, unconfined by dykes, was allowed to form salt-marshes,—the yellow-fever prevailed; but for several years this fatal malady has been altogether unknown here."

Time, Mr. Editor, which reveals even the most hidden secrets, will also tell whether yellow-fever will ever again make its appearance in Guiana. Such as are unacquainted with Demerara would imagine, from the above passage, that that valuable colony was only cleared a few years ago. Fourteen years since it was neither overgrown with jungle, strowed with decayed trees and leaves, nor yet overflowed with salt-water marshes,—and yellow-fever prevailed both at Demerara and Berbice, to an extent and with a fatality, that would have speedily convinced the author, had he been then at either of those stations, that there are other places equally deserving, with New Orleans, of being called the Wet-Grave. The following and concluding paragraph is a curious specimen of the author's logical reasoning:—

"The soil and climate of Guiana are totally different from the Windward and Leeward Islands, although people at home are so ignorant of this, that the colony of Demerara is commonly considered to be an island,—Essequibo to be in Mexico,—and in the Edinburgh Almanac for 1831, Berbice is placed among the Bahama Islands."

Had the author paused here, few would have denied the correctness of his statement as far as it goes,—and it goes quite far enough: but when, as if at a loss what to say next, he adds, "No wonder, then, that the surgeons who accompany regiments from England are unacquainted with the diseases and their mode of treatment in Guiana. But when they arrive, they, undoubtedly, should condescend to be instructed by the old and experienced surgeons of the colony."

No one will deny that the author here gives an opinion on a subject that he is not even competent to understand, even had he resided years, in place of days, in Demerara. Considering Captain A——'s experience as a traveller, he appears much too credulous; and, evidently, has been egregiously hoaxed by some notorious quack, who had more *time* than patients to kill. Soil and climate does not always indicate the exact geographical position of a country, nor does ignorance of the people at home, or of the compilers of the Edinburgh Almanac for 1831, with regard to the longitude and latitude of Guiana, imply a want of knowledge on the part of regimental surgeons of its diseases and their mode of treatment.

As an officer, the author must be fully aware, even if his unjust allusion concerning medical men were correct, that he is paying rather an awkward compliment to all those high military authorities who are placed over and command medical officers, and who are at all times both ready and willing to ameliorate the condition of the soldier in everything connected with his health; and it is unreasonable to suppose that regimental surgeons would

be at all backward in recommending to their superiors any measures tending to diminish their own labour. One word more at parting with the author, whose opinions on medical officers, &c., it is to be hoped will in future be more favourable, as well as just; and, as his own words are used, it will, perhaps, render the advice more acceptable: it is,—that he should “condescend to be instructed by the old and experienced,” of whom there are no lack, even in the junior ranks of our corps.

MEDICUS.

Married and Single.

MR. EDITOR,—I intended to have sent you some remarks on the subject of the “Single Man’s” communication in your December Number, but the able reply of the “Married Officer in the South of Ireland” renders it now almost an act of supererogation: perhaps, however, you may not consider the following observations irrelevant.

On the subject of regimental messes, and the preponderance of the married officers in their management,—if the grievance exists any where but in the “Single Man’s” corps, or conception, he must be singularly unfortunate, for assuredly it is not a general case. An officer, when he enters into the married state, virtually resigns the advantages of the mess; from that moment he is scarcely looked upon as belonging to it: this he cannot but perceive, and, as far as my experience goes in general, he tacitly consents, allowing the unmarried officers to manage the affairs of the mess, as being more immediately their concern. The “Single Man’s” paragraph on the mustering of married men at mess meetings, and eloquence on the subject of newspapers and cooks, is, indeed, ridiculous. His regiment must be differently constituted from any I have ever met with, or he is both a wag and a caricaturist.

To adhere to plain facts: of all the regiments I have known, (and they are many,) in none were the married officers so predominant as to carry any vote at the mess by their muster; and it must be quite clear to all intimately acquainted with the Army, that such a case can hardly occur. On the contrary, in almost every instance the proceeds of the mess fund, the annual subscription, to which the married officers contribute, and the wine allowance, is solely appropriated for the benefit of the mess, by its ordinary members, *i. e.*, the single men, who, meeting daily, have the advantage at the mess table of concerting any measure they may wish to carry, and who, notwithstanding what your correspondent advances, are always able to muster a majority, and are not wanting, any more than their *prototype*, in seeing what measures tend to their peculiar advantage.

The modesty of the “Single Man’s” concluding paragraph, in eulogy of the bachelors of the Army, is *singularly* happy! Without arrogating any superiority, I believe it will be found that many of the married officers of the present day are experienced and tried men, and with regard to efficiency, are certainly as competent and as much to be depended on as their more juvenile and volatile associates.

The subject of baggage allowance is worthy of more serious consideration, as is shown by your correspondent in the case of the regiment he has rather invidiously named. Since the establishment of the commuted allowance for the transport of regimental baggage, so much is left to the regulation of commanding officers, that scarcely any individual officer, moving with his regiment, knows what he is properly entitled to. This uncertainty has unfortunately been the cause of much discontent and irritation. A scale formerly existed, fixing the weight each officer was entitled to have carried according to his rank; and something similar, from competent authority, is now much wanted. Under the present regulation, no provision appears to be made for the carriage of the mess equipment, the hospital stores, the Paymaster and Adjutant’s books, spare ammunition, &c. Commanding

officers generally understand that the allowance is computed to be sufficient for the whole baggage of the regiment, and accordingly make such arrangements as they think fit for that purpose, by which individuals and companies, in some cases, are cramped in their means of transport, and deprived of what they conceive to be their right. There is much incongruity in the present regulation: for instance, a sum is allowed conjointly, without distinction as to the proportion for difference of rank, for the Paymaster's, Surgeon's, Assistant Surgeon's, Adjutant's, and Quartermaster's personal baggage, and the armourer's forge! the only public baggage for which provision is expressly made. An allowance is also made for the field-officers, and for each company; but if the companies got the full allowance, there would be no means of carrying the public baggage; they, consequently, are mulcted to effect this. There are instances in which, at times, a saving is effected, as when the heavy baggage is conveyed by water; these savings are formed into a fund to meet exigencies. Under pretext of the public good, commanding officers have a great predilection for regimental funds, probably because they have the uncontrolled disposal thereof, and, in framing regulations for their support, are perhaps not always guided by the pure spirit of justice and liberality; but I must not encroach on the "Single Man's" province of grievances. I would, however, earnestly request the attention of the "powers that be" to a revision of the regulations regarding Regimental Allowance for Baggage, which should provide for what properly is considered public baggage, and ought to specify the proportion each individual, according to rank, is entitled to.

Mr. Editor, I remain yours, &c.,

January 10th.

ANOTHER MARRIED OFFICER.

Grievances of a Young Soldier.

MR. EDITOR,—An old officer of our regiment, who *pretends* to speak Spanish, has often told me that the Spanish expression "*Hidalgo*" signifies "the son of somebody." We have no word in our language to convey that distinctive signification: our mercantile people, it is true, in their peddling jargon, call a fellow who has no money "a man of straw;" but they have no positive word to express a wealthy man, and, thank God! the vulgar slang of pedlars has not as yet been adopted by their betters.

Mr. Editor, I have said all this to let you know that I am an *English Hidalgo*,—that I am the son, and, thanks to my stars! the eldest son, of an English *somebody*, who at this moment allows me 800*l.* a-year. You will therefore easily believe, that I did not enter the service for the sake of a livelihood; indeed, I care not a pinch of snuff for my paltry five and three-pence a-day—it does not half defray the cost of my daily lunch. You will guess by this, Mr. Editor, that I am an ensign; such, indeed, is the case. I purchased an ensigncy about six months ago, for which, by the by, my father was made to pay a much larger sum than is stated to be its price in the Regulations; let that be as it may, an ensign I am at this moment, but I am determined soon to cease being one, if, Mr. Editor, you cannot devise some means to rid me, and a number of spirited young fellows like myself, of some of the most troublesome nuisances in existence. I shall take the liberty of enumerating these abominations to you; but before I do so, I must shortly state what made me enter the Army. Mr. Editor, a mere boyish frolic caused that event. I had made an acquaintance in a hunting party with an officer on leave of absence in the neighbourhood where my father's estate is situated. One day I borrowed his regimentals, which fitted me to a T; and at a party given in the evening at the mansion-house, I popped into the drawing-room unannounced and unknown, staggering about and pretending to be in a state of jollification. The terror of my mother at the entrance of an unexpected guest, and that guest a drunken officer, the confusion of my sisters, the tittering and the undescribability of all the young ladies in the room, were truly comical; but they very soon recognized me,

and my travesty then became matter of much fun and merriment. The young ladies said that I looked most irresistibly in a red coat. There was an immense looking-glass in the drawing-room; I could see myself at full length, and, I confess it, I surveyed my person with complacency, and, like another Narcissus, became enamoured of myself: in short, I caught that evening a most violent fit of the scarlet malady, and in a month after I joined the * * * regiment, then stationed in Dublin, as an ensign.

For about a week or so, I liked the thing well enough. The commanding officer received me most civilly; he invited me the first day to the mess, and introduced me to all the officers; they all seemed to me gentlemanly, delightful fellows. Every evening I was invited by some one or other to his room after mess; then we played at cards, had several pleasant songs, and emptied most merrily our jordens of whisky-punch. There was especially one officer who was all politeness and attention; he got a room for me in the barracks, and had it fitted up most neatly. He offered me his horse until I could procure one, and I verily believe would have sold it to me at once, had I not told him, after my first ride, that I feared his horse was broken-winded. My polite friend thus found that I knew something about horse-flesh.

However, Mr. Editor, after a week, all these pleasant things came to an end. The adjutant of the regiment *clutched* me in his grasp. I was sent to drill: instructed by a bear of a sergeant-major to face to the right and the left, and to stand and to march upon *one* leg; this latter strange evolution is called the *goose step*, and verily none but a goose could have ordered the practice of so *inhuman* a step. After some time, they put a clumsy musket into my hands; this is called *getting introduced* to "*Brown Bess!*"—what folly! What has an officer to do with a musket? surely he did not enlist for a common soldier! However, the adjutant soon perceived that I was getting disgusted at all this, and knowing that he had to deal with a young *somebody*, he, like a good-natured fellow and true man of the world, very soon reported me fit for duty. Upon my word, Mr. Editor, of all my numerous luncheon-*friends*, there is not one whom I receive with sincerer welcome at my table than honest old Buffer, our worthy adjutant.

Having thus been dismissed drill, I expected that all vexatious troubles were at an end, and that I had become the master of my time and pursuits, but in this I was mistaken—and as the saying is, I was tossed from the frying-pan into the fire. I now had every day to run up and down some dozen of peck-breaking barrack stairs, to pop my head in at the doorway of three or four wretched rooms, wherein were huddled together a crowd of soldiers, and a number of hideous female savages, called soldiers' wives, with their ragged and abominable brats; this is called visiting daily the barrack-rooms. Then I had to be on the morning and evening parades—a most absurd practice indeed. What in the name of goodness have we subalterns to do with parades? Cannot the captain inspect his own men, and direct them to open and shut pans, without our gaping at him all the while like foolish louts? Besides the above-detailed absurdities of every day's recurrence, I now had to sit three or four times a week in sober judgment over a parcel of drunken vagabonds: some court-martials which I sat on lasted an entire day, and this is owing to the folly of making officers act in such courts with all the absurd formalities and technical stupidities of a parcel of lawyers. Moreover, I had often to mount guard, and remain twenty-four hours stuck up in a comfortless, lonely room, absolutely doing nothing all the while, as if a sergeant could not manage such things much better than an officer. All these and the like occupations, Mr. Editor, I am sure you will declare to be frivolous and vexatious, and highly unbecoming the character and dignity of an independent young *Somebody*.

However, we left at last the detestable garrison of Dublin, and marched into country quarters. The regiment now occupies * * * barracks, in the

vicinity of the best hunting station in Ireland: here, all we young *Somebodies* became regenerated; we all keep prime hunters, and we hunt it away most merrily; but here I must state a horrible drawback on our sporting felicities, it is indeed a vexation, which drives us young fellows quite mad. I do not know, Mr. Editor, if you are a fox-hunter, but presume you are one, and as such you must know that the second run down of the fox over a chill-deprived bottle of port near a blazing fire constitutes a most delightful reminiscence of the morning's sport; in fact, we discuss every day at our mess most fully the sports of the day, and two of our young fellows, Mr. Nick-son and Dick son, are capital hands at this. But, Mr. Editor, scarce does any of them begin the merry tale, when he is stopped short by an old captain of ours, an old bald-pated Peninsular stager, who invariably then gives us some absurd story of a pack of English hounds, with a swarm of followers, officers, soldiers, and servants, and I believe Wellington himself at their heels, running a fox into a French camp, to the utter astonishment and dismay of the whole French army. I dare say not a word of that story is true, but the talkative old captain always addresses himself to another old brother campaigner, who is the very resurrection of my uncle Toby; and Toby, once reminded by the other of Spain, now takes post at once in the centre of that country; and then good night to Nick-son's and Dick-son's oratorical powers. Toby takes us from Cintra to Toulouse, and, repeating his *thousand times* told tale, skirmishes it away most unmercifully. The old fellow has been in almost every battle and storming affray in the late war. Old Major Furnace and old Captain Love listen to my uncle Toby's long yarn with every demonstration of delight, whilst all we young fellows wish the absurd *Trinity* at Jericho.

Then again, when we young fellows take it in our heads to discuss the girls of our neighbourhood—and merry fine girls they are—(and here, by the by, let me ask what have young fellows to talk about but horses and women?) well then, here again are we invariably interrupted in our observation by Captain Love, who always in that case addresses the Major with his "Eh, Major Furnace, do you hear these young lads making such a fuss about these wild Irish girls? Major, tell them something about the Spanish *Signoritas*—they are the girls!—one of them is worth a dozen of Irish ones; it was you, Major Furnace, who have often set them in a blaze." Here the Major, with ecstasy in his eyes, retorts some silly and broad pun upon Captain Love's name; and after much bantering, and firing some volleys, as they call it, at one another, out breaks my uncle Toby into a loud horse-laugh, which by us all is echoed in *neighing* chorus: all this is very tiresome, and, to use the words of Hamlet, "it is horrible, most horrible!"

It is well that we have only three old campaigners in the regiment; not but that they are otherwise a good enough set of fellows, but they are the most intolerable growlers and most discontented, unhappy wretches on earth. They never cease complaining: "All discipline is at end," says the one—"The service is going to the devil," says another—"I wish I had been bred up a shoe-maker," says the third. "Look at me," he adds; "I have been above thirty years in the service—I have fought and bled for my country—I have lost my strength and my health in its cause—and what am I?—a miserable captain, disregarded, overlooked, and neglected, who from infirmity will soon be forced to retire; and, with a thousand wants contracted by the service, be doomed to protract a starving existence upon seven shillings a-day." Upon my word, it is heart-rending to hear the complaints of these men. Pray, Mr. Editor, cannot you suggest some plan to the Secretary at War to *pay* these poor devils out? I really think John Bull has a right to take care of his old worn-out hunters, who have carried him so nobly and well over many a *ditch* and *wall* in the grand SPANISH hunt. Surely John has many a snug paddock in his wide domains, where such gallant old horses might graze at ease for the rest of their days. If we young fellows could but once get rid of the old ones, we would have it all our own way;

and why should not John Bull trust us with conducting the waggon of his army? Like so many bold Phaëtons, oh how we would dash it along! we would soon put matters to rights—ay, we soon would settle Nicholas, and pluck the silly Sultan's beard. But I fear, Mr. Editor, John Bull is not inclined to trust overmuch his young march-of-intellect boys; and I therefore have made up my mind—I find that all promotion is at an end. Would you believe it, Mr. Editor, I wanted to purchase the other day an unattached lieutenancy, and though I am nearly eight months an ensign, they refused me, and said, I was not long enough in the service: why, before I entered, I was told that any *Somebody* might, in a couple of years, purchase one of these unattached field-officer-ships; as this is not the case, I now purpose cutting the concern. Paupers alone are calculated for the drudgeries of the service—such people alone can move in regimental harness; I pity the wretches, but intend no longer to herd with them. What attraction, indeed, Mr. Editor, has the Army for an independent

SON OF SOMEBODY?

Trial of Captain Wathen.

MR. EDITOR,—The Court-Martial now sitting at Cork is looked to with intense interest by the whole Army; it is therefore to be feared that any error committed by it, if not noticed, may pass into a precedent.

The prosecutor is reported by the papers, which have given the proceedings in detail, to have offered himself on the *ninth* day, and to have been examined as a general and concluding witness in support of the three first charges.

What Lord Brudenell may, as prosecutor, do, any lance corporal, when prosecuting, may also do. The obvious tendency of the proceeding in question is, that when a prosecutor finds that his evidence is insufficient to maintain the charge, he will be tempted to make good the deficiency by falling back upon his own testimony.

Lord Brudenell, being a young officer and of little experience, may be excused in thus violating the customs of the service; but it is strange that the Deputy Judge Advocate of Ireland should counsel, and that the Court should permit, such deviation from custom, where adherence to it, in its general tendency, is essential to the ends of justice.

It is well known that the proper time to examine the prosecutor is immediately after the delivery of his opening address—it is the invariable custom of the service: “the general rule which the Court always makes in these cases is to preclude witnesses on both sides from being present at the time of the examination of other witnesses;” these are the words of the Judge Advocate General on the trial of General Whitlock, (printed Trial, p. 2.) Simmons, referring to this custom of the service, says, (page 332,) “The Judge Advocate and prosecutor, being necessarily present during the examination of all witnesses, if required to give evidence, are sworn immediately after the opening address of the prosecutor; nor would it be proper, at any other stage of the proceedings, to admit their examination or deposition in chief, *except* when called as witnesses for the defence.”

I shall offer no apology, Mr. Editor, for intruding upon your columns, since I feel convinced that a very important principle is involved in the discussion of this question, and one much affecting the best interests of the Service which your labours so efficiently promote.

There is, too, another point ruled by the officiating Judge Advocate, not, it is conceived, in unison with the custom of the Service; but any remarks respecting it will be reserved to a future period, or till an opportunity may offer of perusing an authenticated report of the proceedings.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours very faithfully,

14th Jan., 1834.

AN OLD OFFICER.

MR. EDITOR.—In reading over the proceedings of the recent Court-Martial on Capt. Wathen, a trial so eminently calculated to lay open to public remark and public animadversion the arcana of military life, I was particularly struck with one passage in the defence, to which I beg, through the medium of your impartial Journal, to call the marked attention of military readers. The passage to which I allude is that in which Capt. Wathen, referring to *clandestine information* conveyed to the Lieut.-Colonel, observes, "Does he reprove the tale-bearer, and thus discourage a practice so revolting to the feelings which should exist in the bosom of a soldier?" Happy would it be for the service, could every man who has been elevated to the high responsibility of command lay his hand on his heart and boldly reply to this interrogatory in the affirmative! Proud should I feel in adding my own testimony to the veracity of such an assertion, and joining in a fearless defiance of public scrutiny: but, alas! however humbling the confession, truth compels me to acknowledge that widely different is the reality. Many, indeed I trust I may assert with confidence the majority of commanding officers, would disdain to receive any communication save what was conveyed through the open channel of an official report, and would repel with indignation and disgust the whispered tale of the eaves-dropper, should he have the hardihood to approach them; but on the other hand, the degrading fact is now too well known to allow of further concealment, that in many corps a *system of espionage* is established totally at variance with those high and chivalrous feelings which should, in an especial degree, be found among the members of a profession claiming for itself the exclusive designation of honourable. So early, indeed, are those feelings implanted in the minds of all, that even in the seminaries of youth, the swelling breast and bursting tears of the boy, when stigmatized with the name of tale-bearer, prove the stinging severity of the reproach.

The above remarks may, perhaps, be considered by some persons harsh or even unfounded; and, paradoxical though it may appear, I trust sincerely that such may be the opinion of many, as I should thence draw this satisfactory conclusion, that numbers are yet to be found whose minds are so far elevated beyond a practice so mean and contemptible, as to be incapable of conceiving and, therefore, incredulous of its existence; but I can assure those persons that I am not deluded by any "false creation of a heat-oppressed brain;" I speak of *facts* "*quæ ipse miserrima vidi.*" Never, indeed, can I forget the observation once made by a commanding officer, that he could repeat verbatim a conversation of a *strictly private* nature, which had taken place in an officer's *private apartment*. The dastardly and heartless informer, in this instance, had concealed under the mask of friendship the treachery of the spy; and, after basely violating the laws of hospitality, endeavoured, when menaced with detection, to shelter himself by the accusation of another; yet this individual still continues to wear the uniform of a highly distinguished corps, while we daily hear of men of the noblest principles subjected, for some trivial offence, to the severe ordeal of a Court-Martial, from whence none come forth completely unscathed. When such a system is sanctioned, or even *tolerated*, can we expect unanimity, can we expect that open and candid intercourse which is the main-spring of a society constituted as the military is, where each individual should look on his regiment as his home, and its officers as brothers? Let once the spy intrude his loathsome presence, and, like the serpent of old, he will create discord even in Paradise. I trust, however, most sincerely, that the recent *exposé* may have a decided effect in checking a practice so utterly degrading, and which, if permitted, must at length fix an *indelible stain* on the honourable profession of arms.

20th January, 1834.

J. E. P.

Masters in the Navy.

MR. EDITOR,—May I request a corner in your Journal to point out an injustice to which a very meritorious class of officers in the naval service are subject, and who, perhaps more than any other, bore the heat and burden of the day during the late war. I allude to Masters in the Navy, who must pass *four or more* separate examinations, formerly at the Navy Board and Trinity House, to qualify themselves for first-rate ships of war, which requires years to complete. Since these several expensive examinations must all take place in London after certain periods of time, how is it then that the midshipman by one passed examination is qualified to become a Lieutenant, a Commander, a Captain, and an Admiral? And these examinations, during war, generally take place abroad; and, in some instances, midshipmen of family interest, after serving a few years on a foreign station, have returned home Captains. Now if it is requisite that Masters should undergo these several *strict* examinations to qualify them, more so than any of the above-named officers, it is but fair to suppose they must be men of superior skill and nautical knowledge,—and that the trust reposed in them must be greater than that of any other officer in the Navy; which *responsibility*, no doubt, is a *BAR* to their promotion, although the cause is stated that masters taken from the merchant service are unfit men to command in the Navy. Strange must it appear that such a remark should have been made, when so many of our most distinguished characters in the Navy have risen from that service, as, for instance, the great circumnavigator Cook, the gallant Collingwood, and Bown, and many others, who by their deeds have added so much to the glory and renown of their country. The immortal Nelson had been in the merchant service, and entertained a high opinion of all those who had been in it. Now these are circumstances that clearly prove, that if Masters were allowed regular promotion, the seaman and the officer would be more generally combined in the commanding of ships of war, which, no doubt, would be a material benefit in the adoption of such a plan. The present regulation in the Navy most certainly goes to degrade Masters, as executive officers; they are classed in rank and uniform with civilians, Surgeons, and Purser, and are the only officers in the Navy not allowed pay and half-pay by seniority and regular promotion. It has long been the admitted opinion, that Masters are very hardly treated, and have claims on the country for further encouragement: some time ago it was reported that Government meant to turn their attention to the condition of Masters, and that those of six year's standing in the Navy should be eligible to the rank of Commander whenever their services merited such promotion; and that they no longer were to be denominated Masters in the Royal Navy—which appears to have been a mere rumour. The services of Masters in the Navy have never been, and indeed never can be, disputed; and this being so, I am totally at a loss to conceive why they have been passed over, and suffered to pine under the cold shadow of neglect, after having wasted their best days and spilled their blood freely in the service of their country. Hoping the First Lord of the Admiralty may turn his attention to the condition of Masters in the Navy, as I am sure he will at once see good reasons for entirely altering the present regulations of the service as regards them.

Jan. 15, 1834.

A MASTER IN THE NAVY.

Sale of Military Stores and Structures.

MR. EDITOR,—Will you be so good to notice, as the complement to the acts of our present rulers, so well set forth and so feelingly commented on by your correspondent Pentakosiarch, in the number of your Journal for this month,—that having sold the trophies of our arms, the guns taken from the enemy in the field; the stores from our dockyards and arsenals; our ships of war and steamers; and all to make a show upon their estimate,—in other words, to keep their places for the current year, — they have at length adver-

tised for sale, in all their party papers, divers houses in Guernsey, hitherto affording quarters to the officers of the garrison, who must hereafter receive lodging-money when the garrison exceeds a single depôt. But, above all, these thrifty Ministers have advertised for sale the Manor Estate, (as it is dignified,) which comprises a considerable *part of the glacis* of Fort George, the only inclosed work in the island; and at this moment, besides a house at the foot of it occupied by officers of the garrison, there are, on the part of the glacis to be sold, one or two *flèches* or *lunettes*.

To prove the inconsistency, or rather *consistency*, of this act, it is sufficient to refer to the fact, that a considerable sum has, up to the present time, been annually paid to keep open the command of observation of Fort George, and to prevent the erection of buildings or other impediments to its sight on ground *adjoining* and *beyond* that now offered for sale.

Time was when the first duty of an English minister was to contemplate the possibility, or consider the chances, of a war with France; but now it appears as if the destruction of the Belgic frontier fortresses, or some other equally *efficient* guarantee, had secured the moderation of France. It is very true that, as our present rulers were brought into power by the late revolution in France, so does their retention of it depend on the continuance of the unstable kingship of Citizen Louis Philippe.

May our country never have to rue this genial friendship which subsists between the revolutionary government of France and the pseudo-whig—philo-radical government of England!

— Vero tremefacta *novus* per pectora cunctis

Insinuat pavor.

Our only hope is that the good qualities of the old ship may, in spite of her pilots, still prevail, and weather the tempest of anarchy and confusion with which she is assailed.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.

MISO-RADICAL.

Since the above was written, the *Sun* advertises for sale a martello tower, and the fee simple of the ground on which it stands, and of that in its immediate vicinity; a proof of the foresight of the present Government, or of the science and judgment of the engineer who constructed it.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

WE must decline any communications *advocating* the practice of prize-fighting—a practice utterly indefensible and intolerable in a civilized country. No political reforms can ever avail unless the social habits of the population, amongst whom they are attempted, be either found or made to correspond. Nor, leaving the concomitant knavery out of view, is it possible to conceive any PASTIME more calculated to brutalize a naturally manly race than the exhibition of two naked ruffians “punishing” each other upon a stage for *hire*! The wretched Gladiators, who were made to slay each other for the diversion of the ancients, were foreigners and captives, forced by their conquerors to perform a degraded and unwilling part. In Britain, the venal Prize-Fighter is a native and a volunteer! We have shown, we hope, ample cause why this disgrace should be removed from the national character, and feel justified, by the general voice of the country, in pronouncing that, henceforward, the unmanly practice of Prize-Fighting is extinct in Great Britain.

We regret that Major Mitchell's reply to his Critics arrived too late for insertion. It shall appear next month.

The letter of “An Old Adjutant” has appeared in several other Publications.

A great variety of Correspondence, as well as a large mass of other matter, is reserved for room.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE dissensions and threatened breaking up of the present ill-assorted Cabinet have formed the most prominent feature in our domestic concerns of the past month.

OUR attention is still directed to the abuses and reform of that bloated "Sinecure," the War-Office. For the present month, however, we have omitted the further prosecution of the subject, in order to make way for a broadside in defence of the fairer portion of the Naval Service, whose annuities, there is reason to apprehend, are about to be placed in jeopardy by the prevalent spirit of malicious or misguided innovation.

In the mean time, we throw out an active partisan, who, with his brisk sharpshooters, may approach the costly Keep, give the enemy an *alerte*, and pick off his lazy troops through their pleasant "loop-holes of retreat."

SIR,—Going heart and hand with every effort of the trenching tools employed in establishing your first "parallel" against the War Office—(vide your first article, January, 1834)—which I have for many years regarded, together with its Secretary, as an unnecessary and encroaching incubus on the nation and on the army, I crave your indulgence to be allowed the honour of subscribing "one round" in aid of your "battering in breach."

Perhaps a better premise cannot be made than by calling your attention to the fact, that as long as the disentangling and arranging of the complex accounts of the war kept the said *finance* department in full employment, so long did it abide in the station duly allotted for it relative to the Army; but—so true is the old saying, that idleness is the mother of mischief—no sooner was it released from this accumulated labour, than the appalling truth became demonstrated that it was numerically too strong for its work.

Need I point out with what drowning agony each *rat* (alias clerk) sought to show some work to be yet done—some excuse for *full pay* yet to be extorted from the vitals of the hard-taxed country? I shall only hint at a few of these, the "*humbug*" of which has, at length, been duly appreciated by the Army; to wit—"The Oil and Emery Inquiry;" "The Target Allowance Inquiry;" "The Pension Inquiry" (the frauds on which, by-the-bye, *should* and *could*, from the *first*, have been prevented by the said *rats* doing only their duty in checking the regimental returns by the pay-lists or muster-rolls in duplicate, always furnished to their office); and finally, but not least, the futile, imbecile throes to *do something*, of the three last *Chief Incapables*; who, entering office with the *predetermined* conviction that the former management had been ruinous and *extravagant*—(Ha, ha! only fancy Palmerston *extravagant*!)—easily fell dupes to the tales of their head clerks; these oracles and mouthpieces, "not of truth," but of the drowning cry of the lesser *rats* below them, urging that a deal of labour could yet be made out; that the Commander-in-Chief interfered (see

Parnell's evidence!!); that the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals, to say nothing of the Master-General of the Ordnance, were *flaws* and *wens* in the military system; that these aforesaid rats, headed by their sapient Secretary, pens in hand, could perform their functions much better! &c. &c.; and, lastly, this modest assumption was gilded to the eyes of the said "*meddle-with-all*" Whig, by their pointing out the pinnacle of glory and of place to which this *Civico-Quartermaster-Adjutant-Generalissimo* would arrive, by rivalling, not the sage arrangements which fostered onward the last imperishable and surpassing honours of the British arms, but in demonstration to a *Gully* Parliament, how inexorably they had saved (*alias* withheld) a bereaved widow's just pension, or cancelled the half-pay of some early sufferer in his country's battles.

Let us calmly ask, however, what is the chief use of the War Office? Is it not to estimate and audit the expenditure of the Army? Then I beg to point out for your pen—far more able to work it up than my own—how efficiently, in a manner how much more condensed, in how much better keeping this would be done, by annulling the whole War Office department, Secretary and all, and transferring its labours into the hands of an already organized, excellent, but not full-worked department, viz. the Commissariat of the Treasury; composed of able and intelligent men, but not eager, like these said *rats*, to drag to destruction the very constitution of the British Army, if it but secures to their own paltry selves their own paltry pence; which last, by-the-bye, is what I vote can indeed well be **SAVED**!

S. H. S.

The Court-Martial upon Captain Wathen, of the 15th Hussars, after protracted sittings, has terminated its proceedings. The finding of the Court and his Majesty's pleasure thereon have not yet while we write, been announced; but from the evidence for the prosecution, and the defence of the arraigned officer, the presumption is strongly in favour of an honourable issue to the latter. We defer, for the present, further comments on this extraordinary Trial, the occurrence of which, upon professional grounds, is much to be regretted; while, in a public view, the equitable and exemplary conduct of the Court has tended to enhance the character and administration of Military Law in the eyes of our countrymen at large.

Our subtle Correspondent, undersigned, has popped from his bottle to furnish us with the following speculations; a favour which, he acquaints us, it is his intention to repeat as opportunities arise.

MY DEAR EDITOR,—I wish to make no remarks on the dignified proceedings brought to light in the late trial of "*Rex v. Burt*," or the club-law brawls upon which it was based. But I was amused at the very lawyer-like summing up of my friend Mr Justice Parke. He held the "Court bound to visit with its severest displeasure the prevailing custom among gentlemen, of appealing to what are called the laws of honour, instead of *taking shelter under the laws of the country*." Now this is crying out "try my pills" with a vengeance; for taking shelter in those kind courts may soon unroof the applicant's own dwelling. Why should a ravenous brood of petty-foggers be fattened by the trifles of our race, and by *ruffles* of honourable feeling which few of them even understand? It reminds me of an anecdote, where a couple of young gentlemen did actually seek the *shelter*. One of these had entered a room, whence the other ejected him—*cum pede percussit*. An action at the sessions followed, and the amount of enraged feelings was to be determined by a dozen of unwashed, but most worthy citizens, the foreman of whom addressed his companions with—"I don't see no harm in getting cuffed or kick'd, if it doesn't hurt un much!" With

regard to the "shelter" afforded by juries and justices, we may glance, *en passant*, at the recent case of Captain Fraser, of the Connaught Rangers, who was juridically robbed for the *seduction* of a *common strumpet*! and that of a respectable serjeant of the Guards, who was told that he must maintain and cherish his frail rib, though he tendered proof of her adultery! Beautiful law! "Truly British" juries!

I see among the symptoms of the "March," that a young Turk "has passed" his examination at Portsmouth College, touching his qualifications to serve as a lieutenant in His Majesty's Royal Navy. This will be queer enough on a pork-day; but my object in noticing it is that the future admiral may appear on the list under his proper name, for, instead of *Abdell Keram*, it ought to have been spelt *Abd-al-Kerém*. These Turks, however, are fine fellows, though they have some queerish ideas of the rights of man; and old Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, has given a good example to our moneyed nobles, by subscribing a hundred pounds towards erecting a monument to the memory of that distinguished and beloved officer, the late Sir John Malcolm. This is the more remarkable, as a gallant Briton, who was raised to rank and affluence through the General's friendship, and influence, has filled the measure of his gratitude by forking out—how much?—5*l.*!

You alarmed the public some time ago, with plain hints as to the greediness of Russia, and the chance that existed of her whetting her, craving appetite upon the Indian frontier. But you must now feel greatly comforted, by the panacea which the sages of "Athens" have discovered, and which they have poured forth, like good Samaritans, in the last number of their Review. They propose a barrier for booming off the insatiate Nicholas; this is to be made by "rounding" the landmarks and boundaries of Persia and Egypt; and creating a "Confederation of the Danube," after the plan of that of Napoleon on the Rhine, and which no doubt would be quite as useful. The chief artillery to be played off against the "barbarous" Russians is the "power of opinion;" and if this does not prove sufficient to make them abandon grease and conquest, our fleets are to "*dam up the Baltic and the Black Seas, destroy the Russian navy, and annihilate her commerce, which would be the easy and not expensive result of one campaign.*" Such is the Q.E.D. of the Edinburgh, and after that—"D—e! who's afraid?"

I wish these sages had been a little more communicative upon the Political and Trades' Unions, which are likely to trouble us before the Czar breakfasts in Persia. They, no doubt, will turn up their noses, and protest against the re-enactment of the combination laws; but it is desirable that they should point out the advantages likely to ensue to the commonwealth, from an association of the employed against their employers, tenants against landlords, servants against masters, and worthless against the worthy. The *con-sociations*, so pregnant with injury to the welfare of the country, have been petted into strength, in equal strides with radicalism and incendiarism, and it is high time they were looked after. Some think government ought to interfere; and government seems to hope that things will mend of themselves.

Pray tell me why some of your transcendental *savans* do not pick up the gauntlet, which the redoubtable Captain Forman has thrown down. His case really appears very hard. He feels sure that every body, but himself, is quite adrift upon all the most important points of philosophy; and yet the Newtonians will not allow him to convince them of their absurd errors and mistaken notions. Not a scientific journal in the kingdom will insert his "Proofs" and "Reasonings," nor a single knight of intelligence take a tilt with him. He has defied Chancellor Brougham and Lord John Russell, without effect; he has refuted Cuvier, confounded Herschel, and sneered at Whewell; he has worried the Duke of Sussex, as well as the First Lord of the Admiralty, and his hydrographer; he has abused the Astronomer Royal,

a dozen of bishops and parsons, and a score of editors; and he has, moreover, set at nought the Council of the Astronomical Society, and the Committee who advertise themselves as the diffusers of useful knowledge. Notwithstanding these prodigious efforts, whether the style of the challenge be deemed more coarse than courteous, or that no one need enter upon a controversy unless he chooses, not a single challengee, or champion for a challengee has taken the field. Now, as you have correspondents who trisect triangles, and square circles, do make up a ring and give the poor Captain a fair trial. Let the combatants come forward and defend their respective dogmas; and if the challenger gets worsted, let the penalty be, sucking back the wrath he has poured out upon those he has differed with. Make him swallow the "hypocrisy rankling in his heart" of Herschel—the "miserable quibbles" of De Morgan—the "deliberate falsehood" of Newton—the "overweening pride" of the Duke of Sussex—the "imagination without judgment" of Laplace—the "swindling" of Brewster and Lardner—and the "dishonest conduct" of all the "sheep-headed" philosophers in the lump; and he should also be shut up, till he masters the "worthless" and "pretended science" of differentials—"that pestilential incubus" upon astronomy. But if, on the contrary, he make his antagonist craven, then shall his "philosophy" be adopted in our Universities, to the exclusion of all other systems, and a statue be erected to his memory in the hall of the Royal Society.

I am surprised at the very slight notice that has attended the death of that worthy man and excellent old sailor, Joe Whidbey, whose services, from his first entering into the Navy to his completing the Breakwater at Plymouth, have been unexampled in his rank. He was the Napoleon of the Masters' list; and it has even been whispered that, without him, Vancouver's fagging voyage would have been fruitless, and Sir Isaac Collin's exertions to "reform" Sheerness dock-yards useless. Cannot you stir up some one of his friends or relations to send you a memoir? Perhaps Captain Spelman Swaine can gratify us with something about his early career, and some kind Plymouthian tell us of his later labours.

Look to these, dear Editor, and you shall shortly hear again from

ASMODEUS.

The following announcement from General Saldanha communicates the only active movement which has taken place in PORTUGAL since our last notice.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS.

Most Illustrious and most Excellent Senhor,—I request your Excellency to acquaint his Imperial Majesty that his orders are executed—Leiria is in our possession. Of the garrison, which was composed of 1476 infantry and 46 cavalry, only three officers and six cavalry soldiers were able to escape, taking the road to Coimbra. The Governor, Brigadier José de Mello Pitt Osorio, two superior officers, the Captain Mor, and many other prisoners, are in our hands, as well as four pieces of artillery, and the ensign (quere, standard) of the regiment of militia of Leiria. The *Corregedor*, a *perverse man*, was killed: in a word, the overthrow could not be more complete. To-morrow I shall have the honour of sending your Excellency the details of this day, and of the movements which preceded it. A *Corporal of Capadores*, No. 5, wounded; this is all our loss! The affair of Alcacer is well avenged. God preserve your Excellency!

(Signed)

CONDE DE SALDANHA.

Head Quarters in Leiria, Jan. 15.

To the most Illustrious and most Excellent Senhor Agostinho José Freire.

P. S. All the enemy's baggage fell into our power.

Lisbon, January 6th, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—The inactivity of our army before Santarem is the object of the most sharp animadversions, for it is evident that the imperial staff is once more in the same confusion it was in when Villa Flor and Solignac were at the head of the army. Dom Pedro, with his accustomed fatuity, pretends to propose one plan of operations, the silly minister at war another, and Saldanha a third; so that nothing is decided, and the most precious time is lost in idle conferences and angry discussions. To excuse, or, at least, to palliate that inactivity, the minister at war inveighs bitterly against the favourites, and special agents of Dom Pedro at London, who have been rather slow in sending the reinforcements they have promised three months since. Even our beloved friend Sir J. D., is not arrived yet with the books and horses he was sent for to his Imperial Majesty. Such a lack in the military operations, the despotism and spoliations of Dom Pedro's ministers, and minions, who, like your Somersets and Northumberlands, in the reign of Edward VI., only think and care how to enrich themselves, have roused the people's disgust to the highest point. If the patriots, Mr. Editor, were not afraid of encouraging the Miguelites, by a *levée de bouchers* against the Brazilian cabal, Dom Pedro, with his Rochas, and Gomez Freires e Carvalhos, would soon be shipped to Cherbourg, for all the constitutionalists agree on the necessity and expediency of intrusting the government to the Queen, assisted by a Council of Regency, in order to get rid at once of Dom Pedro and of his cabal. The fortress of Marvão, in the province of Alemtejo, aided by some Spanish patriots, has been able to proclaim Donna Maria. This fortress is situated in a very advantageous position in the frontier opposite to Valença d'Alcantara, and can easily defend itself against any force Dom Miguel would send against it.

Dom Pedro has been highly offended at the liberty some newspapers have taken with him, and orders were sent by a new diplomate to interest a London paper on the politics of his Imperial Majesty. But what credit may be given to the anonymous writers of the letters prepared by the agents of the Minister of the Finances in the teeth of the letters and pamphlets, signed, printed, and mainly addressed to Dom Pedro, by the Count da Taipa, the protest of the peers thereon, and by Dom Francisco d'Almeida, Colonel Pizarro, Colonel Hodges, General Solignac, Sartorius, &c. &c.

I have the honour to remain, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

PORTUENSE.

Lisbon, 11th January.

P. S. Villa Flor was sent to Cartaxo, to command there, while Saldanha is to march with some forces to the north. This news has its origin in the ministry at war, and I scarcely believe that our forces may be divided, but it will prove once more the uncertainty and fluctuation of our plans. There is at Lisbon a strong feeling against all those pseudo-liberals, who accepted places under the present administration, and it is curious to observe, that the most clamorous demagogues of 1820 are now *à la solde* of the despotic Dom Pedro. The same *regeneradores* and informers of 1820 are to-day the agents, ministers, and informers of the Brazilian cabal.

NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

22d January, 1834.—Above 3700 Members.

Number of Visitors, since the opening of the Institution on the 5th of August last, to the 4th of January, 1834.—2934.

CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE LAST PUBLISHED:—

MODEL ROOM.

Major J. Campbell, unatt. late 57th Regt.—Model of a Battery-Gun on a traversing carriage: French invention.

Capt. J. Norton, late 34th Regt.—An oblong iron-fronted Rifle Ball, invented by the donor. The advantages being, first, increased momentum, equal to double the calibre of the rifle; secondly, the power of penetrating, thoroughly, oak planks or other hard woods, when leaden balls only go half-through; thirdly, the accuracy of the rifle, with the facility of loading of the musket. These

projectiles are available for shooting those animals upon which the leaden-ball has little or no effect.

Capt. J. Norton, late 34th Regt. Model of a Harpoon to be discharged by the Womera. By this simple application of power, a light harpoon six feet long, can be thrown eighty yards, carrying a line of the strength and thickness of whipcord.

A percussion Hand-Grenade, invented by the donor in 1824, for the protection of country-houses in Ireland, against the attacks of Rockites, &c. It is peculiarly well-adapted for that purpose, as the person using it need not expose his own person. It can be thrown at discretion; whereas, the fusee-grenade, when once lighted, must be immediately thrown, whether to advantage or not. Capt. Norton received the thanks of the late Duke of York, for this invention, now in general use in Ireland.

Commander Pole, R.N.—Model of a Tube-Box for sea service; to be placed on the beam nearest its gun, so as to be out of the way of the explosion, and near enough for loading. The rolling motion cannot open this box, nor can the pitching, from the lid being inclined.

Capt. G. Smith, R.N.—A Tube for the service of the great mortar, during the siege of the citadel of Antwerp, 1832, with Detonating Cap, given to the donor by the French officer of artillery in command of Fort Montebello.

Lieut. J. West, R.N.—A Model of a Plan for converting a Boat into a Land-Carriage, without any alteration of the boat, in disembarking or embarking guns, troops, &c. The model is of a 32 feet pinnace, on a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to a foot: proposed by the donor.

An Arm-Guard of wadded leather, to be fixed on the left-arm, which can then be used to parry, while the right-arm deals a blow: nor is the free use of the left-arm impeded in boarding, going aloft, &c.: proposed by the donor.

Capt. W. Symonds, R.N., Surveyor of the Navy.—Model on a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to a foot, of "La Capitana," built at Malta, under the galley arches, in the eighteenth century. Extreme length between the perpendiculars, 176 feet, armed with one long 32, two long 24's, and several guns upon swivels; rowed 60 oars, and went to sea with a complement of 900 men, including officers, sailors, soldiers, and 500 rowers, who were principally slaves. Two of these vessels, in every respect similar, were employed by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, against the Turks. In one of their cruises, the sister vessel to the Capitana was sunk by the Turks, which accounts for the striped sails, which were ever after worn as a tribute of mournful respect to the memory of her consort.

Major-General Sir John Wilson, commanding in Ceylon.—4 Models of Ceylon Boats, with gear complete, viz.: canoe, with out-rigger; fishing-boat, river raft boat, for merchandise.—Dhoney.

Lieut. W. H. Hall, R.N.—Model of a Boat for gathering paddy in irrigated grounds: from Ceylon.

Model of a Balsas or Sailing Canoe from Ceylon with sails.

Capt. Chapman, R.N. Royal Artillery.—Models of Sloop Boats from Ceylon.

Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Model to show the Rigging of a Sloop-of-War, 1794, (frigate built.)

W. Hookey, Esq., late of his Majesty's dock yards at Deptford and Woolwich.—7 Models, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to a foot-scale: 2 for Masts from small, short spars, in case of distress, invented at Woolwich Yard in 1820, for a derrick, in lieu of three sheers, for taking out and in ships' masts in the sheer hulks: 3 for Yards from a small spar, invented at Deptford, 1823. 2 for making Ships' Beams, from straight timber, with horizontal scarfs, to give circulation of air on the oil-pump and gun decks, thereby preventing decay.

Lieut. Robert Watts, R.N.—A Model of the Lower Masts used in the Royal Navy prior to 1800: the broad, black ribbons representing mouldings of tope—the narrow, iron hoops—the dots, bolts.

Mr. W. Blake.—2 Models of his patent Pivot Fid, applied to a bow-sprit and a topmast.

Serjeant Saddler D. Johnson, Royal Dragoons.—Model of (his invention) a Cavalry Forge-Wagon, with Portable Forge, on a scale of 2 inches to a foot. The original forge for cavalry could only be worked in its wagon; and, frequently, on foreign service, farmers were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in consequence of not being able to get the whole wagon under cover. The farmers can remove this forge from the wagon, and place it under cover, where there might not be space for the wagon. If not required to be taken from the wagon, the forge can be worked in the wagon by setting it up. When on the line of march, the whole apparatus is to be carried inside the body of the wagon, the anvil on the perch-pole, where marked.

Model of an improved Spring-Wagon for the conveyance of sick and wounded: scale, 2 inches to a foot. The old spring-wagon required a certain weight to bring the springs into use. If too few men were therefore placed upon it, it did them more harm than good: indeed, a bullock-car without springs, was, in such cases, paradise, compared to a spring-wagon. In this, the bottom being on separate springs, one man even rides easy. The usual springs come into play when the weight is increased sufficiently. A frame-work is let down, if stores have to be carried on the bottom. Several other improvements were invented by Colonel Sir George Scovell.

Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Several Models (not yet described) of parts of ships, boats, masts, anchors, guns, gun carriages, floating-docks, dock-gates, telegraphs, &c., illustrative of inventions and proposals for the service of the Royal Navy.

A Colossal Bust of the Duke of Wellington, (by Pistrucci,) from marble brought home from the Temple of Minerva at Athens, by Lord Elgin, has been deposited in the Library by the request of W. R. Hamilton, Esq. &c., to whom it belongs, for the inspection of Members; which handsome request was thankfully acceded to by the Council.

The Contributions to the Library and Museum Departments are very numerous, and will appear in our next.

The Third Anniversary Meeting of this Institution will take place at the Thatched House, St. James's Street, on Saturday, the 1st of March, at two o'clock.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

	Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.	Principal Commanders-in-Chief.
	<p>1808.</p> <p>War with France, Russia, Austria, Holland, Spain, (till 4th July,) Denmark, &c. &c.</p> <p>First Lord—Lord Mulgrave. Admiral Lord Gambier, to 6th of May. Vice Adm. Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Capt. William Johnstone Hope. Robert Ward. Viscount Palmerston. James Buller. Rear Adm. William Domett, vice Lord Gambier, from 7th May.</p>	<p>Channel—Admiral Lord Gardner. Portm. & Spithhead—Adm. Montagu. Plymouth—Admiral Young. Cork & Coast of Ireland { Vice-Admiral Whitshed. North Sea — { Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K.B. Downs— { Vice-Admiral Rowley. Vice-Admiral Campbell. Vice-Admiral Berkeley. Halifax— { Vice-Admiral Sir John Warren. Rear Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. East Indies— { Rear-Admiral O. B. Drury. Vice-Admiral Dacres. Jamaica — { Vice-Admiral Rowley. Vice-Adm. Lord Collingwood. Mediterranean — { Vice-Adm. Douglas. North Yarmouth—Vice-Adm. Douglas. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K.B. Leeward Islands— { Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.</p>

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE IN EACH MONTH OF 1808*.

Stations.	Number of Ships.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In the Downs and North Sea . . .	100	91	92	98	120	127	127	125	129	132	150	122
In the English and Irish Channels . .	125	120	124	110	103	103	105	87	94	92	96	84
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar . . .	25	31	31	44	41	41	46	46	59	58	59	47
In the Mediterranean	50	44	48	57	71	66	69	66	66	67	66	66
Coast of Africa	4	4	4	5	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
West Indies and on the passage . . .	71	70	77	76	30	80	75	78	80	80	95	112
At Jamaica, ditto	31	32	34	36	79	42	42	79	40	36	32	29
In America and at Newfoundland . .	31	26	29	32	42	32	41	37	33	30	30	28
Cape of Good Hope, &c.	22	20	18	21	28	36	28	26	28	28	15	16
On Expeditions, &c.	27	35	40	17	40	—	12	10	6	6	11	25
East Indies and on the passage . . .	39	3	39	39	10	40	38	39	37	36	33	24
Total Ships at Sea	524	511	536	538	568	569	585	556	575	568	592	555
In Port and fitting	217	208	189	198	174	171	165	175	189	204	171	204
Gun Ships	14	10	8	13	14	12	13	14	14	14	13	14
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c. . .	40	40	41	41	42	48	49	52	53	53	54	58
Total Ships in Commission	795	769	774	790	798	800	812	797	822	839	830	831
Building	98	103	103	106	203	106	95	106	104	103	95	97
In Ordinary	207	200	204	216	110	207	201	203	187	179	192	195
Grand Total	1100	1072	1081	1112	1111	1113	1108	1106	1113	1121	1117	1123

The number of seamen, including 1400 Royal Marines, voted by Parliament for the service of this year was 130,000.

* For the year 1807, see p. 268 of Part I.; and p. 422 of Part II. for 1823.

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN JANUARY 1807.

Rates or Classes.	Number of guns in each ship, viz.	* Establishment of 1792 (see p.32) † of Admiralty Orders of Nov. 19, 1794, including carronades on the quarter-deck, poop, and fore-castle.	Number of Ships in			Grand Total, viz.			Burden of the Ships in			
			Commission.	Ordinary.	Building or ordered to be built.	British and Foreign-built ships.	Foreign-built Ships.	British-built Ships.	Commission.	Ordinary.	Building or ordered to be built.	Total burdens.
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
3 Deckers.	1st	130	1	..	4	5	..	5	2,509	..	10,464	12,972
		112	2	1	..	3	2	1	4,749	2,457	..	7,206
	2nd	100	2	2	4	8	..	8	4,461	4,253	8,997	17,711
Two Deckers.		98	7	7	1	15	..	15	13,938	14,198	2,278	30,414
		80	8	6	..	14	12	2	17,196	13,098	..	30,294
	3rd	74	12	..	1	13	3	10	22,868	..	1,919	24,787
One Deckers.		74	19	4	2	25	13	12	35,707	1,504	3,641	46,852
		74	22	11	35	68	13	55	34,285	10,190	61,367	118,842
		74	29	16	1	46	5	41	47,320	25,904	1,674	74,898
3 Deckers.		64	30	8	..	38	13	25	40,432	12,130	..	52,562
		60	..	2	..	2	1	1	2,511	..	..	2,511
	4th	56	1	..	..	1	..	1	1,256	..	..	1,256
Two Deckers.		50	10	6	..	16	3	13	10,753	6,358	..	17,111
		44	3	..	..	3	..	3	2,661	..	..	2,661
		44	3	2	..	5	2	3	4,142	2,787	..	6,929
One Deckers.		40	4	..	..	4	..	4	4,751	..	..	4,751
		38	29	10	1	40	25	15	31,601	11,202	1,155	43,958
		38	14	2	..	16	3	13	13,906	1,978	..	85,883
3 Deckers.		36	6	7	..	13	10	3	6,247	7,137	..	13,384
		36	18	4	14	36	3	33	16,538	3,629	13,208	33,375
		36	11	10	..	21	20	1	10,113	9,288	..	19,401
Two Deckers.		32	6	..	2	8	..	8	5,464	..	1,827	7,291
		32	3	1	..	4	..	4	2,402	816	..	3,218
		32	5	3	..	8	5	3	3,864	2,546	..	6,410
One Deckers.		32	21	13	..	34	3	31	14,305	9,017	..	23,322
		28	9	4	..	13	3	10	5,487	2,553	..	8,040
		24	5	1	..	6	2	4	2,644	604	..	3,248
3 Deckers.		22	10	..	1	11	..	11	5,341	..	538	5,879
		20	3	4	..	7	3	4	1,311	1,861	..	3,172
		20	3	7	..	10	10	..	1,592	3,551	..	5,143
Sloops from 10 to 18 guns			184	44	45	270	56	214	65,605	14,632	13,215	93,452
Bombs of 8 guns and 2 mortars			9	8	..	17	..	17	3,134	2,764	..	5,898
Fire-ships of 14 guns			..	2	..	2	..	2	..	668	..	608
Gun-brigs from 10 to 14 guns			93	6	..	99	14	85	16,813	941	..	17,754
Cutters from 4 to 14 guns			68	4	..	72	36	46	7,209	584	..	7,793
Troop-ships, Store-ships, &c.			48	31	..	79	19	60	34,677	31,043	..	65,720
Grand Total, viz.			695	226	111	1032	269	763	699,209	215,204	120,283	834,696
Ships of the line from 60 to 120 guns			132	57	48	237	62	175	227,394	101,245	90,340	418,979
Ships of 56 guns and under			363	169	63	795	207	588	271,815	113,959	29,943	415,717

ACTIONS AND OCCURRENCES AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

January 6. The *Ariadne*, 20, A. Farquhar, and the *Ringdove*, brig, 18, G. Andrews, off Flam-
borough Head, captured the French lugger, letter of marque, *Le Trente et Quarante*, of 16 guns
and 60 men. On the following day, 7th, the same ships captured *L'Eglé*, (French) lugger priva-
teer, of 16 guns and 56 men.—8. *L'Eglé*, (French) privateer, 16 guns and 56 men, taken by the
Royal George, revenue brig, Curry, (Home station).—11. The Prince Regent of Portugal, accom-
panied by a British squadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, in the
Brazilis.—12. Sparkler, gun brig, J. S. A. Dennis, 14, (P. 1814,) lost on the coast of Holland;
14 of the crew lost.—13. *L'Entreprenante*, (French) privateer, 16 guns, 58 men, taken by the
Pandora, sloop, 18, Hon. H. Spence, on the (Home station).—15. Kingfisher, schooner, Lieut. C.
Hunter, 6, (P. 1806,) taken and carried into Guadalupe, by a French privateer; retaken by the

Pheasant, sloop, 18. Bacchus, cutter, Lieut. Henry Murray, 10, (B. 1806,) taken on the Leeward Island station.—16. Lieut. Tracy, commander of the brig Linnet, 14, saw a French lugger, *Le Courier*, 18 guns and 60 men, in chase of an English ship and brig; the two latter he immediately joined, and ran in company with them till night favoured his closing with the enemy. At half-past six, P.M., the lugger commenced a fire on the ship, which she gallantly returned: at seven the lugger attempted to haul off, but the Linnet being within musket-shot, prevented him. At ten minutes past seven, the Linnet fired a broadside of round and grape, with a volley of musketry, which carried away his bowsprit and main lug. The Linnet then hailed him to strike, instead of which he hoisted his lug. The Linnet then commenced a steady fire, which lasted an hour and a half, during which his lugs were knocked down at least ten times, and as often hoisted. Fifty minutes past eight, being in a sinking state, he hailed that he had struck. The Second-Captain of *Le Courier* was killed, and 3 seamen wounded.—19. *Flora*, L. O. Bland, 36, (1780,) run on shore and destroyed on the coast of Holland; 9 of the crew lost.—24. *Maisouin*, (French) privateer, 14 guns, 60 men, taken by the *Iris*, 32, J. Tower, on the Home station.—25. *Grand Argus*, (French) lugger, 4 guns, 41 men, taken by the *Sibylle*, 38, C. Upton, (Home station.) *Lyonnaise*, (French) schooner, 5 guns, 85 men, and another, 3 guns and 50 men, taken by the *Reindeer*, sloop, 16, P. J. Douglas, (Jamaica station.) Three days after, the *Reindeer* drove on shore another schooner, which, being deserted, was brought off; she mounted 3 guns.—31. *Delight*, P. C. Handfield, 16, (B. 1806,) run on shore on the coast of Calabria, and burned the succeeding day to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy; not, however, till after she had destroyed several of the enemy's gun-boats. *Leda*, R. Honeyman, 38, (B. 1800,) driven on shore and wrecked at the entrance of Milford Haven.

February 7. The *Decouverte*, schooner, Lieut. Colin Campbell, cruising down the north side of St. Domingo, fell in with some of the enemy's privateers, and destroyed one and her prize, (See also 9th.)—8. *Le Furet*, (French) lugger, 16 guns, 47 men, taken by the *Port Mahou*, sloop, 18, P. Chambers, (Home station.) *Le Renard*, (French privateer,) 1 gun, 47 men, taken by the *Meleager*, 36, J. Broughton, (Jamaica station; and see 19th.)—9. *La Dorade*, (French) privateer, 3 guns, 72 men, taken by the *Decouverte**, schooner, Lieutenant Colin Campbell, (Jamaica station.)—12. *Harlequin*, (French) privateer, 2 guns, 54 men, taken by the *Elk*, brig, 18, Jeremiah Coghlan, (Jamaica station.)—13. *Le Canonnier*, (French) No. 1, 2 guns, cut out while at anchor under fort St. Pedro, at the mouth of the Tagus, by the cutter and jolly boat, under the directions of Mr. Robert Trist †, of the *Confiance*, 22, J. L. Yeo.—15. *Raposa*, Lieutenant James Violet, 12, (T. 1806,) blown up by the crew to prevent capture, after running aground on a shoal near Carthagena. The *Raposa* had 55 men opposed to 207, and 6 guns. *Malvina*, (French) brig, 14 guns, 60 men, taken by the *Guerrier*, 40, A. Skeene.—19. *La Revois*, (French) lugger, 16 guns, 48 men, taken by the *Hardy*, gun-brig, 14, Lieutenant Perdreau, (Home station.) *Antelope*, (Spanish) privateer, 5 guns, 62 men, taken by the *Meleager*, 36, J. Broughton, (Jamaica station.)—23. *Le Hazard*, (French) lugger, 4 guns, 50 men, taken by the *Franchise*, 36, C. Dashwood, (Home station.)—29. *Santissima Trinidad*, (Spanish) privateer, 4 guns, 20 men, taken by the *Tweed*, sloop, 18, T. E. Symonds, (Jamaica station.)

March 2. The island of Marie Galante ‡ was taken possession of by a squadron under the command of Captain W. Selby, of the *Cerberus*, 32; consisting of that ship, the *Circé*, 32, H. Pigot, and Camilla, 20, J. Bowen. The conquest was effected by a party of about 200 seamen and marines, headed by Captains Pigot and Bowen, without loss. "The manner in which this service was planned, and the promptitude with which it was effected, reflects the highest credit on Captain Selby, the other Captains, officers and men, employed therein."—Despatch of Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, (and see 30th.) The *Sappho*, 16, G. Langford, while cruising off Flamborough Head, discovered, gave chase to, and, after half an hour's close action, captured the Danish brig *Admiral Yawl*, mounting 12 18-pounder carronades on the lower deck, and 16 6-pounder guns on the main deck, with 83 men, of whom 2 were killed: the *Sappho* had 2 wounded. *L'Hirondelle*, (French) brig, Lieutenant Joseph Kidd, 16, (T. 1804,) wrecked near Tunis: only 4 persons saved. *L'Amiral Gautheau*, (French) lugger, 4 guns, 28 men, taken by the *Rachelrose*, sloop, 18, W. Fisher, (Home station.)—5. *Dunkerquois*, (French) privateer, 4 guns, 45 men, taken by the *Princess Augusta*, hired cutter, Lieutenant McCulloch, (Home station.)—6. A brilliant action was fought off Ceylon, by the *St. Fiorenzo*, 36, Captain G. N. Hardinge, with a French frigate, *La Piedmontaise*, of 50 guns and 366 men, besides 200 Lascars who worked the sails, which was discovered bearing N.E.; and, after a chase, the *St. Fiorenzo* was ranged alongside of her on the larboard tack, and received her broadside. After engaging till fifty minutes past eleven P.M., within a cable's length, the enemy made sail ahead, out of the range of the *St. Fiorenzo's* shot, who ceased firing and made all sail after him. Finding he could not avoid it, the action was commenced at twenty-

* She had two days before, (i. e.) on the 7th, chased on shore and destroyed an enemy's cruiser and a merchant ship, her prize, on the coast of St. Domingo.

† This officer "being strongly recommended by Capt Yeo, for his general good conduct, I have appointed to act as Lieutenant on board His Majesty's ship *Alfred*, in order to mark my approbation of his conduct on this particular occasion, and which, I have no doubt, their Lordships will also duly appreciate, by promoting Mr. Trist to that rank he appears, in my opinion, justly to deserve."—Despatch of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Cotton.

‡ This island, a dependency of Guadaloupe, was taken by the armament under Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B., and General Sir C. Grey, on 20th April, 1793; and in June, 1794, it was retaken by the French.

five minutes past six on the morning of this day (6th) at the distance of half a mile, gradually closing with him to a quarter of a mile. The fire was constant and well-directed on both sides, though that of the enemy slackened towards the latter part of the action. At a quarter past eight, P.M., the enemy made all sail away. The *St. Fiorenzo* was so much injured in her masts, yards, and rigging, that she could not follow immediately to continue the action; but keeping her in sight during the night, and repairing her damages, she was perfectly prepared at nine, A.M., and bore down upon her opponent, under all sail. He did not endeavour to avoid her, till she hauled athwart his stern for the purpose of gaining the weather gauge, and bringing him to close fight, when he hauled up also, and made all sail; but perceiving that an action was inevitable, he tacked; and at three, both the ships passed each other on opposite tacks, and recommenced action, within a quarter of a cable's length. In the second broadside, the gallant Captain Hardinge * was killed by a grape shot. When the enemy was abast the beam of the *St. Fiorenzo*, he wore, and after an hour and twenty minutes close action, struck his colours. She lost 48 killed, and 108 wounded. The *St. Fiorenzo* had 13 killed, and 25 wounded. The enemy was cut to pieces in his masts, bowsprit, and rigging, and they all went by the board during the night. "By all information, a more severe and determined action has not been fought during the war, nor British valour shown more conspicuously."—Letter from Captain Byng, his Majesty's ship *Belliqueux*.—10. *Santo Christo*, (Spanish) privateer, 1 gun, 15 men, taken by the *Morne Fortunée*, 12, T. J. Korie, (Jamaica station).—13. Captain Maitland, of the *Emerald*, 36, made a desperate attempt to cut out of *Vivero* harbour, on the Spanish coast, *Appropos*, a large French schooner, of nearly 250 tons burden. On going in, a fort on the right, consisting of 8 24-pounders, opened on the ship, as did another, containing 5 of the same calibre, on the left, as soon as she was in range. After an arduous service of eighteen hours, it being impossible to get the schooner off, she was set fire to and destroyed. The *Emerald* had 9 killed, and 16 wounded. "An exploit, which, I trust, their Lordships will conceive with me, to do great credit to all concerned, for their undaunted spirit and perseverance."—Despatch from Admiral Lord Gardiner.—16. *L'Aventure*, (French) schooner, 3 guns, 52 men, taken by the *Tweed*, 18, T. E. Symonds, (Jamaica station).—18. The French national *Xeber*, *Etoile de Buonaparte*, 6 guns, 21 men, charged with despatches from *Corfu* to *Ancona*, captured by the *Unité*, P. Campbell, off the island of *Lissa*.—22. The *Stately*, 64, G. Parker, and the *Nassau*, 64, R. Campbell, after a chase of nearly six hours, came up with, near the coast of *Jutland*, and brought to action, a Danish 74, the *Prince Christian Frederick*. After a running fight, she struck her colours; but the British were compelled to burn her, on account of the preparations of the Danes. She had 55 killed, and 88 wounded. The British loss was trifling. *Rennair*, (French) brig, 12 guns, 95 men, was taken by the *Dryad*, 36, A. Drummond.—24. *Muros*, (French) (formerly *Aleide*), A. Duff, 22, Pr. (T. 1805,) wrecked in the bay of *Honda*, in *Cuba*; crew saved.—25. *Electra*, brig, G. Trollope, 16, (B. 1804,) lost off *Sicily*; crew saved.—26. *Friedland*, (Italian) 16, taken off *Cape Blanco*, after several hours' chase, by the *Standard*, 64, Thomas Harvey, in company with the *Active*, frigate. *Milbrook*, schooner, Lieut. James Leach, 16, (B. 1797,) lost on the *Bulwags*, in a heavy gale of wind; crew saved.—30. The island of *Descada*, captured by the boats of the *Cerberus*, Capt. Selby; *Lilly*, Capt. Sheriff; *Pelican*; *Express*; *Swinger*; and *Mosambique*, without loss. "I should not do justice to the merit of Capt. Sheriff, was I not to express in the highest terms, my entire approbation of his conduct, together with Capt. Ward, and all the officers and men employed on this service."—Despatch. *Forden Shieold*, (Danish) privateer, 10 guns, 52 men, taken by the *Ringdove*, sloop, 18, Lieut. George Peak, (Home station.)

* This brave officer, after having displayed, during three successive days, the most remarkable zeal and gallantry, together with the most consummate judgment, fell in the moment of victory,—a severe loss to the service, in which he was a most excellent and distinguished member, and of whom the highest expectations were formed, from his many valuable qualities. [See also obituary of this year.] Lieut. W. Dawson, who succeeded to the command, acquitted himself in that gallant manner which might be expected from one who had been severely wounded at the capture of the *Psyche*, frigate, by the *St. Fiorenzo*. The undaunted bravery, the animated and persevering exertions of every officer, seaman, and marine, were truly worthy of their country, and called forth the public gratitude.

† "My warmest gratitude and praise is due to the officers and seamen, and the officers and privates of the Royal Marines, of this ship, for their brave and gallant conduct during the action,—displaying throughout, the cool intrepidity of British seamen."—Despatch of Capt. Parker.

(To be continued.)

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 1ST FEB. 1834.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Reserve Companies of the Regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Knightsbridge.	39th Foot—Madras; Chatham.
2d ditto—Windsor.	40th do.—Chatham.
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park.	41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
1st Dragoon Guards—Brighton.	42d do.—Malta; Stirling.
2d ditto—Nottingham.	43d do.—Waterford.
8d do.—Birmingham.	44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—Cahir.	45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
5th do.—Dublin.	46th do.—Canterbury.
6th do.—Dundalk.	47th do.—Mullingar.†
7th do.—Ballinacollig.	48th do.—Madras; Chatham.
1st Dragoons—Dorchester.	49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
2d do.—York.	50th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
3d do.—Ipswich.	51st do.—Corfu, ord. home; Limerick.
4th do.—Bombay.	52d do.—Belfast.
6th do.—Piershill.	53d do.—Gibraltar; Hull, ord. to Plymouth.
7th Hussars—Glasgow.	54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
8th do.—Gloucester.	55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
9th Lancers—Longford.	56th do.—Jamaica; Cork.
10th Hussars—Newbridge.	57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.	58th do.—Ceylon; Plymouth.
12th Lancers—Manchester.	59th do.—Dublin.‡
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.	60th do. [1st battalion]—Gibraltar; Limerick.
14th do.—Dublin.	Do. [2d batt.]—Dublin.‡
15th Hussars—Cork.	61st do.—Ceylon; Chatham.
16th Lancers—Bengal.	62d do.—Madras; Chatham.
17th do.—Hounslow.	63d do.—N S. Wales, ord. to India. Chatham.
Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—Windsor.	64th do.—Fermoy; Boyle.
Do. [2d battalion]—Westminster.	65th do.—Barbadoes; Portsmouth.
Do. [3d battalion]—The Tower.	66th do.—York, U. C.; Plymouth.
Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—Portman St.	67th do.—Grenada; Templemore.
Do. [2d battalion]—King's Mews.	68th do.—Edinburgh.
Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—Knightsbridge.	69th do.—St. Vincent; Tralee.
Do. [2d battalion]—Dublin.	70th do.—Cork; Tralee.
1st Foot [1st batt.]—St. Lucia; Londonderry.	71st do.—Bermuda; Fort George.
Do. [2d battalion]—Newry.	72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Dundee.
2d do.—Bombay; Chatham.	73d do.—Malta; Dover.
3d do.—Bengal; Chatham.	74th do.—Dublin.
4th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.	75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Sheerness.
5th do.—Gibraltar; Fermoy.	76th do.—Cork, to rel 93d at Barbadoes.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	77th do.—Jamaica; Portsmouth.
7th do.—Malta, Dublin.	78th do.—Ceylon; Paisley.
8th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland.	79th do.—Quebec; Dundee.
9th do.—Mauritius; Youghal.	80th do.—Naas.
10th do.—Corfu; Plymouth.	81st do.—Birr.
11th do.—Zante; Brecon.	82d do.—Glasgow.
12th do.—Gibraltar, ord. home; Gosport.	83d do.—Dublin.‡
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	84th do.—Jamaica; Portsmouth.
14th do.—Athlone.	85th do.—Limerick.
15th do.—Kingston, U. C.; Carlisle.	86th do.—Demerara; Portsmouth.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	87th do.—Mauritius; Portsmouth.
17th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.	88th do.—Corfu; Chatham.
18th do.—Manchester.	89th do.—Cork.
19th do.—Trinidad; Newcastle.	90th do.—Kilkenny.
20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	91st do.—Fermoy.
21st do.—New South Wales; Chatham.	92d do.—Gibraltar; Fermoy.
22d do.—Jamaica; Plymouth, ord. to Hull.	93d do.—Barbadoes; Edinburgh.
23d do.—Gibraltar; Clonmel.	94th do.—Malta; Cork.
24th do.—Montreal; Kinsale.	95th do.—Cephalonia; Fermoy.
25th do.—Demerara; Drogheda.	96th do.—Halifax, N. S.; Kinsale.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	97th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
27th do.—Enniskillen.	98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Devonport.
28th do.—Manchester.	99th do.—Mauritius; Newbridge.
29th do.—Mauritius; Kinsale.	Rifle Brig. [1st bat.]—Halifax, N. S.; Chatham.
30th do.—Galway.‡	Do. [2d battalion]—Corfu; Jersey.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.	Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
32d do.—Quebec; Templemore.	1st West India Regiment—Trinidad.
33d do.—Weedon.	2d do.—New Providence.
34th do.—New Brunswick; Liverpool.	Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
35th do.—Blackburn.	Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope.
36th do.—Antigua; Nenagh.	Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
37th do.—Jamaica; Clare Castle.	Royal Newfd. Veteran Comp.—Newfd.
38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

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† To relieve 77th at Jamaica.

‡ 77th and 93d to return to England in 1834.

‡ Corps next destined for foreign service.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NAVAL AND
MILITARY INQUIRY.

Letter from LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR R. S. DONKIN *to* MAJOR-GENERAL LORD
FITZROY SOMERSET.

MY LORD,

Park Street, Grosvenor Square, Feb. 10, 1832.

I YESTERDAY had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 6th instant, marked "Secret," conveying to me the desire of the General Commanding in Chief, to have my unreserved sentiments on the following question :—

"How far it may be advisable to make any change in the present system of clothing the army, so that a great saving may be made in the expenditure, without detriment either to the Colonel or to the soldier, or to the general interests of his Majesty's military service;" and, in answer thereto, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that if the clothing of the army be maintained at its present quality, no great saving can be made by any arrangement differing from the present one; and, further, my belief is, that any saving which might be made would be injurious to the Colonels, to the soldier, and consequently to his Majesty's service generally; and I beg leave now to state, most respectfully, for Lord Hill's information, the grounds on which I have formed the above opinions.

First. The amount of off-reckonings granted for the clothing of each corps is, after it is issued to the Colonel, divided by him into two parts, one of which, by much the larger, is applied to the clothing. The other part goes to the Colonel, nominally, as his emolument, but subject to many deductions, amongst which are the wear and tear of accoutrements, insurance, freight, packing, and several other incidental charges.

To begin with the first appropriation of the off-reckonings for clothing the soldier, I must state my conviction that no Board, or no general contractor, were the clothing of the army handed over to either, could supply the soldier so well, and at the same time so cheaply as is now done by the respective Colonels; for each Colonel, having his own character as well as interests at stake, exerts himself to find out amongst all the numerous competitors for clothing his regiment, him who will clothe it cheapest, consistently with the King's regulations; and over this clothier the Colonel exercises a constant and watchful superintendence, in order to secure clothing of such a quality as shall not expose the Colonel to the loss and disgrace of having it condemned on the one hand, nor deduct unnecessarily from his emoluments on the other. No Board or general contractor could exercise such a supervision as the above, and, if not exercised, any relaxation must be followed, either by a deterioration in the quality, or by an increase of expense in the clothing.

If, then, no saving can be made on the clothing, the only saving that can be made must be out of the emoluments of the Colonel; but, the supposition of such a saving is contrary to the conditions of the question proposed by the General Commanding in Chief, which supposes a saving to be made "without detriment to the Colonels." I hope, however, that I may be allowed to remark, that supposing these emoluments to be subjected, under some imperative system of economy, to consideration, no saving worth mentioning could be made out of them, not even if the whole were taken from the Colonels; for, the amount appropriated to the emoluments of all the Colonels of the army does not probably exceed 65,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* a year; and, out of that sum, small as it is as a reward to about 120 General Officers for lives spent in the service, are to be defrayed the wear and tear of accoutrements, and many other charges, which would reduce it probably to about 60,000*l.* a year. For so comparatively small a sum as this, it would be neither politic nor just to disgust and to distress, in their declining years, the whole body of Colonels of regiments, who, from their having been honoured by their Sovereign with the command of them, may be assumed, *prima facie*, to have deserved some decent provision for past services, to say nothing of the annihilation of the hopes of so many other Officers. It must be borne in mind, too, that most of those Colonels have purchased their commissions, which outlay should be considered in measuring a remuneration, as well as their services; a consideration which does not apply either to the civil service or to the navy.

The next subject is the soldier and his interests.

The King, in repeated regulations, has evinced his anxiety that ample justice should be done to the soldier in his clothing; and, to secure this, a system of checks has been established, every one of which is efficiently powerful, as operating between the Colonel and the soldier; but, supposing the clothing of the army handed over to some Board, or to a general contractor (and I can imagine no other modes of clothing the army, were the present system done away with), these checks would be powerless when applied either to a great Clothing Board, or to a general contractor.

The checks I allude to are as follows:—

First, The King, on the one hand, requires, and the soldier, on the other, looks for a punctilious and honourable discharge of the obligations of the Colonel towards his regiment. We Colonels are all, I firmly believe, actuated by not merely an honest, but by something like a chivalrous desire, not to leave to the soldier a shadow of a complaint as to his clothing, but to make him feel that his clothing is supplied, not by a mere contractor, or by a Board, of whose abstract existence he can form no idea, but that it is supplied to him by a brother soldier, his Colonel, who having formerly served with soldiers in the field, and having learnt there to identify himself with them, is anxious for their well-being. I do not mean to impugn the integrity of either Board or contractors, but I cannot bring myself to think that either the one or the other would be actuated by any such feelings as I have now glanced at. They would probably content themselves with keeping just within the letter of the regulations; and, for doing so, nobody could blame them. Their object, if a Board, would be public economy: if a contractor, private gain; in either case there would not exist the slightest sympathy between them and the soldier.

The next check (after a previous examination by two Inspectors) is in a Board of General Officers, who, by means of sealed patterns, and a close inspection of materials, do their part towards compelling the Colonels to furnish good and proper clothing. To this Board the Colonels are absolutely subject, and its decision is final as it affects us; but I cannot bring myself to think that its authority would be submitted to by either a powerful Clothing Board, or by a general contractor, enjoying high consideration, and perhaps protection. A struggle would probably ensue, which would end in the abolition of the Board of General Officers as inconvenient.

The next check on the Colonels is the General Officer by whom each corps is annually inspected. His condemnation would throw the whole year's clothing back on the Colonel. A Board or a contractor would not willingly submit to so summary a controlling power.

The next check is the Commanding Officer of the regiment; but, supposing him to be, what he never is, and never ought to be, too favourable to the Colonel's interests, he himself would feel bound, on any Captain of a company reporting his clothing as bad, to order a regimental survey; and the condemnation of this Board would be fatal to the Colonel.

The last check is in the private soldier himself. If any one soldier in a regiment can come forward and show clearly that he and his comrades have received bad clothing, he has the means within his reach of obtaining a full investigation, which would assuredly end in doing him and them ample justice. To this the Colonel must at once submit; but it surely is not too much to suppose, that after clothing had once passed the preliminary checks, contractors or Boards would be rather slow to admit the reclamation of the private soldier.

Everything I have here stated goes to show the weakness and helplessness of the Colonel if he does not do his duty; and I feel persuaded, that, to alter or neutralize this system of checks would lay the soldier open to certain "detriment."

Intimately connected with the supply of clothing, is the supply of accoutrements, which are now furnished by the Colonels, at an average cost (in the infantry) of from 90% to 100% per annum.

At present, the Lieutenant-Colonel of each corps feels it his duty to be as careful as possible of the accoutrements, as he knows that they are supplied out of his Colonel's emoluments: but if they were supplied by a public Board, or by a contractor, it is no discredit to the Lieutenant-Colonels of the army to say, that in demanding supplies of accoutrements, they would not look quite so narrowly into the wear and tear as they now do. I do not say that in such case the Lieutenant-Colonels would be either wasteful or negligent; but, from a recollection of my own

feelings during seven years that I commanded a regiment as a Lieutenant-Colonel, I must confess that I then felt bound to exercise a strict supervision in behalf of the Colonel's accoutrements, which I am by no means certain I should have exercised over stores furnished by the public or by a contractor. Here, then, would probably be an increased expense in the supply of accoutrements; and the feeling I have touched on would possibly descend to the Captains of companies, the Quartermaster, his serjeant, and to the privates themselves.

I hope I have not trespassed too much on your Lordship's time by this long answer to the question proposed to me. I have given honestly my opinion, which is the result of much former consideration; and I will now express my firm belief, that if the clothing were taken away from the Colonels of corps, any system which might be substituted would produce little or no saving; and, if a compensation were granted to the Colonels—which, in common justice, it must be—a change of system would be attended with a loss, to say nothing more of the certain detriment to the soldier, and consequently to his Majesty's service generally.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

R. S. DONKIN, Lt.-Gen., Col. 80th Regt.

Memorandum from GENERAL F. MAITLAND to MAJOR-GENERAL LORD FITZROY SOMERSET, dated 8th March, 1832.

THIS question (*vide* Lord Fitzroy Somerset's letter, dated 6th February, 1832.) requires means to be devised, which shall produce a great saving to the public, in clothing the army, including accoutrements, and every expense which, under the present system, is chargeable against the Colonel's off-reckonings; and the plan is thus limited:—

1. That no detriment shall thereby be caused to the Colonels.
2. That no detriment shall thereby be caused to the soldier.
3. That no detriment shall thereby be caused to the general interest of his Majesty's service.
4. That so limited it shall be advisable.

The off-reckonings may be divided into two parts:—the first and greater is appropriated to pay for the clothing, caps, accoutrements, and contingent charges resulting, as freight or conveyance, insurance, shipping expenses, and many minor items; the second, or the residue after payment of all the expenses of the clothing and accoutrements, is the property of the Colonel.

It is obvious that no saving can be made from this last without subtracting from the Colonel, which is contrary to the first limitation.

It is equally obvious that no saving can be made by any abstraction from the soldier; therefore, no saving can be made, other than by saving the profits which the clothiers have hitherto gained. This may be done; and, to increase the amount of this saving, the materials of the coats, waistcoats, and breeches or trowsers being sent to the regiments, the clothing may be made by the regimental tailors; for these workmen would be satisfied with one-third of the prices paid to the working tailors in England.

The amount of the saving I cannot estimate but in a rough way, because I know not the proportions of the sums really paid by the clothiers for the cloth, &c., and of the sums remaining as profit to themselves. By a memorandum in my possession, dated in 1823, an eminent clothier charged,—

For a serjeant's coat, waistcoat, and breeches . . .	£2 11 6
For a private's ditto ditto ditto . . .	1 7 0

I suppose the clothier's profit on these articles to be about one-fifth; but to avoid fractions, I will value it at 10s. on each serjeant, and at 5s. on each private, not noticing the drummers separately, who have more expensive clothing than the privates.

On 98,460 privates, at 5s. each	£19,692
On 1540 serjeants, at 10s. each	770
	<hr/>
	£20,462

Consequently, by this, the saving which may be made by Government is about 20,000*l.*; and a less sum I do not think the clothiers have hitherto gained and shared. The strength of the establishment, as it may rise or fall, will, of course, increase or diminish this amount.

Should this plan be adopted, it would follow—first, that the cloth and other materials should be provided by contract. As Government must purchase direct from the manufactories, public notice should be given in the Gazette, and in some of the leading newspapers, calling for tenders. These tenders, sealed with patterns or samples of the cloth, &c., to be sent in on a day named to the Superior Board of Clothing for the Army; the contractor to deliver the cloth in London—probably the great store in Tooley-street would be the best place; each piece of cloth having stamped on the outer end the number of yards that it contains. At this store the quantity required for each regiment should be packed according to the return signed by the Colonel of the regiment, and countersigned by the Secretary-at-War; the contractor being bound by a sufficient penalty to supply the whole quantity by a specified day, and equal in quality to the patterns kept at the Clothing Board. The Superior Board to be composed of the Secretary-at-War, as President; of the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General—one of these two to preside when the Secretary-at-War did not attend: add to these the President and members of the established Board of General Officers for Clothing and Claims; these to constitute the Board, five to form a quorum; but the President must be one of these three—Secretary-at-War, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General; also the two inspectors should attend all the meetings of the Superior Board; also the Secretary of the old Board of General Officers should do duty as Secretary to the Superior Board. This Superior Board, it is proposed, should occasion no expense to the public, except that the President and members of the old Board should receive the same pay as they do for a day's attendance at their own Board.

The adoption of this measure would require that an equivalent should be paid to the Colonels as near as possible equal to their residue of the off-reckonings. As the amount of this profit to the Colonel varies, it would be necessary to fix an average sum, which should be paid to the Colonel, in lieu of all his right or demand upon the off-reckonings.

After much reflection upon this point, I have deduced, from such data as I am possessed of, this result—that the Colonel's pay, added to the equivalent allowed to him for the loss of his residue of the off-reckonings, should amount to 1000*l.* a-year.

I think it cannot be denied that the clothing of the army, and everything connected therewith, has been for a long time past, and is now, conducted very beneficially for the good of his Majesty's service, and to the credit of all concerned. For this, very grateful thanks are due to his royal highness the late Duke of York, by whose vigilant and zealous attention to all that concerned the welfare of the service this branch of it was improved in a high degree. There exists no cause for change of system, in consequence of complaints, or from any reasonable expectation that the service will be more efficiently discharged, for the machine now works admirably well. The sole inducement is to economize the public money. I confess I see not why the system specified in this memoir may not work as well as the present one. There may, indeed, arise cases when a regiment was actively employed, when it might (for a time) be inconvenient to make up the clothing with the regiment. Yet I should think that even in these cases it would be practicable; for there is no climate, nor any service, in which the army has not some months in quarters during the year, and then that clothing might be made. This also is in favour of the saving (I mean, would increase its efficiency), that, whereas now the purchases of cloth by the several clothiers are made in comparatively small quantities, the contracts by Government, under the proposed system, would allow of a quantity equal to the clothing of thirty, forty, or fifty thousand men being contracted for at once, in which case, the manufacturer would be willing to make less profit on each than he would be on a less quantity: also Government might bargain more advantageously than the Colonels do; for Government might pay ready money on the delivery of the cloth at the store-house in Tooley-street. But it must be kept in mind, that the contractor's bond for payment of penalty in case of non-performance or fulfilment of contract in quantity and quality should be jealously reserved until the respective commanding Officers of regiments should report officially to the General-in-Chief, through the Adjutant-General, and to the Secretary-at-War, that the cloth, &c., was unobjectionable on both these points. It is true that the two inspectors examine

the clothing of each regiment, at the store in Tooley-street, before it is packed or shipped; but they do not (did not) more than inspect one suit, accidentally taken out of a larger number, perhaps from one to twelve, or even twenty. And I therefore advise that there should be a final report at and from the regiment, which would be quite satisfactory. Government may further make a saving, which the Colonels cannot or dare not venture; I mean insurance. Government never (I believe) insure; neither ought Government in the present case to insure; because the number of shipments being great, even in time of war, Government would gain by being their own insurers. In such a case an individual would be his own insurer.

I have not filled up all the relative details of the patterns, the custody of them, and some other points; this could be done by the Board. The samples of cloth delivered by the manufacturer should be a whole or half a piece; should be sealed by the Board after being compared and approved of by the Board, which has its own standard always in its own possession; and then the sealed piece would be the guide for the inspectors at Tooley-street, and, being sent to the regiment, would be the standard by which the Quartermaster and the Commanding Officer, or a Regimental Board, would decide their judgment.

This subject has been discussed before now; and I have heard it said, that a difference ought to be made between the Major-Generals, who are Colonels of regiments, and the Lieutenant-Generals; also between the Lieutenant-Generals and the Generals. But though the argument is good on one principle, it is erroneous on the principle of indemnification; because the claim of the Major-General for compensation is for the same detriment as is the claim of the Lieutenant-General or of the General. To me this is conclusive. But, if the other principle were acted upon, I should say that the mean sum should be 1000*l.* a-year, composed of the pay and the compensation for loss of profit by off-reckonings, thus:—

To a Major-General, Colonel of a regiment	£ 900
Lieutenant-General ditto	1000
General ditto	1100
	<hr/>
	3)3000
	<hr/>
Mean	£1000

I have confined myself to regiments of Infantry of the Line. If the measure were adopted in these, it would not be difficult to fit it to the Guards and Cavalry.

The Ceylon Rifle Regiment (and several other provincial corps) has, since its first formation, been clothed by Government, by which I mean that the Colonel has been allowed no concern in the business. But Government has not adopted the mode I have described, for an army-clothier has been employed; and, therefore, Government has not saved to the public the profits of this middle-man. The saving, plainly, can only have been to the detriment of the Colonel (I have been the Colonel for twenty-one years), who has been granted twenty shillings a day as a compensation for the loss of profit of off-reckonings. No saving can arise to the public without detriment to the Colonel or soldier; but by Government buying by contracts for large quantities direct from the manufactory, and making up the clothing by the regimental tailors, the clothing now is constantly re-made at the regiments, to be fitted to the men, and well sewed.

It is on a similar plan that Prussia, Austria, Russia, France, Spain, clothe their armies, if I am not deceived; and, on such a point, their practice is worthy of consideration, at least. Yet, notwithstanding their examples, there is no reason existing that would induce me to vote for the change, but that of public economy, at a time when the resources of the country are greatly, perhaps dangerously, pressed upon, and for this cause alone it is my opinion that it ought to be carried into execution.

8th March, 1832.

FREDERICK MAITLAND, General.

Letter from LIEUT.-GEN. SIR T. M. BRIDGEMAN to LORD FITZROY SOMERSET.

MY LORD,

Monkstown, Kelson, 21st May, 1832.

I HAD the honour to receive duly your Lordship's letter of 6th February, on the subject of clothing the Army, and I regret, as I reside at a distance from any of the great clothing districts, I am not prepared to recommend any plan of change

that might be of advantage to the Public, although I am fully aware that by Government contracting for the whole cloth required for the Army, in place of these Contracts being made by individuals, a great saving would be effected for the Public, and a more uniform, and, at the same time, a better quality of cloth might be the result, as, from my experience in inspecting Regiments, I have perceived great varieties in the quality of the cloth, as also in the colour, from not having been so well dyed in some as in others.

I fear I have allowed your Lordship's communication to remain too long without replying to it, for which I have to apologize to the General Commanding-in-Chief for my neglect, which I request your Lordship to express.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS MACDOUGALL BRISBANE.

Lt.-General.

Letter from LIEUT.-GEN. SIR R. H. VIVIAN *to* LORD FITZROY SOMERSET.

MY LORD,

Dublin, 15th February, 1832.

THE subject referred to in your letter of the 6th instant, viz. the system of clothing the Army, is one on which I have so often reflected, that I have no hesitation in taking the earliest leisure moment, and at once offering my opinion. In so doing I fear to be prolix, it involves so many considerations; but I will endeavour, as far as possible, to compress what I have to say.

Were the simple consideration that of the strictest economy, I apprehend there can be no doubt that a system might be adopted by which some saving might be made in the expenditure; but I do not see at all how it is possible to make a great one without detriment either to the Colonel or the Soldier. It has often been said that two and two do not always make four, and I am quite sure it never can be applied more truly than to this case; for although, by a general contract, the actual clothing of the Army might perhaps be supplied at a somewhat less expense than it now is, I question very much whether the Service would be benefited in proportion.

In order that the Soldier should be as well clothed and the Colonel as well paid as he is at present, and a great saving made, it must be supposed that the Colonels of Regiments pay infinitely more for the clothing than it could be supplied at, equally good, by some parties who would take a general contract for clothing the Army. Now, if the Colonels supply their Regiments according to pattern, and in the most economical manner, which I believe to be the case, no great saving can accrue on this head; and any reduction by which a saving would be made from the excess of off-reckonings, which becomes the Colonel's emolument, would clearly be detrimental to his interests. Whence, then, is it possible a great saving is to accrue? If indeed a system could be devised, clothing each description of Troops precisely alike, according to a pattern for each, distinguishing Corps by a particular badge and by numbers only, and one general contract be entered into for the whole Army; the clothing to be drawn from stores, and according to the actual strength of Regiments, thus saving the advantage occasionally arising to Colonels from non-effectives; a less sum would no doubt be required for the actual clothing than at present; and if any alteration is made, some such plan would in my mind, for many reasons, be the best to adopt; and most particularly so, on account of the great convenience and economy that it would be to Officers changing Regiments to have to change only the number on their buttons, &c. But I question very much whether, in the end, even by a scheme of this sort, much would be saved to the country, when the expense of transports, stores, storekeepers, insurance, clerks, &c., all of which fall on the Colonels at present, come to be added. But even supposing a saving could thus be made, I would ask, will the Army be as well clothed? I never yet saw clothing made by contractors that did not require to be in a great degree re-made; nor even then does it ever fit properly. It is perfectly well known, that a well-sewed and a well-made coat lasts longer and looks better to the last, than one which is not so; and for the Cavalry, whose clothing lasts two years, I cannot conceive anything more objectionable than having their clothing issued ready-made from London Contractors. My full and firm conviction is, that, surround such a contract by every possible check, the clothes will inevitably

be badly made, and your Troops not only disfigured, but their clothes will not last so well as they now do. In saying this, I refer to the Cavalry in particular. I know that I may be told the Infantry now have their clothing issued in six sizes; but even this system, it is well known, does not answer; nor, after being altered, is their clothing so good, or so well made, as it would be if made up to measurement by the regimental tailors; and the objection of clothing made by contract is still greater as regards the Cavalry. Generally, then, as respects the clothing, I really do not see what new arrangement can be made which is not in some degree detrimental to the Soldier. Means may be taken to insure the cloth being as good as that now supplied, but nothing will insure the clothing being so well made, looking so well or lasting so long, if furnished ready-made by contract.

As respects the Colonel, also, I see not how his interest is to be protected. Upon what principle can the allowance be determined, which he is to receive in lieu of his off- reckonings? If on the average of the present reduced establishment, it is obvious it will be unfair upon him, for it is well known that in war a regiment is worth double as much as in peace; if, on the other hand, you take a certain number of years of war and of peace, which would be the fair way, the actual expenditure, to Cavalry especially, would be greater than at present.

Let it not, from what I have now said, be supposed that I altogether object to an alteration in the system, for in truth my feelings are far otherwise. I merely state the difficulties, and confess I do not see my way. I do not see what system can be adopted by which a great saving can be made in the expenditure, "without detriment to the Colonel or to the Soldier, or to the general interests of His Majesty's Service." If any proposition, having the appearance of accomplishing this object, should from any other quarter be suggested, I shall gladly give it my best attention, and offer such observations on it as may occur to me; for, in truth, I always have felt that there are great objections to the system now in existence. There is, for instance, one great objection to making up the clothing with a regiment, and that is, that it takes from their duty a considerable number of men; but even this is not without its corresponding advantage, since it enables a regiment to do everything for itself, and affords it, when on service, the means of refitting and setting everything to rights when opportunity offers. This argument applies not only to the clothing, but to the equipment of regiments of cavalry in particular.*

As regards the Colonel, also, I have always thought there are two most material objections to the present system.

First, that it oftentimes subjects him to invidious comparisons; for instance, the Colonel of one regiment is a soldier of fortune; has little or no private income; his regiment is his best and perhaps his only means of supporting his rank and station: such a Colonel will naturally and necessarily, as far as is consistent with the efficiency of his Regiment, direct the strictest economy to be observed. Another, a man of fortune, cares but little for the advantages to be derived from the savings on the off- reckonings, and has many opportunities of exercising a degree of liberality, to which the first is unequal, towards his regiment: and the one is consequently often looked upon as mean and stingy, and the other cried up as generous and disinterested. Now, this is in my mind a very objectionable result, arising out of the present method, and one I would gladly see done away; and so far, for the sake of the Colonel, a change which would give a certain remuneration in lieu of emoluments, would be highly desirable.

Again, a second objection is, that, according to the present system, the interest and the duty of the Colonel are at variance; his interest is, that the least possible expenditure should take place; his duty, that his regiment should in every respect be efficiently clothed and appointed. It would be idle to deny that instances have occurred in which the latter has been sacrificed to the former.

There are then, no doubt, objections to the present system as well as advantages arising out of it. Some alterations may very possibly be suggested, by which a trifling saving may be made, but I think it can hardly be done, preserving his interest to the Colonel; nor do I believe it can be done, and the Army continue

* This applies particularly to the appointments of Cavalry regiments with Hussars' saddles. It is well known that those made up with the regiments are in every respect infinitely better than those supplied by the best London saddlers even; and the advantage on service, of being able to refit, is incalculable.

clothed as well as at present; certainly not the Cavalry, and any falling-off in this respect would be detrimental to the soldier.

Other considerations that have not struck me may, perhaps, occur to others; but before any determination is made, it is a matter that requires to be well and most maturely weighed. We know how it works at present, with all the objections; we know that no army in Europe is better clothed than the British, and we know the extent of the expense; and it must always be recollected, that although in some respects a saving might be made by a general system of clothing by the Government, it would in itself carry with it also a considerable additional expense, as before observed, on account of the arrangements necessarily attendant on it.

The difficulty I have noticed arising out of the interests of the Colonels, and the much greater advantage derived from regiments in war than in peace, appears hard to meet, as regards existing Colonels. No equivalent could be made which would not occasion an increase rather than a diminution of expenditure, and anything short of a fair equivalent might be considered an injustice. To an arrangement made prospectively, and commencing on a change of Colonels, the same objection would not exist; but this could only be done by placing parts of the Army on a different footing, which would be highly objectionable. Speaking for myself only, I would willingly take a smaller sum than I might be considered strictly entitled to, in lieu of the emoluments arising out of the off-reckonings, rather than continue to profit by them, if any system could be devised by which the regiments should be as well clothed as they now are.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

R. H. VIVIAN, Lt.-Gen.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN.

Right Hon. Lord George Paulet.

COMMANDER.

G. Byng.

LIEUTENANTS.

Geo. Fred. Dashwood.

C. B. Dyke Acland.

George Harrison.

PURSEERS.

Mr. Hallier.

Pope.

Lash.

Cotsell.

Young.

Simpson.

Beddlerk.

Wallace.

Harden.

March.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.

Rt. Hon. H.J.C. Viscount Ingestrie..Rainbow.

COMMANDER.

Jas. Brazier.....Caledonia.

LIEUTENANTS.

W. Cooke.....Nautilus.

E. Stopford.....Caledonia.

G. M'Adam.....Excellent.

R. Harris.....Do.

C. Pearson.....Endymion.

J. G. D'Urban.....Rainbow.

J. N. Gladstone.....Do.

Hon. H. A. Murray.....Do.

H. B. Young.....Caledonia.

A. Slade.....Do.

J. Burroughs.....Edinburgh.

J. Harrison.....Endymion.

C. W. Riley.....Espoir.

J. Church.....{ Out Pensioner
Greenwich Hosp.

S. G. Freemantle, to command Atachino.

T. Harvey.....Asia.

MASTERS.

J. T. Downer.....Rainbow.

J. C. Colborne.....Rover.

T. Read.....Ocean.

Jas. Napier.....Caledonia.

SURGEONS.

D. Kennedy.....Charybdis.

W. Lindsay, M.D.....Rainbow.

D. Wright.....Nautilus.

R. Maxwell.....Espoir.

D. King.....Charybdis.

T. Thompson, M.D.....Nautilus.

J. Cook (a).....Scorpion.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

M. Hamilton.....Isis.

J. Plimsoil.....Rainbow.

J. M. Brown (sup.).....Victory.

W. C. Lomb.....Rover.

Jas Symes.....Caledonia.

J. Maconchy (sup.).....Victory.

J. Robertson (b).....Vernon.

PURSER.

R. Ellis.....Rainbow.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN.

Thomas Scott.

FIRST-LIEUTENANTS.

J. C. G. Courtis, vice Parke, appointed Q. M.
John Millar.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

R. S. Bruce, vice Courtis promoted.
T. A. F. Annesby, vice Millar.

APPOINTMENTS.*

CAPTAIN.

— Campbell....., Victory.

FIRST-LIEUTENANTS.

R. W. Pascoe....., San Josef.
R. Searle....., Rainbow.

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 27.

3d Regt Dragoon Guards.—Ens. W. O'Malley, from the 97th Foot, to be Cornet, by purch. vice Shelley, who ret.

4th Regt. Light Dragoons.—Cornet W. Buckley Hind to be Lieut. by purch. vice Villiers, who ret.; Hen. Winkle Knight, Gent. to be Cornet, by purch. vice Hind.

14th Regt Light Dragoons.—Capt E Harvey, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice Ambrose Congreve, who exch. receiving the difference.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards.—Lieut. and Capt Ferras Loftus to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Gunthorpe, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. Percy Augustus Evans Freke to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Loftus; E. Goulburn, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Freke.

22d Foot.—Ens. J. Brady to be Lieut. without purch. vice Hay, dec.; Ens. W. R. Tisdall, from h. p. 63d Foot, to be Ens. vice Brady.

28th Foot.—Capt. W. Smith Sewel Doyle, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice G. Stavelly Hill, who exch.

30th Foot.—Ens. W. H. Heard to be Lieut. without purch. vice Berridge, dec.; Ensign E. Lucas, from h. p. unat. to be Ens. vice Heard.

45th Foot.—W. G. Bace, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Campbell, prom. in the 55th Foot.

37th Foot.—Lieut. Alex. Frazer to be Capt. without purch. vice Campbell, dec.; Ens. J. B. Blake to be Lieut. vice Frazer, Gent.; Cadet J. W. Hoste, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Blake.

55th Foot.—Assist.-Surg. J. Campbell, M.D. from the 45th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Routledge, dec.

60th Foot.—Capt. S. I. Sutton, from the 69th Foot, to be Capt. vice Eason, who exch.

66th Foot.—T. B. Lord Cochrane to be Ens. by p. vice Molony, who ret.

69th Foot.—Capt. P. Eason, from the 60th Foot, to be Capt. vice Sutton, who exch.

64th Foot.—Lieut. T. W. Yates to be Capt. without purch. vice McClinton, dec.; Ens. D. Fraser to be Lieut. vice Yates; Gent. Cadet C.

B. Cardew, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Fraser.

81st Foot.—Capt. G. V. Creagh to be Major, by purch. vice Scores, who ret.; Lieut. J. E. Orange to be Capt. by p. vice Creagh; Ens. W. H. Cope to be Lieut. by p. vice Orange; Henry Renny, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Cope.

97th Foot.—Robert Colvill, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice O'Malley, appointed to the 3d Drag. Guards.

98th Foot.—Lieut. R. Wolfe to be Capt. without purch. vice Peach, dec.; Serj.-Major S. Busby to be Adj. (with the rank of Ensign,) vice Wolfe.

Memorandum.—The names of the Quartermaster of the 12th Light Dragoons are Sydney Augustus Capel, and not John Westmore, the latter being the name under which he enlisted.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 26.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—First Lieut Henry Williams to be Second-Captain vice Tweedie, retired on h.p.; Second-Lieut. Alexander Graham Wilkinson Hamilton to be First Lieut. vice Williams, dated Dec. 17, 1833.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 31.

11th Regt. of Light Dragoons.—Lieut. W. Roebuck to be Capt. by purch. vice Handley, who ret.; Cornet Alex. Walker to be Lieut. by p. vice Roebuck, Robt. Mowbray Darnell, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Walker.

14th Regt of Light Dragoons.—Lieut. E. Tenison to be Capt. by p. vice Smith, promoted; Cornet J. Henderson to be Lieut. by purch. vice Tenison; Gent. Cadet H. E. Doherty, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet by purch. vice Henderson.

12th Foot.—Capt. W. Senhouse, from the 26th Regt. of Foot, to be Capt. vice Paterson, who exch.

25th Foot.—Capt J. R. Young to be Major, by p. vice Robertson, promoted; Lieut F. Fenwick Lave to be Capt. by p. vice Young; Ensign T. Wilmot T. Thompson to be Lieut. by p. vice Lave; E. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Thompson.

26th Foot.—Capt. J. Paterson, from the 12th Regt. to be Capt. vice Senhouse, who exch.

28th Foot.—Lieut. Frank Adams, to be Capt. by p. vice Doyle, who ret.; Ensign W. T. Wadehouse to be Lieut. by p. vice Adams, Henry Dalton Smart, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Wadehouse.

29th Foot.—Ensign H. Martin Turner to be Lieut. by p. vice Foskey, who ret.; Geo. Brown, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Turner.

35th Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel Geo. Leigh Goldie, from the h. p. as Inspecting Field Officer, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice G. Teulon, who exch. receiving the difference; Lieut. J. Hildebrand Oakes Moore to be Capt. by p. vice Amos, who ret.; Ensign Thos. Justly Green Chatterton to be Lieut. by p. vice Moore.

49th Foot.—Hugh Baker, Gen. to be Ensign by p. vice Baker, who retires.

55th Foot.—Lieut. Val. Browne, from h. p. 13th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Webster, whose appointment has not yet taken place.

57th Foot.—Lieut. J. Patullo, from h. p. 92d, to be Lieut. vice Cumming, whose appointment has not taken place; Patrick Nicholson, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. vice Hennen, dec.

Unattached.—Major J. M. Robertson, from the 26th Regt. to be Lieut.-Colonel by p.; Capt. Joshua Simmonds Smith, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Major by p.

Memorandum.—Lieut.-General George Meyrick has been permitted to retire from the Army by the sale of an unattached commission, he being a settler in North America.

Surrey Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Capt. Richard Wyatt Edgett to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Drummond, resigned.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, Dec. 31.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Gent. Cadet P. H. Mundy to be Second-Lieut. vice Tybe, promoted; Gent. Cadet G. E. Turner to be Second-Lieut. vice Dalton, promoted; Gent. Cadet W. Henderson to be ditto, vice Forbes, promoted; Gent. Cadet A. S. Dickson to be ditto, vice Wool, promoted; Gent. Cadet S. H. Kettlewell to be ditto, vice Jephson, promoted; Gent. Cadet C. J. Tonnens to be ditto, vice Popham, promoted; Gent. Cadet G. C. Eveleigh to be ditto, vice Tuile, promoted; Gent. Cadet W. J. Smythe to be ditto, vice Hetland, promoted; Gent. Cadet D. W. Prynner to be ditto, vice Lunel, promoted.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 20.

13th Light Dragoons.—Cornet G. J. Walker to be Lieut. by p. vice Benson, who ret.; T. B. Jackson, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Walker.

16th Light Dragoons.—G. T. W. Pison, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Ellis, promoted.

3d Foot.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. D. Dice, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice A. Gibson, whose app. has not taken place.

13th Foot.—Surg. D. Murray, M.D. from the 46th Foot, to be Surg. vice Paterson, who exc.

19th Foot.—Capt. C. Kenney, from h. p. 22th Foot, to be Capt. vice H. F. Hawker, who exc.

46th Foot.—Surg. J. Paterson, M.D. from the 13th Foot, to be Surg. vice Murray, who exc.

49th Foot.—Capt. W. Elliott, from h. p. unattached, to be Capt. vice W. Pitman, who exc. receiving the difference.

52d Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Hale to be Adjutant, vice Butler, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Hospital Staff.—T. R. Jameson, M.D. to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, vice Dyce, appointed to the 3d Foot.

Brevet.—Lieut. H. Browne, Adjutant of the Honourable East India Company's Depot at Chatham, to have the rank of Captain in the Army while so employed.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 8.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Marquis of Sligo, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica and its dependencies.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 17.

Royal Regt. of Horse Guards.—R. Oliver, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Ackers, prom.

4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Cornet W. H. Harper, to be Lieut. by p. vice Quantock, who retires; F. Meynell, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Harper.

10th Foot.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. R. Jameson, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice M'Munn, prom. in the 88th Regt.

30th Foot.—Major H. E. Robinson, to be Lieut.-Colonel, without p. vice Powell, dec.; Brevet-Major J. Tongue, to be Major, without p. vice Robinson; Lieut. W. Baxter, to be Capt. by p. vice Tongue; Ens. H. Mansel, to be Lieut. without p. vice Baxter; Gent. Cadet H. Lowe, from Royal Military College, to be Ens. without p. vice Mansel.

37th Foot.—Capt. W. Elliott, from 49th Regt. to be Capt. vice Hon. C. S. Clements, who retires on h. p. of 35th Regt.

49th Foot.—Capt. C. Gregory, from h. p. of 35th Regt. to be Capt. vice Elliott, app. to 37th Regt.

96th Foot.—Capt. M. K. Atherley, from the 1st West India Regt. to be Capt. vice O. Pilling, who retires upon h. p.

1st West India Regt.—Lieut. L. S. O'Connor, to be Capt. by p. vice Mackenzie, who retires; Capt. W. H. Thornton, from h. p. Portuguese Officers, to be Capt. vice Atherley, app. to 96th Regt.; Ens. W. M. Mills, to be Lieut. by p. vice O'Connor, and F. Dyke, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Mills.

Garrison.—Capt. O. Pilling, h. p. to be Major at Sheerness, vice Walsh, who resigns.

Queen's Own Light Infantry Regt. of Warwick Militia.—Capt. H. F. Hawker, to be Adj.

Warwick Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—G. Chetwynd, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Dugdale, prom.; the Hon. J. Hewitt, to be Cornet, vice Palmer, resigned.

Major J. Winkler, upon h. p. unatt. has been allowed to retire from the army, by the sale of an unatt. commission, he being a settler in North America.

The half-pay of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled, they having accepted a commuted allowance for their commissions:—

Lieut. J. Mee, h. p. 5th Garrison Battalion; Lieut. P. Legh, h. p. unattached; Lieut. T. W. Edwards, h. p. Royal West India Rangers; Ensign G. M. Higgins, h. p. unattached; Ens. F. Frudenthal, h. p. 4th Line Battalion King's German Legion; Lieut. C. Normau, h. p. 8th West India Regt.; Lieut. F. W. Craven, h. p. unattached.

THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON, JAN. 17.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieutenant-General Henry Bayly, Military Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 21.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 21st inst. inclusive, upon their accepting a commuted allowance for their commissions:—

Lieut. Wm. Hatch, h. p. New Brunswick Fencibles; Lieut. Charles Wedderburn Webster, h. p. 46th Foot; Lieut. Wm. Charles Sharp, h. p. Royal Wagon Train, and Adjut. of 4th East York Local Militia; Ens. Alexander Wilkinson, h. p. Canadian Fencibles; Lieut. Wm. Fred. Archdall, h. p. Royal West India Rangers.

2d Regt. of West York Militia.—Geo. Bury, Gent. to be Ensign.

Dorset Regt. of Militia.—John Feaver, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Gould, prom.

Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—Robt. Peel, Esq. to be Capt. vice Edmund Peel, prom.; Thomas Chawner, Gent. to be Cornet.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 24.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Nova Scotia.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 24.

1st Regt. of Life Guards.—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. J. W. Macdonald, to be Lieut. by p. vice Lord Ranelagh, app. to the 7th Foot; Lord C. P. P. Clinton, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p. vice Macdonald.

1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—A. Watson, Gent. to Cornet, by p. vice Goring, who retires.

3d Regt. of Foot Guards.—W. Wilmer, Esq. to be Solicitor, vice Hooper, who resigns.

6th Foot.—Ensign F. Dyke, from the 1st West India Regt. to be Ensign, without p. vice Lord, dec.

7th Foot.—Lieut. the Hon. E.-H. Pery, to be Capt. by p. vice Liddell, who retires; Lieut. T. Huxon, Viscount Ranelagh, from 1st Regt. Life Guards, to be Lieut. by p. vice Pery.

58th Foot.—Ens. J. Campbell, from 11. p. of 92d Regt. to be Ens. vice R. Miller, who exch.

61st Foot.—Ens. F. Hudson, to be Lieut. without p. vice Irving, dec.; Gent. Cadet W. M. de Butts, from Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Hudson.

73d Foot.—Ens. M. C. O'Connell, to be Lieut. by p. vice Atkinson, who retires; T. St. Vincent H. Trowbridge, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice O'Connell.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. R. Walpole, to be Capt. by p. vice Maister, who retires; Second-Lieut. R. Belson, to be First-Lieut. by p. vice Walpole; F. Rooper, Gent. to be Second-Lieut. by p. vice Belson.

1st West India Regt.—Serj.-Major R. Fraser, to be Adjut. with the rank of Ensign vice O'Connor, prom.

Hospital Staff.—C. Proctor, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Jameson, app. to the 10th Foot.

Memorandum.—The exchange between Lieut. Lamert, of the 76th Foot, and Lieut. Lamert, of the 70th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 22d Nov. last, has not taken place.

North Somerset Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—J. Eastment, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 20, at Frouthy, in Cornwall, the Lady of Capt. Richard Thomas, R.N. of a son.

Dec. 21, at Brighton, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Ferrars Loftus, Grenadier Guards, of a son.

Dec. 22, at Bullevant barracks, county Cork, the Lady of Lieutenant Cockcroft, of the 76th regt. of a daughter.

At Stonehouse, the Lady of B. Dyer, Esq. Purser, R.N. of a daughter.

Jan. 2d, the Lady of Lieut. Wallace, R.N. of a daughter.

At Southampton, the Lady of Capt. Wood, R.N. of a son.

At Campbelltown, N.B. the Lady of Lieut. Samuel Mottley, R.N. of a son.

In Cork, the Lady of Lieut. W. L. O'Halloran, 38th regt. of a son.

In Dublin, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. W. N. Burrows, 11. p. unat. of a son.

At Cotisfield House, near Fareham, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Byam, of a daughter.

At Verdun, the Lady of Capt. C. Strachey, R.N. of a son.

At Hawlish, Devonshire, the Lady of Major John Grant of a son and heir.

At Chudleigh, Devonshire, the Lady of Major Henry Yarde of a daughter.

Jan. 8th, at Devonport, the Lady of Lieut. E. F. Wells, R.N. of a son.

At Greenlaw Barracks, Glasgow, the Lady of Capt. W. D. Macfarlane, 92d Highlanders, of a son.

Jan. 12, at Belfast, the Lady of the Hon. Capt. Norton, of a daughter.

Jan. 16, in Belgrave Street, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Bulkeley, 1st Life Guards, of a son.

Jan. 17, at Cork, the Lady of Michael Sweney, Esq., M.D., Dep.-Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals, of a daughter.

Jan. 17, at Spthhead, on board the James Patison, the Lady of Governor Sir James Stirling, R.N. of a son.

Jan. 19, at Ham Common, the Lady of Capt. C. Hope, R.N. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 17, at Bristol, Lieut. Wm. R. Nedham, R.A. son of Major-General Nedham, to Emma, second daughter of Thos. H. Longden, Esq. of Wood Lodge, Kent.

Dec. 19, at Manchester, Capt. Phillip Hill, 53d regt. Aide de Camp to Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Houston, brother of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. M.P. and nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Hill, to Charlotte Emma Katherine, eldest daughter of John George Norbury, Esq.

At Devonport, Lieut. G. H. Godden, R.N. to Eliza, only daughter of Capt. Burgess, late of the 83d.

Dec. 27, at Confe Castle, Dorsetshire, Capt. William Rochford, R.N. son of the late Gustavus Rochford, Esq. M.P. for the county Westmeath, to Arabella Margueret, daughter of the late Right Hon. John Cuddehast.

At Fawley, Lieut. Q. Vivian, 8th Royal Irish Hussars, to Isabella Jane, third daughter of J. Houlston, Esq. of Farley Castle, Somersetshire.

Jan. 9, at Ecclestone, Stafford, Lieut. W. Gretton, R.N. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Teach, of Derby.

Jan. 14, at Mary le-bone, Capt. J. J. Hamilton, 81st Regt. Aide-de Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kemp, Master-General of the Ordnance, and only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, Bart. to Marianne Augusta, only child of Major-Gen. Sir James Cockburn, of Langton, Bart., and of the Hon. Lady Cockburn.

Jan. 14, at Lyme Regis, by the Rev. F. Hodges, Col. Mossom Boyd, of the Hon. E. I. C. service, to Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. I. M. A. Lucas, also of the Bengal Establishment.

Jan. 15, at Stoke Church, Capt. James Graham, 89th regt. of Foot, to Mary Frances, daughter of W. Ady, Esq.

Jan. 18, by special licence, at Dublin Castle, Lieut. Frederick Willis, 9th Royal Lancers, to Elizabeth Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Gosset, K.C.H., Under Secretary for Ireland.

At Clifton, Commander G. Young, R.N. to Miss Norton.

DEATHS.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

John Bentinck.

Aug. 8, 1833, Welber, E.I.C. serv.

CAPTAINS.

D. Campbell, 47th Foot.

Smith, Adj. South Lincoln Militia.

Nov. 24, 1833, Crawley, ret. full pay Royal Art. Div. Woolwich.

Nov. 23, —, John Grant, late 6th Roy. Vol. Batt. Edinburgh.

Nov. 27, —, Fenton, h.p. 55th Foot, Huddersfield.

Page, h.p. 60th Foot.

May 1, —, Armstrong, h.p. 88th Foot.

July 20, 1832, M'Vicar, h.p. 69th Foot.

Dec. 7, 1833, Tuck, h.p. Steele's Rec. Corps, Kennington.

—, Blair, h.p. Independents

Dec. 12, —, Edw. Fitzgerald, h.p. mat.

LIEUTENANTS.

Feb. 18, 1832, Lyman, h.p. 52d Foot.

Sept. 3, —, M'Lean, h.p. 81th Foot.

May 21, 1833, Lecky, mat.

June 29, —, Heald, 62d Foot, Poonamallee, Madras.

July 5, —, Boyd, 55th Foot.

Aug. 6, —, Jones, h.p. 8th West India Regt

Aug. 24, —, Comish, 3d Drag. Guards, on passage from India on board the Hindos

Sept. 29, —, Blencowe, 75th Foot, drowned in the Kei-kumua river, near Fort Wiltshire, Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 11, —, Hay, 22d Foot, Chatham.

Dec. —, Jolliffe, h.p. 8th Foot.

Lundy, 4th Foot.

ENSIGNS AND SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

Nov. 5, 1831, Andros, h.p. 37th Foot.

May, 1832, Kirby, 97th Foot.

Oct. 3, 1833, McCuthe, h.p. 4th Irish Brig. Glouman

Nov. 29, —, Locke, h.p. 1st Ceylon Regt.

PAYMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1833, Peter Cockburn, h.p. Royal York Rangers

QUARTER-MASTERS.

July 26, 1831, Donohoe, h.p. 8th Dragoons.

1831, Cadner, h.p. 16th Dragoons.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

April 30, 1833, Deputy Ass.-Com. General Watson, h.p.

Nov. 26, —, Deputy-Comm.-General Wylie, h.p.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1832, Assist.-Surg. M'Isaac, h.p. 30th Foot.

July 18, 1833, Surg. Rutledge, 55th Foot, India.

Aug. 24, —, Assist.-Surg. Henneu, 57th Foot, India.

Oct. 31, at Niagara, North America, Col R. Leonard, late 104th Regt.

Nov. 16, 1833, in Valletta, Walter Giham, youngest son of Capt. H. D. Jones, of the Royal Engineers.

Dec. 7, at Barbadoes, of yellow fever, Commander N. G. Agar, of his Majesty's ship Atalapha.

At Florence, Capt. James Stuart Brisbane, only son of the late Commodore Sir James Brisbane, C.B.

Dec. 19, 1833, at St. Savant, of apoplexy, Com. Geo. Lawrence Saunders, (1824) aged 50.

Dec. 22, 1833, after a long illness, aged 39, Captain Henry Parkyns Hoppner, R.N. His career in the navy commenced on board the *Eudymion*, which was engaged in embarking the troops after Sir John Moore's retreat. During the rest of the war he was constantly on active service, either on the enemy's coast in the Channel, or in North America. Capt. Hoppner's intima-

macy with Madera, one of the principal personages at Loo Choo, forms an agreeable and interesting episode in the account of those islands; and the skill with which he conveyed Lord Amherst and his suite to Batavia, in the boats of the *Alceste*, after the loss of that vessel, and his opportune return on board the *Lion* Indianman to the assistance of his comrades, must be remembered by his naval brethren. He was made Post in 1825, and was employed in all the recent expeditions fitted out by Government to explore the Polar Seas, in the last of which he commanded his Majesty's ship *Fury*, which it unfortunately became necessary to abandon among the ice. His health, which had suffered considerably on these occasions, was still further impaired by an excursion to the south of Europe, immediately on his return from his last Polar expedition.

At Breechin, Mr. J. Munro, Surgeon, R.N.

Dec. 23, 1833, Capt. the Hon. Frederick Noel, R.N. aged 43.

At Guernsey, Lieut. Colonel Wm. Irving, late 28th Regt.

Dec. 30, 1833, at Boulogne-sur-mer, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Dickens, late 34th Regt.

Dec. 31, 1833, at Cheltenham, Lieut.-Colonel Powell, 30th Regt.

Jan. 2, at Stonehouse, after a short illness, from severe paralysis, Capt. Wm. Banton, R.N.

Jan. 11, at Newport, Isle of Wight, after a few days illness, Capt. H. Gill, 50th (or the Queen's Own) Regt.

Jan. 13, at Devonport, of apoplexy, Colonel Peter Littlejohn, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

Jan. 19, drowned in the bay of Inverness, Capt. Alex. Gadam, 2d Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Hector Cameron, late of the 9th Regiment, in the 57th year of his age. This gallant officer had, for some time previous to his death, been reduced to a state of great mental debility, the consequence of a wound received in his head, when he gallantly and successfully commanded the attack on the island of Santa Clara, during the siege of St. Sebastian, in the Peninsular war. Lieut.-Colonel Cameron entered the army in 1795, when he went out as Ensign in the 41st Regiment, to the West Indies; whence, with only the skeleton of that regiment, he returned in 1797, the chief part of it having fallen victims to the baneful effects of the climate.

In 1798, Lieut. Cameron accompanied his regiment, on its being recruited, to North America, where he remained with it until 1805, when he was promoted to a Company in the 9th Regiment of Foot. With that fine regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, (who soon after fell, gallantly fighting at its head,) Capt. Cameron accompanied the army sent under Sir Arthur Wellesley to Lisbon, in 1808; and having shared in all its dangers and honours until, and during, the harassing and perilous retreat to Corunna, he returned home with severely injured health and constitution. But he was not one who could long remain in inactivity while his country required his services in the glorious struggle which she was then making. As soon as his shattered health was in some measure restored, he again accompanied his regiment in the disastrous expedition to Walcheren, in the autumn of 1810; and early in the ensuing spring, once more returned to the Peninsula, where renewed scenes of warfare awaited his exertions.

The following extracts from the despatches of the day, give the best account of the honourable manner in which Colonel Cameron's Brevet-Majority was then obtained:—

Extract of a despatch from Lord Wellington,
2d Sept. 1813.

"Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham had di-

rected an establishment should be formed on the island of Santa Clara, which was effected on the 26th ult.; and the enemy's detachment on that island were made prisoners. Captain Cameron, of the 9th Regiment, had the command of the detachment which effected the operations; and Sir Thomas Graham particularly applauds his conduct."

Extract from Sir Geo. Collier's despatch,
Sept. 4, 1813.

"The boats were manned by the seamen and marines, and by a party of soldiers, all under the command of Capt. Cameron of the 9th Regt. The only landing place was under a flight of steps, commanded by an entrenchment thrown up on the west point, and completely exposed to a fire of grape-shot, and the whole range of works on the west side of the rock and walls of St. Sebastian. These local circumstances enabled a small garrison to make a serious resistance, by which an officer of the army, another of marines, and two of our seamen were killed, and fifteen wounded. The conduct of both officers and men was highly meritorious."

Extract of a letter from Sir Thomas Graham,
Sept. 9, 1813.

"I beg leave to repeat my former recommendation of Capt. Cameron of the 9th, who volunteered, and commanded the attack of the island, and who conducted himself so ably during the whole time he commanded there."

In reward of this efficient service, (in the performance of which he received the injury which afterwards proved so fatal,) Capt. Cameron

obtained the Brevet rank of Major, only a few months sooner than he would have been entitled to it by his standing in the army.

Major Cameron afterwards went with his regiment, for the second time, to America, whence, to his lasting mortification, he only returned just in time to hear of the recent victory of Waterloo, and to join the allied troops in the occupation of Paris.

Finding further promotion unattainable, on the peace of 1817, Major Cameron went on half-pay, without receiving any difference; and obtained the Brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1830, at which period the consequences of the injury he had sustained became more apparent and afflicting, until they terminated in the melancholy manner already mentioned.

It seems a peculiar hardship, in the case of this meritorious and gallant officer, that the nature of the affliction under which he laboured, — received as it was in the service of his country — should have at length prevented the disposal of his commission for the benefit of himself and his family. Applications for that purpose had been repeatedly made for some time previous to his decease, but without effect.

This short and very incomplete record of his public services will be, probably, read by some who could supply many a detail of his noble bearing in the field, and who will bear with sorrow of the cloud which darkened the last days of one whom they once admired as a soldier, — loved as a friend, — and esteemed as a man.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BLDGFORD.

DEC. 1833.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluvio- meter Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo- Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
1	50.8	40.3	29.94	50.8	834	.020	.028	S.W. strong gales
2	55.0	44.6	29.89	51.4	730	—	.025	W.N.W. squally weather
3	53.7	45.0	29.63	51.6	745	—	.036	W. by S. fresh gales
4	51.6	46.2	29.49	51.6	850	—	.030	S.W. mod. weather
5	51.5	44.1	29.50	49.2	724	—	.034	W. by N. fresh and fine
6	52.6	40.6	29.66	44.8	662	.015	.040	S.W. steady winds & fine
7	52.2	40.4	29.53	46.8	718	.399	.010	W. by S. str. gales & clear
8	47.6	40.7	30.00	43.6	724	—	.030	S.W. fresh and fine
9	52.0	43.0	29.52	50.3	820	—	.028	W.S.W. squally
10	49.2	41.0	29.57	50.4	675	.052	.032	W.S.W. beautiful day
11	44.3	40.8	29.64	50.2	666	.019	.030	S.W. to N.W. fresh & fine
12	43.8	37.8	29.88	40.0	682	—	.027	N.W. magnificent day
13	43.4	36.3	29.93	42.7	694	—	.024	W.S.W. fr. br. & cloudy
14	43.8	35.8	30.07	43.8	730	.060	.030	S.W. steady winds
15	47.0	42.8	29.93	47.0	814	—	.025	S.W. mod. weather
16	51.0	46.6	29.52	46.6	867	.016	.025	S.W. squally weather
17	51.4	45.2	29.44	47.3	649	.034	.031	S.S.W. fr. gales & clear
18	51.2	44.0	29.72	47.6	716	.045	.027	S.W. fr. breezes & fine
19	52.7	45.8	29.53	52.7	812	.020	.025	S.W. st. winds & showery
20	51.4	42.3	29.35	49.5	818	.136	.025	S.W. hard gales, with rain
21	52.6	40.7	29.38	48.4	806	.370	.026	W.S.W. str. br. & squally
22	53.0	39.8	29.27	46.4	900	.115	.026	S.W. fr. gales and hazy
23	52.3	38.7	29.25	48.5	874	.154	.025	W.S.W. var. weather
24	52.4	39.4	29.23	47.8	893	.100	.029	N. by E. fr. winds & rainy
25	50.0	39.8	29.72	45.2	828	.064	.030	N. flying squalls
26	49.6	40.4	29.83	45.8	817	—	.031	N. by W. very overcast
27	45.9	41.5	29.89	45.9	848	.020	.028	W.N.W. lt. wds. & showery
28	50.0	35.4	29.41	46.8	814	—	.021	S.W. squally weather
29	50.3	36.2	29.76	48.3	775	—	.029	W. fr. breezes and hazy
30	52.1	45.4	29.69	50.0	864	.147	.030	W. high winds & cloudy
31	50.2	40.2	29.44	—	669	.100	.027	S.W. fr. gales with showers

ON PROMOTION.

" *Est genus unum
Stultitiæ nihilum metuenda timentis; ut ignes,
Ut rupes, fluviosque in campo obstare queratur:
Alterum et huic varium et nihilo sapientius, ignes,
Per medios fluviosque ruentis.*"

HORACE, lib. ii., sat. iii., v. 53.

A GREAT deal has lately been said and written about the mode of granting military promotion. As a natural consequence, so many erroneous views have been promulgated respecting this apparently simple, but in reality very important branch of military organization, that we feel ourselves called upon to use our humble efforts to aid in placing the matter in as clear a light as possible. We must, at the same time, be understood as applying the general principles of our advocacy on this subject to the naval as well as to the military branch of the United Service.

Were we to say at once, that merit alone ought to constitute the sole claim to military preferment, we should, no doubt, compress within these few words as much direct and simple truth as can well be uttered on the subject; but it would not advance us a single step in the inquiry, for every party will explain the word merit according to its own particular views and opinions. With one set of men, high birth, family connexion and influence, are proofs of great merit; as officers taken from that rank of society must necessarily be loyally attached to the throne and to the time-honoured institutions of their native land. With others again wealth is merit, very great merit indeed, for all wealthy men must have an interest in preserving the rights of property. A third, but less influential class, think that it is sufficient to have worn a red coat for a certain number of years, and to have demolished a good many bottles of port and sherry at the mess, in order to possess real military merit. Provided a man has been broiled for a time within the tropics, been frost-bitten in Canada, or been present in the field, heard the din of battle and accompanied the mass, without perhaps knowing whether they were going backwards or forwards, or entertaining a single idea as to the causes that impelled them either one way or the other, he is now considered by this class, and is certainly in his own estimation, deserving of the highest preferment. To these various kinds of merit, many others might no doubt be added; such as the merit derived from modest assurance, strut, voice, and whiskers. A song has before now made a man's fortune, and we have actually heard of an officer who whistled himself into promotion; his great skill in that unusual accomplishment having attracted the notice of the lady of a Governor-General of India, and recommended him in the usual course of such matters to his Excellency himself. The whistling plan is not, however, one that we could well advise from any experience of our own: we have whistled for promotion, in war and in peace, and have whistled for the fulfilment of endless promises of simple employment till our lungs are almost exhausted; and sorry we are to see that better men are every day doing the same thing.

But passing over for the present these latter kinds of merit, brilliant as they are, we shall first say a few words to show how small are the

claims to promotion resulting from birth, wealth, or mere length of service; and shall close this article, or series of articles, if the reader still bears the others in mind, with a few general remarks of our own, illustrative of what we should deem professional merit.

And first as to Family Rank.

It is not believed, perhaps, even at the Horse-Guards, that men of aristocratic rank are, from the simple circumstance of their birth, better or more efficient officers, than others. But such individuals have, from their station, connexion, and friends, access to the fountain-head of favour; they are themselves intimate with those who distribute promotion, and can urge their own claims, and affect a virtue if they have it not, or they have relations who can do so for them; and who, having patronage and influence in different departments of the state, can, in some way or other, repay the obligation conferred on an illustrious *protégé*. It is a regular system of barter, by which the patronage of the crown is constantly kept within the control of a certain set of wealthy and influential families: the crumbs only are allowed to fall beyond the magic circle. Ministers, too, when in want of parliamentary support, are constantly ready to purchase votes at the expense of the Navy and Army. My Lord A., Sir Charles B., and the Honourable Mr. C. are all, it is true, perfectly unknown to the Services, but their friends command so many votes, that a refusal of promotion is entirely out of the question. This is one of the many evils certain to be aggravated by a reformed parliament—for instead of propitiating, as formerly, a few influential individuals, you will now have to gain over a majority of the spouting patriots returned to the House by the fickle, turbulent, and ignorant population of the manufacturing districts; provided always any steady and systematic line of policy is ever again to be pursued by the government of Great Britain. That, among the men of family thus promoted, there were men of great merit, is most true, for there are men of merit in all classes of British society; but there were men also of no merit whatever, and who should never have attained to any rank in the Army. Above all, the system was injurious, because, instead of throwing open the door of preferment to actual merit, it left unsupported merit no chance whatever, when contending against the most glaring incapacity backed by interest. The qualities only that tell in the field should be allowed to tell at the Horse Guards, and in the field of battle family rank goes for absolutely nothing.

The reader who has been present in the "fair field of fighting men," will recollect the intense attention that soldiers pay to the directions and very motions of their superiors at the moment of anxious stillness, when a few shot, "distant and far between," followed by the rustling sound of the death-bolts performing their ominous parabolas through the vainly resisting air, give fearful note of preparation: at such moments, when fame, life, and honour are at stake, men think of the courage and capacity of their leader, and not of his birth and family. It is needless to repeat here what we formerly stated, to show how just an estimate soldiers invariably form of their superiors. Where there are a thousand close and interested observers studying the character of an individual, watching his very motions, and weighing every word, the truth must soon come out, even without the aid of mess-room gibes and jests, so carefully treasured and circulated, with improvements and

additions, by servants and waiters. While on this particular topic, we hope to be excused, if, *en passant*, we just recommend to all young aspirants for promotion—and who is not an aspirant for promotion in these days?—to be something guarded in their conversation before servants. As soon as the cloth is removed and the room cleared, talk as much pleasant nonsense as you like; but always recollect how few persons there are, even in what is called the best society, who can fairly appreciate talk, or understand a little good-humoured *badinage* or extravaganza;—what then are you to expect from uneducated soldiers and servants?

The late Duke of Kent attributed the mutiny at Gibraltar in a great measure to mess-room conversation, and laid particular stress on the satirical remarks ascribed to a captain of one of the regiments in the garrison. This officer, though of humble rank, (he was the son of a Scottish farmer,) was so much looked up to by the soldiers, that, notwithstanding his supposed offence, he was the first person with whom the Duke consulted on the breaking out of the disturbance.

It is but justice to the memory of the late Duke of Kent to say, that when the individual above alluded to afterwards fell in the field, as a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, his Royal Highness, forgetful of past differences, shed tears for the loss of an officer so deeply lamented by all who had ever had the advantage of his acquaintance. To this we may add, by way of illustration, that the officer of whom we have been speaking, though possessing, in the highest degree, the confidence of the men, was no particular favourite. His talents and courage were of an order that commanded respect and admiration, and he was promptly and readily obeyed; but his manners were unpleasing, and he was less liked than others who might have been less willingly followed. Military favour and confidence do not always go hand-in-hand: we have known officers liked, without being looked up to by the soldiers; and at other times, as in the case above cited, we have seen them esteemed without being liked. The highest degree of excellence is, of course, to be both liked and esteemed; but mere birth can insure neither the one nor the other. We might say, on the contrary, that with men of mediocrity, who constitute, in all classes, the bulk of mankind, the conviction of rising by family connexion, totally independent of professional knowledge and exertion, would naturally have an injurious influence. It tends to damp, instead of exciting emulation; for one set of men are pretty sure of rising without exertion, whilst the other set feel nearly as well convinced that merit, without interest, will not win them much favour.

Officers, “of fortune,” it has been said, have no objection to see men of high rank in the state promoted over their heads, as the promotion thus given to the younger members of the aristocracy tends to bring men of family into the Army, and to give character and *éclat* to the profession. For the honour of human nature, we hope that the first of these assertions is as unfounded as the second is untenable. The profession of arms must, in these times—when, thanks to the march of mind, everything is made to rest on the honour, loyalty, and good conduct of the United Service—be very far above any gilding that can be bestowed upon it by the aristocracy of birth or of wealth. The profession of arms must, by the character and bearing of its members, confer, instead of receiving

distinction ; and we are not so far removed from such a mark but that we can see it within our reach, provided justice be rendered to us by our superiors. It is, besides, to the profession of arms that the best and oldest families in the kingdom owe their rank and titles : how, then, can such family rank be expected to confer distinction on the very source from whence its own distinction was derived ?

The belief, also, that the prospect of rapid promotion will alone bribe men of family to enter the Army, is an error resulting from an ignorance of human nature, or from self-deception, for we often enough deceive ourselves into opinions originally started only with a view of deceiving others. This is saying nothing of the opinions of office, that so easily fasten themselves on the fortunate individuals who enter the charmed precincts, and too often lead men of superior ability and undoubted honour to fall into the mere routine of injurious and antiquated practices, though detrimental to the service, and unsuited to the spirit of the age.

The feeling which prompts us to seek for fame, and above all, for military fame, has ever been so powerful in the human breast, that few young men of strong, healthy, and elastic feeling, can easily resist its allurements. It is, needless, therefore, to bribe any class of men into the Army, as we shall be sure to have all those worth having, even on our own terms ; and we can easily dispense with those who are unwilling to purchase the honourable distinctions of the profession by an honourable share in the toils and privations of its subordinate stations. Horace already avows the existence of this aspiration for fame, when he says

“ Res gerere et captos ostendere civibus hostes,
Attingit solum Jovis et cœlestia tentat.”—*Lib. i. Epist. xvii.*

Juvenal, in the Tenth Satire, admits the existence of the same feeling : we quote, from recollection, something like Gifford's translation of the passage :—

“ The spoils of war, the trunk in triumph placed,
And with the gleanings of the battle graced ;
Crushed helms and battered shields, and banners torn
From vanquished fleets, and beams in triumph born :
And captives ranged around, in mournful state,
Are prized as blessings hardly known to fate.”

That officers of fortune willingly see men of noble families promoted over their heads, is, of course a mere calumny ; promotions of this sort are, and must of course be, submitted to, but no man of manly feeling, and worthy to command men, can ever rejoice in his own humiliation. If such an opinion was ever sanctioned by officers of fortune, it must have been owing to the fancied liberality or affected humility of weak and simple men, incapable of attaching much meaning to the words they uttered ; or else it must have resulted from an ingrained spirit of sycophancy, that honour bids us spurn with utter scorn.

Much of what is here said applies with equal force to the aristocracy of wealth as to the aristocracy of birth ; and we make a distinction only with the view of offering some remarks on the subject of Purchase. We look in no favourable light upon the partial system that allows promotion to be purchased ; and for this very simple reason, that wealth does not constitute merit, and should never of itself command that preferment to which merit is alone entitled. Merit may, no doubt, exist along with wealth, and very often does so : in that case, give the man of wealth the

promotion his merit deserves, without calling upon him to purchase ; but do not exclude the man of merit from promotion because he is not wealthy enough to purchase ; that is, do not, as you are doing every day, place merit below money. If you doubt the fact here stated, only look at the Army List, and compare the humble rank held by tried and meritorious officers of fortune with the lofty station occupied by the unknown and untried officer of wealth and influence.

All this rapid promotion has, we may be told, been granted in conformity with the regulation of the Army. But this is only a proof that the regulation is a very bad one, and should be abolished or modified forthwith. We often hear of regulations made for the benefit of men of wealth and influence, as in the case of the majors of cavalry being bribed to half-pay with unattached lieutenant-colonelcies ; but we never hear of such regulations being made for the benefit of simple merit.

That the system of purchase is of old standing is nothing to the purpose. It dates, as we formerly stated, from the time when the feudal levies ceased to be efficient. It has long been abolished in all the other armies of Europe ; and common judgment and common feeling call for an amendment of the practice in the British army. The fame of the country and the lives of its soldiers should only be entrusted to men supposed to possess, each in his rank, the highest degree of merit and capacity that the military administration can, by every exertion in their power, discover and render available. Error there may be in the choice of the individuals so selected for promotion, for error is the lot of humanity.

Suppose that a man totally destitute of wealth and influence, but possessing the genius of Hannibal and the heroism of Alexander, were to enter the Army on the same day with Lord Charles Noodle and Sir Frizzle Pumpkin, what, in the ordinary course of service, would be his rank by the time the two latter had attained the command of regiments ? He would probably be a lieutenant in a marching regiment, laying great stress on a promise from the Horse Guards that his "claim to promotion should be taken into consideration with those of other candidates as soon as opportunities offered." Such is our present system—"too bad," we hope, to last. Perhaps we shall be told that purchase occasions rapid promotion, that it prevents the profession of arms from becoming a mercenary service, and that it tends to bring men of property, as aristocratic influence tends to bring men of family, into the Army. But it is not so. The purchase of commissions gives rapid promotion only to the wealthy at the expense of the non-wealthy. In no other respect can it give rapid promotion, as it cannot augment the actual number of vacancies. An officer who has purchased promotion is allowed, on leaving the service, to dispose of the commission so acquired ; that is, he gets back the money he had laid out ; so that if you give him his rank without purchase, he will, in future, retain the money in his pocket, and, on retiring, be better off than if he had purchased. It also happens occasionally, that an officer who has not purchased is allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his commission ; he thus commutes, for a sum of ready money, the half-pay annuity to which he would otherwise have been entitled. As this is a favour granted only after long service, it should not, under any change of system, be withheld : the country should, therefore, purchase up such

commissions at fixed prices; and bearing in view the expense that has resulted from the purchase of unattached commissions, the country would be a great gainer by the arrangement. Let it always be fairly understood that officers who have purchased their present commissions must be allowed to sell them again, if so disposed; for to deprive them of that right would be nothing short of a downright robbery; but they should be purchased by the public, and either filled up or cancelled, as circumstances may recommend. The prices of commissions should always be fixed; for we must have no more Monmouth-street higgling; but half-pay may be graduated according to service, and certainly should be so graduated in these days of rapid unattached promotion.

How the system of purchasing promotion should prevent the Army from becoming a mercenary service is what we cannot understand. Bartering for rank and command might perhaps have a tendency to make it a mercenary service, but how it can act as a preventive is to us altogether unintelligible. There is no purchase allowed either in the Navy or in the Artillery, yet surely neither of these are mercenary services; and were we to name the branches of the United Service that have, in our very humble opinion, borne away the palm from their comrades—who have, where all were equally zealous and devoted to the cause, acted more completely up to their duties than any of the other branches of the armed force—we should certainly fix upon the Navy and Artillery, though, individually, we are simple *Infanteristen*. We must remark, by the way, that the tedious and undiscerning process of promotion in the Artillery and Engineers calls for prompt reformation. If rich men will not, as is sometimes maintained, enter the service unless allowed to purchase rapid promotion, then let them stay away; we want those only who are allured into the ranks by the honourable character of the profession: and the more you raise the Army above the influence of wealth and power, the more you raise the character of its members, the more and the worthier will be the candidates that will seek admission into its ranks.

We have seen it stated, even in print, that envy alone induces unfriended officers to complain of the rapid promotion of more fortunate individuals; and also that your mere officer of fortune, being, in general, destitute of education, is therefore unfit to hold any very exalted rank. We notice these foolish statements merely in order to show the unworthy pleadings to which the upholders of a bad cause are reduced. Everything like envy must be foreign to honourable minds; and the man who constantly suspects the existence of such motives is, in fact, little better than the individual subject to their baneful sway. It is justly said by Voltaire, "*Qui croit toujours le crime n'en est que trop capable.*" The assertion that all officers of fortune are destitute of education, would imply that all such officers have risen from the ranks, or have otherwise wanted the opportunities for acquiring the quantity of polite learning that may entitle a person to be looked upon as a man of education. The fact, however, is quite the reverse. There are, in every regiment, plenty of officers, destitute alike of wealth or influence, and therefore termed officers of fortune, but who, belonging to the middle classes of society, are now as well, and often better, educated than the members of the first class.

We have left ourselves little room to show that mere length of ser-

vice should, of itself, give no claim to preferment; and we need say but little on the subject, for the Horse Guards take good care that no officer, having merely long or meritorious service to plead, shall be altogether crushed beneath the weight of reward or distinction. Still, if we were to enter at length into the matter, we could easily prove that length of service, without having acquired a knowledge of the service, can be of no avail; and there are plenty of men who have gone from one end of the Peninsula to the other without having learned anything except the value of a good dinner and a warm bed—luxuries never duly appreciated till they have been actually wanted. War is the soldier's school; and no man, be his rank what it may, can be looked upon as a soldier till he has passed through the fiery ordeal: but, like all other schools, it turns out plenty of incapable scholars, of which abundant practical instances might be adduced.

Neither service nor seniority can, of themselves, give a right to promotion: it is only where the parties are, in other respects, equal, that the plea of service must be decisive. A man who has, however, acted *up to his duty* in the field, must, on that account alone, have the most palpable advantage over an untried individual, because no military administration can tell what a man will be in the field;—it is what no untried man can tell even of himself.

If we have made out the point we have been here contending for, it necessarily follows, that neither birth, wealth, nor length of service can, in themselves, give claims to military rank. They nevertheless form, when taken collectively, as in the British service, a better system on which to grant promotion than either would do if followed singly. But they still form a weak and faulty system: for it neither insures promotion to merit, nor does it insure to the Army officers of the highest attainable merit. It forms, in fact, a levelling principle; as it tends to reduce all to the same standard—the standard of mediocrity. It is a fatal contrivance for depriving an army of that amount of talent and merit which it would otherwise command—for cramping the energies of genius, killing enthusiasm in the bud, and fostering ignorance, obstinacy, and stupidity.

That there are, nevertheless, men of the highest merit in all ranks of the British Army, tells in nothing against this assertion; for, as we have said, there are men of the highest merit in all classes of British society: but the system according to which they were promoted made no distinction between good, bad, or indifferent.

Perhaps we shall be told, that this system nevertheless worked well. Splendid victories were, no doubt, gained. But there were so many men of high genius, zeal, and enthusiastic devotion to the cause, in all ranks, the courage of the Army was of so high a character, that, under ordinary circumstances, victory could hardly escape their grasp. Where were the men who escalated Badajoz, and stormed St. Sebastian's, to find their superiors? But can you tell us how many brave men fell to atone for the errors committed by regiments, brigades, divisions, or even companies, between Lisbon and Toulouse?—errors that the success of the mass concealed from all except those who were immediately on the spot. How many men of the light division fell at Sabugal in consequence of the needless delay of the 5th division? The failures of Ferrol, Walcheren, Rosetta, Buenos Ayres, and Plattsburgh could be

ascribed neither to the soldiers nor to the want of means. The repulse at New Orleans was avowedly owing to the misconduct of a simple brevet lieutenant-colonel ; thus proving how much mischief may arise from the incapacity of individuals holding comparatively humble stations. What enabled two or three thousand French to escape from an entire British army at Campo-Mayor, in order afterwards to defend Badajoz ? What occasioned the defeat of the heavy brigade at Llerena, and made six squadrons of British cavalry fail before a handful of French infantry on the Coa, and in the plain of Merida ? Why was Fort Erie surrendered to the Americans ; and how came the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom to fail after the troops had entered the fortress ? On none of these occasions was there any want of zeal or gallantry ; these qualities, at least, were never called for in vain. The means employed were also sufficient to warrant success ; so that the failures must have been owing to some absence of professional knowledge, firmness, foresight, promptness, or decision, in some quarter, at some important point of time or place. The defeat at Buenos Ayres was ascribed to the general ; the repulse at New Orleans to a captain and lieutenant-colonel ; and who knows but that the other disasters may be attributed, in a great measure, to officers of even lower rank.

And now, what do we call military merit ; and to whom, and according to what rule should promotion be granted ? Having formerly stated the qualities most essential to an officer*, we need not go over that subject again. As to the rule according to which promotion should be granted, seniority must as at present form its basis, and be followed in all ordinary cases ; and the exceptions and deviations now made in favour of influence and of purchase, must be made in favour of merit alone. That such a system will still leave a wide field open to wealth and favour is certain enough ; but it is better to deviate occasionally from a good principle, than to follow a pernicious principle as the regular guide of your actions.

On this system promotion must be granted only to Gentlemen, in the highest acceptation of the term ;—to men, who, from knowledge, manners, character, and conduct, shall be able to command not only obedience, but respect ; and be looked up to by their subordinates in the field of battle, as well as in the very trying situation in which the army is now placed, even in these “ piping times of peace.”

The general outline of duty to be performed in the field is clear and distinct. The enemy is never represented as a friend, and the manly feelings natural to soldiers, their wish to be distinguished for courage and spirit even among their comrades, tend greatly to aid the officer in the hour of battle, and amid the toils and dangers of war. But in the trying situation in which the army is now placed, when disobedience is lauded, when poltroons and mutineers are rewarded, all these advantages fall away. We have now a concealed and insidious foe to contend with, one who works by sap and mine, and not by open force. We have to oppose, not only the invitations and addresses of Political Unions, and the ravings of the Radical Press, but the more dangerous doctrines avowed by the Trades' Unions and advocated by the Penny

* U. S. J. 1831, Part I. page 302.

Press devoted to their cause;—doctrines that tend directly to the subversion of all government, and claim, for the working classes alone, the distribution of all the property in the kingdom. That such doctrines are as ridiculously pleaded, as they are in themselves infamous and detestable, may be true enough; but they are sweetened, by a miserable kind of sophistry, to the taste of the lower orders; they flatter the passions of the ignorant, and are becoming dangerous, because they are every day more widely disseminated among the class of men from which the privates of the army are taken. These pernicious doctrines are now too often the doctrines of the fathers, brothers, friends and associates of the soldiers; who, by the contact, naturally become liable to infection, unless where a full reliance on the superior knowledge, wisdom, and character of their officers outweighs the arts of insidious seducers. Little more than a year ago we were forced to apply the *knout* to some of the most notorious leaders of the Radical Press, and the chastisement we then inflicted has, we are happy to say, produced very salutary effects; but against the enemies of whom we are now speaking, we have no direct means of acting—we can only give warning. The regimental officers of the army can alone meet this new poison-spreading enemy. They must be able to sway the opinions, and command the full confidence of their subordinates, because in these times such influence can alone command the continuance of that implicit obedience indispensable to the existence of an efficient army. They must also offer to the country a guarantee that the power on which the continuance of order and public tranquillity now mainly depends is entrusted to safe and honourable hands. This can be effected only by men who shall inspire confidence by their knowledge, and ensure attachment and esteem by the urbanity of their manners. When we speak of knowledge, we mean neither the learning of the pedantic schoolman, nor a knowledge of the book of regulations, which every man of ordinary capacity should master in a month, but the fair share of letters and of learning necessary to the character of a finished gentleman. We know very well that a battalion can be put through the manœuvres without the aid of polite learning, but such learning ennobles a man; as a man, it is indispensable to the full development of human intellect and tends in fact,

“ To raise the genius and to mend the heart;”
and this is exactly what we want.

Having spoken of manners, let it not be supposed that we mean by urbanity the vulgar condescension sometimes displayed by low-minded men who have risen to high rank, or the ridiculous mannerism of the Parisian school; we mean no such thing, but simply the urbanity resulting from good sense, good feeling, and a cultivated understanding.

These points being settled, we must further have the chivalrous sentiments that are always apparent by the very look, voice, and manner of the possessor: soldiers must know that in following their superiors they are following in the path of honour. There must be the mental elevation that makes men smile in danger stern and wild; that makes them look upon honourable danger but as a stepping-stone to honour. We must have the buoyancy of feeling before which obstacles vanish in the hour of trial, that nerves the arm, elevates the heart, and casts over squadrons

and battalions a magic spell which raises every soldier even to the rank of a hero. We must have men only who *feel* with Hotspur that

*
 "it were an easy leap,
 To pluck bright honour from the pale-faced moon,
 Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
 Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
 And pluck up drowned Honour by the locks."

But how, it will be asked, are the authorities at the Horse-Guards to discover the qualities and acquirements of the various candidates for promotion, so as to be sure of placing the best men in the highest stations? We have ourselves pointed out this difficulty. True we did so, but we never pointed it out as an insurmountable difficulty. Let the military authorities look to the commanders of regiments, and only give us good Lieutenant-Colonels, and the army will be sure to have good Lieutenants, as well as good Lieutenant-Generals; and let them discriminate merit wherever their actual knowledge enables them to do so. The means of reward may then be readily found. Depend upon it, Comrades, that WHERE THERE IS A WILL THERE IS A WAY.

PENSIONS AND SINECURES.

THE popular cry, "No pensions! no sinecures!" has lately become so general, and the desire for their total abolition so strong amongst some classes, that the following considerations respecting them will not, it is imagined, be deemed altogether unseasonable.

The pensions and sinecures so much decried are chiefly enjoyed by officers, naval and military—by legal functionaries—by statesmen and their children, or other near connexions of such individuals; and, as it must be admitted by all, that it is of the highest importance to the welfare of the community, that men of talent and character should be secured in the situations enumerated, the advocate for the abolition of pensions and sinecures must either object to the *nature* of this mode of rewarding the servants of the state, or show that they are otherwise sufficiently remunerated.

Now, with respect to officers, whose situation it is intended more particularly to regard at present, their remuneration consists in the pay, the rank, and the prospective pension, or "sinecure," attached to the services. If, then, the object of the state is to secure men of ability and probity in military situations, it remains to be considered, whether the rank and the pay, exclusive of the pension or sinecure, is a sufficient inducement to such individuals to enter, or remain in, the profession.

That to a man of talent and character, however, if destitute of private resources, a military life, with the certainty of rank and pay, the hope of a pension, if deserved, and, *à fortiori*, if deprived of this hope, is, consistently with prudence, utterly ineligible, is manifest from a disproportionate view of the situation of any officer, however talented, who depends entirely upon his professional income. This income is so small, that it is completely engrossed by the necessary expenses inci-

dental to his mode of life, from the time he enters until he retires. These expenses increase with his promotion, so that the cornet at eighteen, the captain at twenty-five, and the colonel at any age, have alike their respective, and utterly unavoidable, disbursements, which preclude the possibility of any accumulation, and also the more modern mode of provision by insurance; so that retirement from active service, whether voluntary or involuntary, involves, of necessity, obscurity and privation, and, too frequently, absolute want. This, indeed, is true of the situation of unmarried officers: how painfully straightened then must be the circumstances of one who is burdened with a family! Are not their orphans proverbially destitute, unless they are endowed with property by their connexions? These things are not unknown by civilians, nor unfelt by military men. And the result is, that wise parents avoid exposing their children, especially if possessed of more than ordinary powers, to a career which, though flattering and brilliant at its commencement, usually terminates in disappointment, neglect, and poverty; while those individuals who, in their youth, were dazzled and seduced by the external attractions of the profession, abandon, in mature life, the object of their early choice, seeking their subsistence by a wealthy marriage, at the bar, or in agricultural pursuits. That military men, however, should become, according to their capacities and tastes, barristers, merchants, clergymen, or farmers, is, in ordinary cases, of no importance; but when the change is made by one who has manifested peculiar energy and capacity in any department of the Services, in which, in reality, it is of vital importance to the state that the most powerful minds should remain, it becomes incumbent on it to hold out such inducements to valuable servants, as should prevail on them to retain their position, and ensure successors of equal ability.

But though the limited income derived from his profession, may expose an officer to many privations, it is urged that the rank and estimation which it procures him in society will always insure a sufficient number of applicants for the vacancies which occur. And it certainly is true, though perhaps ungenerous, reasoning, that the glare and brilliancy of arms will always decoy a large portion of the youth of the nation, but can neither attract nor detain those who alone are efficient in high and responsible stations, those whose naturally powerful energies have been matured by experience, and thrown forward by opportunity. Such men, pressed by poverty, and dreading the future destitution of their families, will seek in other walks of life, or, which is far worse, in the service of other states, that employment, and that remuneration for their faculties, which they are conscious of deserving. Nor can their situations be filled up on an emergency; for such characters require, on the best natural foundation, to be built up by time, with much encouragement, and the recollection of past success.

That the rank and pay alone will not maintain an officer's family; that it will not enable him to leave his orphans otherwise than destitute at his death; and that, therefore, if conscious of talent, he will seek other means of support; that others, and especially the succeeding generation, will take warning from his situation, and, consequently, will not dedicate those talents to the military service of the state

which other modes of life more amply remunerate, is undeniable. And it is equally undeniable, that when the individuals ejected or deterred by the fear of final poverty, have displayed those qualities which tend to ensure success in war, it is the duty and the interest of the community to diminish the pressure of want upon those individuals.

But this particular method of increasing the remuneration of those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country is objected to; it has even been attempted to render the appellation odious.

Premising now, that not the abuse, but only the legitimate use of the principle is contended for, it will appear that these objections are based upon inconsideration and prejudice.

A pension, then, is an annuity subscribed by the community for some individual, or his near connexions, as a reward for his services to that community.

A sinecure is an income derived also from the public, and bestowed in the same manner as a pension, attached however to an office which sometimes confers rank, and from the possessor of which trifling, or no exertions are required.

These two *modes* of provision, it has been observed, have sometimes been objected to; and it has been stated that they are degrading. Yet when legitimately enjoyed, they are not only not degrading, but, on the contrary, they are the highest and most acceptable mark of the gratitude and esteem of the nation towards the individual to whom they are granted. He earned it amid scenes of danger and of the deepest anxiety, with toil and with blood; sowing, in many instances, the seeds of diseases which diminish or embitter the remainder of his life. Can the working man, the trader, or the agriculturist do more for his subsistence than this? Could trade, indeed, or agriculture, could life or property be secured and enjoyed by those who reward him if he were not employed in their defence? Could they be preserved from the crushing grasp of other powers by the unaccustomed hands of those who revile the pensionary? They could not; and the life of all, and the death of most of the long list of exalted characters which the nation has produced, *entitle* them to a reward, not of grace, but of debt from that commerce or that people preserved, under the Almighty, by their exertions in peace and security, while other nations have been desolated. Bitterly, indeed, would the caviller, the retrencher, complain of the severity and injustice of his lot, if, after the third part of the exposure, privation, and toil, which the servant of the state undergoes, he could not leave his children in the situation in life which he occupied. And what if he and they became beggars?

But it is objected, that by pensions and sinecures the public fund is burdened with the support of those who have never rendered, nor are capable of rendering, any service to the country. It is so. Yet if the object of the state is to procure the services of men of ability and integrity, and to reward those services in that manner which will induce them to serve most willingly and most efficiently, it cannot be better effected than by a provision for the declining years of him who has distinguished himself, or in the event of his decease for those near connections whom he must otherwise leave destitute. Something was due to him in his lifetime, and it is fit it should be paid to those to whom,

if he had had the power, he would have assigned it. They may be useless and insignificant to the state, but they were not so to him who lived and died in the service. To reward them is to reward him, and to induce others possessed of similar energies, and burdened also with near relations absolutely dependent upon them for support, to concentrate those powers upon the duties of their situation to the neglect of their fortune, conscious that those who might reasonably expect to live by their labours will, in the event of their death, be supported from the public purse.

But, finally, it has been objected that this mode of rewarding public servants is, in some degree, a tax, an impost, pressing upon the lower and middle classes, and productive of advantage only to the aristocracy. So far, however, is this from the truth, that, unless the present system, or some other, differing from it nominally, but the same in effect, be resorted to, the poor man of talent, whose abilities have forced him up through the civil or military departments, is necessitated to live in privation or debt, or to die destitute, if he would strictly pursue the course of independence and integrity, without which, however brilliant his talents, he is worse than useless to his fellow citizens.

It is obvious, that though these observations have been more immediately directed towards the Services, much of the statement is true as regards those civilians who have risen from obscurity to the responsible posts in the government; and with respect to those statesmen, whose conduct of affairs has induced their country either to liquidate, by a national act, the debts which they unavoidably contracted when in office, or to provide for the surviving members of the family, it is sufficient to observe, that if they entered upon their functions with no other resource than their official income, they will almost, of necessity, die encumbered with obligations, which, but for their station, they would not have contracted; and it might further be suggested, that in the complicated machinery of the state, there are many individuals performing subordinate, but indispensable, duties, in such an efficient manner, as to entitle them to some further reward than the mere wages appended to their situation. Neither is it to the advantage of the public, that the bench should be occupied by those who are, by extreme age or infirmity, unfitted for its duties; while it is necessary, however, to render it desirable to the highest characters at the bar to relinquish their lucrative practice to supply the places of deceased or retired judges.

It may be concluded, then, that, in many instances, a pension or sinecure, or some other provision virtually the same, may be granted to deserving civilians in perfect consistency with the best interests of the nation; and that the abolition of the pensions and sinecures granted to the Services would be an act of national ingratitude, and a means of rendering the service of their country, already but a scanty provision, utterly ineligible to the individuals best calculated to maintain its honour and security.

FLEETS AND FORTRESSES.

MAJOR MITCHELL is, without doubt, fully equal to take his own part and to maintain the soundness of any opinion which he may put forth. It is not, therefore, to defend an hypothesis broached by this officer that the following remarks are offered, nor is it to cavil at the doctrine contended for by an ADMIRAL OF BOTH SERVICES, and still less is it to detract from the merit of those men who so nobly seconded the daring schemes and efforts of their commanders at Copenhagen and Algiers; but it is to pursue an inquiry which, to British officers of either branch of the United Service, is particularly interesting. The question at issue is—Can fleets, with a fair anticipation of success, attack fortresses; and are fortified towns secure from fleets?

We have little hesitation in applying a negative to the first division of the inquiry; and scarcely less so to the second, if we are first permitted to explain that we understand by the *security* of a town, not an absolute protection from bombardment or the effects of the projectiles of a fleet, but its preservation from the dominion or occupancy of an enemy.

It is only within these few years that fortresses have been imagined with a design to obviate the effects of bombardment. A town may, for all habitable purposes, be destroyed, and yet, in a military sense, be in perfect safety. Vertical fire may lay every house in ashes, and yet the military defences and cover for the garrison be untouched, and the town in unthreatened security. A former Dey of Algiers is said to have proposed to Louis XIV. that for half the sum which the armament preparing for his attack would cost, he would himself burn his town much more effectually than Louis could ever do it.

A great object in fortifying a maritime town is, no doubt, so to dispose its defences as to render their destruction necessary before a fleet can, with impunity, anchor in such a position as to bombard it. But, as we said before, the bombardment of a town is perfectly compatible with security;—Boulogne, Cherbourg, St. Maloes, and many others on the coast of France, were bombarded during the late wars without creating the slightest anxiety for their safety.

Our opinion, that the utmost efforts of a fleet would be vain against a respectable fortification, proportionally manned with ordnance of suitable calibres, skilfully served and properly provided, is derived from an intimate acquaintance with the effect of artillery, and from a consideration of the results which are reported to have attended the cannonading of works by shipping during the late wars.

AN ADMIRAL OF BOTH SERVICES rests much on Copenhagen and Algiers. We require not a more convincing proof of the impotency of the fire of shipping against works ashore, than the recorded results of the glorious and memorable battle of Copenhagen. The works of this town, (its enceinte,) were absolutely untouched at the close of the action, and all accounts agree in stating that it was difficult to take possession of the prizes, "because the batteries on Amak island protected them." Now it was the batteries on this island, and not what might strictly be called the defences of the town, which were exposed to the fire of

the British line, and yet when the British fire had ceased, these batteries were not disabled. We say nothing about the Crown Batteries, because they were attacked by frigates, yet the almost superhuman efforts of the gallant Riou, and the fate which overtook his vessels, might evince the fearful odds of opposing wooden walls to ramparts of stone on earth. It was the peculiar, the extraordinary presence of mind of Nelson which saved his crippled fleet, and secured the prizes which had struck. Whilst the Danish works were untouched, he proposed a truce, and urged it by the "assurance that, if not accepted, he would be under the necessity of destroying those vessels which were incapable of further defence, and with them the numbers of brave men on board, who had till then survived the encounter, for that it could not be expected he should risk his own people *within the line of the Danish fire*, for the purpose of saving the Danish subjects*." During the conference, whilst not a single proposition was agreed to, "Nelson losing not one moment which he had thus gained, made signal for his ships to weigh in succession; they had the shoal to clear, they were much crippled, and their course was immediately under the guns of the Treconner. The Monarch led the way; the imminent danger from which Nelson had extricated himself soon became apparent; the Monarch touched immediately on a shoal, over which she was pushed by the Ganges taking her amidships; the Glatton went clear; but the other two, the Desfiance and the Elephant, grounded about a mile from the Treconner, and there remained fixed for many hours in spite of all the exertions of their wearied crews. The Desirée frigate, also, at the other end of the line, having gone towards the close of the action to assist the Bellona, became fast on the same shoal†." It is difficult to conceive by what chain of reasoning the naval victory of Copenhagen can be rendered applicable to invalidate the supposition,—that towns cannot successfully be attacked by fleets.

As to the last attack on Algiers, we are of opinion "that when the ships were all in their respective places the result would have been" entirely different,—diametrically the reverse to what occurred, had the Algerine guns been worked by artillerists bred by either of the great powers of Europe. We think so because we are convinced that a well-informed corps of gunners would have relied on red-hot-shot, and more especially, in the present day, would such an artillery look for great results from shells projected horizontally‡; neither of these expedients were resorted to by the Algerines. Our impression, too, is confirmed by the fate of the celebrated battering ships at Gibraltar, in 1782. They were permitted "without molestation to choose their distance§." Their powers of resistance to the projectiles of artillery were certainly greater than that afforded by the squadron at Algiers. "After some hours firing, the battering-ships were found to be no less formidable than they had been represented. Our heaviest shells often rebounded from their tops, whilst the thirty-two-pound shot seemed incapable of

* Charnock, p. 251.

† Southey, vol. ii, p. 139.

‡ At page 477, Vol. vii. some remarks are offered on the effects of the horizontal fire of shells.

§ Drinkwater, p. 284.

making any visible impression upon their hulls. Even the artillery themselves, at this period, had their doubts of the effect of the red-hot shot, which began to be used about twelve, but were not general till between one and two o'clock." *

"For some hours the attack and defence were so equally well supported, as scarcely to admit any appearance of superiority in the cannonade on either side. The wonderful construction of the ships seemed to bid defiance to the powers of the heaviest ordnance. In the afternoon, however, the face of things began to change considerably *;" they were before evening all on fire, at length enveloped in flames, and eventually entirely consumed—a memorable proof that fortresses of wood, however ingeniously constructed, ably directed, and gallantly fought, cannot resist the effect of red-hot shot. Although several casualties occurred from the fire of the battering-ships, the works to which they were opposed were, in all respects, quite uninjured. It may be observed that neither the works at Gibraltar, exposed to the fire of the battering-ships, nor the scarps at Algiers, were favourable to the resistance of a heavy breaching fire. It is obvious that a rivetted work should either have a counterscarp and glacis, an envelope, or a counterguard. It is perhaps to be regretted that many British Martello towers are perfectly uncovered to the foot of their escarpe in situations admitting a protection. We might, however, quote numberless cases where uncovered towers had bid defiance to the fire of ships of war,—those in Corsica may be referred to:—"On the 8th (February 1794) the Fortitude and Juno were ordered against one mounting two 16-pounders, and made no impression by a cannonade continued for two hours and a half; and the former ship being very much damaged by red-hot shot, both hauled off †."

We think it very possible that with a leading wind and a certain loss, a fleet or squadron, or a portion of it, may force a passage such as the Scheldt or, it may be, the Dardanelles; but what we contend for is, that no ship that ever floated, and no combination of such ships, can ever successfully contend, at anchor, against artillery covered by efficient parapets and planted in a respectable fortress. When, indeed, Colonel Paixhans has brought to perfection his system of cuirassing the sides of line-of-battle ships with iron, artillery in fortresses may begin to shrink from the encounter, but not till then, we imagine, will fleets have any chance against them. A ship or ships may force the passage into Cherbourg by roads between the Breakwater and Fort Pelée, but no fleet could ever madly anchor against that work. As to cutting vessels out when moored to such forts as Le Galet at Cherbourg, though filled by soldiers and covered by a radiating fire, we do not want abundant proof that the British Navy can achieve such deeds of heroism, but the admission of this truth, in which, as Englishmen, we glory, does not invalidate our argument one jot. We think it must be proved that heart of oak is not only as impenetrable to shot as blocks of granite, but that it is equally as difficult to set on fire, before it can be shown

* Drinkwater, p. 286.

† Lord Hood's victory, 7th of February, 1794.

that shipping can with equal chances of success contend against fortresses. We are, however, open to conviction; we cannot call to our recollection any instance where fleets have successfully attacked fortresses by means of their artillery, when opposed by Europeans. We know that a work was surprised and taken by the Navy, which led to the surrender of Gibraltar, (garrisoned, however, at the time, by only 180 men;) that Fort Edward, in the island of Martinique, was carried from the bowsprit and forecastle of a frigate; that many similar deeds of well-concerted heroism may be brought forward, but we do not see how they are to be made applicable to the present question. Can fleets successfully contend against fortresses, and are fortresses secure from fleets?

Σ.

ARMY DISCIPLINE AS IT IS.

WE HAVE often felt the manifest unfairness of popular orators in the awkward and unjust interference which they perpetually level at our mode of maintaining the discipline of the army.

The "supplies," the extent of our establishments, reductions, the "estimates," and so forth, would seem fair and legitimate matters for their scrutiny and their cavil, but really in their arraignment of our system of coercion such ideas are broached, and such incongruities advanced, that one cannot but arraign them in return, of a palpable want of honesty or of sense in advocating the abolition of laws under which the army has attained its present state of eminence, of distinction, and of admitted superiority, and of the application and efficacy of which laws they, as civilians, must comparatively know nothing. It is difficult in fact to believe that they can suppose themselves better qualified to arrange these matters than the practical officers of the service, and that they mean seriously to charge the latter with a blind and sanguinary adherence to systems of necessity severe, even whilst better and milder means of obtaining the same ends stare them obviously in the face.

Will they do us the justice to recollect that officers in command of troops are not obliged, are not forced, to employ corporal punishment in restraint of crime, but that such power has been conceded to them to be used when essential (Lord knows under abundant responsibility and restriction) and only when essential to that discipline, without which the army would not be worth one sixpence of the public money voted by Parliament in its estimates.

The country pays its thousands for an efficient army,—not for one that is inefficient, and unless this efficiency was obviously and without necessity attained by means both harsh and iniquitous, is it not common sense to consign, without interference, the charge and continued care of it to those who have passed their lives in endeavours to preserve and improve its order, its honour, its power over the enemies of the country? For in what is it bad? where defective? Has the existence of the power of corporal punishment affected its gallantry in the field, or

its allegiance under temptations at home? Has it, as a law, ever been complained of by the soldiers themselves? If such power has been abused, if there were instances in which officers in authority had made its exercise their habitual means of correcting all faults, the regulations of the service, the numerous accounts and vouchers of such transactions, periodically required to be rendered to their highest authorities, must have produced the instant detection of such blind practice, and due and immediate consequent inquiry. Of the necessity of possessing this power, and of its infliction at times, none are better aware than the very men who are subject to it, and many have been the candid admissions of such men themselves; and are not the sentiments of the commonalty on this subject tolerably evident also from the immediate self-institution of such punishments amongst each other at the "Nore?"

If one could venture to write or think lightly on such a subject, it would be an amusing fancy to depict some of these very agitators for a time at the head of battalions with the restrained powers which they themselves so fondly advocate for others. Do they in their conscience suppose that they could maintain the same order without its terror that we do with it; and (making due allowance of course for the advantages of apprenticeship which we have had, and which they have not had) do they seriously imagine that they could at once effect that which we have been for ever striving to accomplish: namely, good conduct without such punishments? Could they undertake to retain a motley crowd of idle young men recruited everywhere (without reference to former character, former habits, pursuits, crimes) in that perfection of discipline which alone renders them of value to the "state" they are enrolled to serve, with powers thus diminished? If they think they could not do more than ourselves in these matters, we then beg for a moment to consider the injury and the injustice thus heaped on officers in command by the perpetual agitation of this question. Moreover, we would also beg them to take into mind the shake which is given to this very discipline by these agitations, and which, if carried much farther, may require rigours far more important than corporeal inflictions to set to rights.

The public would do well to ask where is the actual humanity of this agitation? Is it real or pretended? Is there humanity in any of the "alternatives" of punishments which have been proposed? Is there humanity in rendering men discontented with the positions in life which they have voluntarily selected under certain terms and restrictions, and in exciting such discontent so as to lead them into errors and crimes which are punishable in the end only by the ignominious forfeit of their lives? With regard to officers who have joined in the advocacy of these restrictive powers, one can only account for their conduct on this subject by their abandonment altogether of all hope of being ever again associated with our troops; but they should recollect that they have risen to their present stations on the glory and on the systems which they have popularly reprobated, and that, relieved from it themselves, it is not quite in the spirit of liberality to hand the charge over to others with diminished authority. An immensity has been done in the reduction of this description of punishment, but that immensity is not to be taken in

proof that it could be abolished altogether, or that the reform in this respect in the army has been the result of Parliamentary or popular interference. It is no such thing; the reform in these punishments, their restrictions, and so forth, result from an unheard-of period of tranquillity, during which inquiry amongst ourselves has been active in discovering every possible expedient to diminish it.

We have had leisure of late years to arrange and modify all that was harsh and inconsistent, all that savoured of abuse in our services. This and the admitted superiority of our officers in education and as members of society, the enlargement and extension of their own mental qualifications, all this, aided by the repose of the army for a considerable period, would have done all that has been done in this matter, had the "orators" never opened their mouths on the subject.

Of all the ideas however, and of all the absurdities which the abolition of corporal punishment has engendered, that which has been broached, of "limiting its infliction to foreign stations," seems the weakest and most erroneous.

Such a proposal could never have arisen in the mind of a practical officer, or one who had been associated with troops, with the responsibility of their efficiency, and in the actual charge of them, for what does it prescribe? Under such legislation, men may misconduct themselves in perfect security against the terror of corporal punishment; in Ireland, for instance, where drunkenness is so easily within their daily means, and where attempts are not unfrequently made upon the allegiance of the troops; where desertions are proverbially common, and where temptations to crime of every kind are quite as abundant as in any other part of the world; but the moment the men embark (with the frail and dislocated discipline thus created), and probably for immediate actual service, and to land in the face of an enemy, they are to be provided with the moral excitement, and are to be awakened to the agreeable and soul-inspiring fact, that if not shot in the morning, they may now be flogged in the afternoon.

Is this the prudent legislation of our military reformers?—Is this absurdity, or is it not?—Are the broken links of severed affections or ties of kindred to be thus softened, thus ameliorated?—Is the soldier, in taking leave of his family and his friends for a distant colony, to be told, in his mental despair, (and that they *do* feel such separations those who have witnessed these sad scenes can too truly avouch,) that this embarkation has an extended and a vastly soothing novelty in it, and that, in fact, he now becomes legally subject to severities which his dulcet home service was not permitted to be shocked withal!

Another word on this subject.—Why are these much discussed restrictions to be rendered peculiarly applicable to the army?—Are the regulations of the navy on this subject to be untouched? Far be it from the writer of this to wish otherwise; but an idea appears thus to be conveyed, that extreme coercion is applicable and allowable in the one service which is not demanded by the other.

If a regiment or corps, or part of a corps, is separated 3 or 4 or 600 miles or more from other troops, why should a difference exist between the powers of coercion of its commander and the commander of a line-of-battle ship? The man on shore has many more temptations to behave ill, and therefore it is fair to suppose he oftener does behave worse

than he on ship-board; but if the necessity of rigour is admitted in the one case, why not in the other? The one may breed a mutiny to carry off the ship; but the other may do the same to take possession of and plunder the fort in which he is stationed. We state not this hyperbolically, because there are many instances in our colonies of this distant separation of troops and of detachments; but the gulled communities in England would no doubt hear of these facts with the same wonderment, the same stare, with which they respond to the tales of our cruelty and sanguinary feelings towards our fellow men; and which are periodically recited for their edification, in the conscientious harangues of the devoted "friends of the people."

It is indeed much to be wished, that these gentlemen-legislators would more maturely consider these subjects; that they would examine the ground on which they are trenching; and that they would keep their ideas of humanity for the "West India," or other question, in which they can do less mischief: above all, it ought seriously to be remembered by them, that they are advocating the removal of a power which they will not be enabled so easily to restore; that the case is one of a nature which will not stand the baiting to which they constantly subject it; that they should rest satisfied (and allow the constituency to enjoy the same satisfaction) with the existing state and condition of the British army, and therefore with its existing laws; that they cannot improve its efficiency, its loyalty, or its good spirit, but that they may weaken all and each; that the time may come when the country will again want all and each, and that the meddling in such affairs by those who are ignorant of our machinery is injurious to the interests and prejudicial to the happiness, in the long run, of the thousands by whom this formidable body is composed, and who seek not the boon their agitating friends seem so strenuously inclined to confer on them.

Finally.—If the system *can* be amended beyond its present degree of improvement, it should be done by an acknowledgment to those who carry on the best discipline with the least exercise of corporal punishment. In our service, commendation of this kind is too little known. The man most successful in his zealous efforts passes almost as unheeded as he who is comparatively a drone in the cause. The success of the one seems as little observed as the want of it in the other. Stimulants of this kind are unquestionably to be desired, and might be of practical utility in the matter in question. And would it not be a more just method of proceeding, a more dignified course of acting, than that of awaiting the suggestions of "honourable members," and of instantly framing new laws for the army, upon their recommendations, upon their precepts?

L. C.

EVENTS IN SPAIN, MILITARY AND POLITICAL, FROM THE YEAR
1813 TILL THE YEAR 1823.

At the present moment, when the same provinces which were the scene of the occurrences described in the following pages, have again become the theatre of a sanguinary contest, the issue of which, and the influence which it may exert upon the state and prospects of Europe, it is impossible to foresee; and in which, not only the same materials and passions, as formerly, are enlisted, but in some instances, the same individuals as actors, it is thought that the events in question may possess a degree of interest, with which, for a length of time, they had naturally ceased to be viewed. Under this impression it is hoped that a further apology is not necessary for offering to public notice the following narrative.

When, upon the downfall of Buonaparte, Ferdinand VII. returned to his dominions in the year 1813, one of his first acts was to overthrow the Cortes assembled in his absence, in the year 1810, by the supreme junto of government. The grounds assigned by Ferdinand for this proceeding were, that the election of the members of this Cortes had taken place in a manner contrary to the laws and usages of Spain, which had continued, till the present instance, inviolate from time immemorial; and which had, in 1810, been first departed from. So late as 1789, it was alleged, when the National Congress had been last convoked, there had been no departure from these established rules; whilst on the contrary, in 1810, their place had been supplied by proceedings analogous to those adopted in electing the members of the democratic legislative bodies of revolutionary France. The effects were soon perceptible in the new Cortes,—one of its first acts being the promulgation of a new Constitution for Spain, wholly incompatible in its nature with the continuance of an hereditary monarchy; and which, had Ferdinand upon his restoration accepted, he must have made up his mind not only to relinquish every shadow of kingly power, but to have incurred the hostility of by far the greater portion of his subjects, including the whole of the clergy, the majority of the nobles, and the army, and nearly the whole of the middle and lower ranks of the people; all of whom viewed the Cortes with feelings of dislike and contempt.

In choosing his measures, Ferdinand dared not to overlook the immense feudal influence, wealth, and power of the Spanish nobility; nor was the influence of the clergy over the minds of the people, whom they swayed with unabated authority, less deserving of his consideration. And in the case of the army, the causes which, in that body, subsequently effected a great change of sentiment, had not, as yet, been developed; and the feelings of both officers and men were equally hostile to the Cortes, as those with which the clergy and nobles were inspired. Thus circumstanced, in adopting the resolution of disavowing the Cortes, and of throwing himself upon the hostile party, Ferdinand must be considered, whatever were his private sentiments, to have acted from necessity, and as not being amenable for the consequences. That the constitution, decreed as that of Spain, which he thus rejected, and which was some years afterwards forced upon his acceptance with such deplorable consequences,—was, in its nature, not only opposed to

his interests, but to the welfare of his subjects, and fitted only for some petty township or insignificant democracy,—is at once apparent, from the consideration of some of its leading provisions.

By the constitution of 1812, it was decreed, that the Cortes of Spain should consist but of one House of Assembly; thus outvieing in democracy the constitution of the United States of America, where the Senate holds a controlling position in relation to Congress. The members, or rather the delegates, of Cortes were to be chosen by the suffrages of all householders in Spain, in the proportion of one member of Cortes to every 70,000 of the entire population of the kingdom, of all sexes and ages!

The King had not the power to hinder the assembling of this body, which, as a matter of right, sat for the space of three months every year; whilst a permanent committee of its members continued constantly embodied, whose duty it was to intimate to the King when they deemed it expedient to summon an extraordinary meeting of the whole. The King could reject any project of a law submitted for his acceptance during two sessions; but, if presented to him a third time, it became imperative upon him to sanction it: and as the Cortes possessed the power to declare any number of their sessions (consecutively) terminated, and to compel the King, by means of their standing committee, to call a new session,—it followed, that with this body rested the sole power to enact whatever law they chose, in the course of a few days. The Cortes also had the sole power to nominate the King's Council of State, consisting of forty members; and with it also rested all judicial and ecclesiastical appointments; and, in order to render any treaty with foreign powers valid, its special approbation was necessary.

When the Cortes found itself again established in authority by the revolution of the Isle of Leon, it may be mentioned for the edification of other liberals, that one of its first legislative enactments was to prohibit the importation of foreign merchandise, of whatever description, into Spain, whilst at the same time it pestered the king and the members of the royal family with the most ridiculous addresses, praying them to refrain from the use of all manufactures not the produce of Spain. Grievous complaints had been made by the merchants of Great Britain, that Ferdinand upon his return had confined his encouragement of British interests to the assurance afforded the English minister, that he would not renew the family compact with France, whilst he at the same time yielded to the solicitation of the Phillipine company and the Spanish merchants, in prohibiting the importation of some descriptions of cotton and woollen goods; but the proceedings of the Cortes out-heroded beyond measure in point of illiberality the commercial restrictions of the despotic Ferdinand.

As it was the Spanish army which finally decided the overthrow of the kingly government, and effected the re-establishment of the authority of the Cortes, so it was in the army that the first symptoms of disaffection displayed themselves. The corps of Guerillas, which had been in part embodied into the regular army, submitted with difficulty to the restraints of military discipline; and their officers, in many instances, felt grievously disappointed, that the advancement afforded them fell short of what they expected as the reward of their services. So early as 1814 accordingly symptoms of disaffection displayed themselves amongst the military stationed in Navarre, Leon, Arragon, and

Catalonia; but these symptoms disappeared in consequence of the occupation afforded to the Spanish army in 1815, by the return of Buonaparte from Elba, when, in accordance with a treaty entered into by the Allies, a strong corps was moved across the frontier into France, to aid in the hostilities against Napoleon.

The first serious attempt at insurrection occurred in the month of September, 1815, in the army of Galicia, where General Porlier, who had distinguished himself during the war as a Guerilla leader, seduced from their allegiance a body of the soldiery, and occupied the town of Corunna, of which he retained possession for several days. There he organized a provisional government, and then marched with the greater portion of his troops in the direction of St. Jago, where his own men rose upon him, and having made him prisoner, he was conducted to Corunna, and being summarily tried, was executed immediately afterwards.

These events, which occupied but a few days, caused very little sensation in Spain, where the public tranquillity continued undisturbed till June, 1817, when General Lacey, a distinguished officer, and of higher rank than Porlier, organized a conspiracy at Valencia. This also failed, and Lacey, with General Milans, and several others, were condemned to death. Lacey was subsequently executed, but Milans was allowed to escape; and upon the invasion of Catalonia by Marshal Moncey in 1823, he was found, true to his principles, as second in command to Mina, with whom he escaped to England, and with whom he returned to Spain in 1830, in a vain expectation of being able to revive the cause of the Constitution.

Many persons implicated in these conspiracies fled at this time from Spain, and swelled the list of the exiles absent from the country on account of having joined the party of the usurper Joseph Napoleon. No new attempts against the government having, however, occurred, between the detection of the conspiracy of Lacey and the year 1818, the King did not, as is usual in like cases, proceed to the confiscation of the property of the exiles, but humanely issued a decree, giving it to their nearest of kin, on condition of one half being appropriated to the support of the offenders. This good-natured step, so characteristic of the beneficent monarch with whom it originated, was followed by earnest remonstrances on the part of the merchants of Cadiz, praying that immediate reinforcements of troops might be dispatched to the Indies, in order to secure the interests of Spanish commerce, and the extensive possessions of Spanish subjects in that hemisphere, already threatened with ruin by the successes of the insurgents,—and with these representations the King also complied.

The influence which Ferdinand happily possessed with the Holy See, enabled him to fit out this expedition at a time when the finances of the kingdom were at a low ebb, as upon his representations the Pontiff sanctioned the appropriation of a tenth part of the revenues of the clergy for this purpose. The clergy of Spain had always rejoiced in aiding the patriotic views of their sovereign, and upon this occasion they manifested their usual alacrity to comply with his wishes.

The retention of Florida having become attended with difficulty to Spain, a treaty for the cession of this colony to the United States was about this time concluded, which Ferdinand experienced no small difficulty in carrying into effect, as the Spanish nobles who possessed estates in Florida, (upon the same principles which had induced those having

lands in Mexico and the other Trans-Atlantic colonies to oppose all attempts at negotiation with the insurgents,) remonstrated strongly against this cession to the United States.

A conspiracy was soon after detected by General Elio at Valencia, but which the promptitude and talents of this officer overthrew at the critical moment when it was just upon the point of exploding.

This was followed by a conspiracy amongst the troops assembled in the vicinity of Cadiz to be embarked for South America, but which the Conde Abisbal quelled by leading 5000 men of the garrison of Cadiz against 7000 of the mutineers, who were encamped near Port St. Mary's, and who, upon being summoned by him, laid down their arms, and shouted "Viva el Rey." Three thousand men of the division were officered anew, and within ten days set sail for the Indies, whilst the officers who had led them from their duty were detained in arrest. The King's government, however, committed the fatal error of recalling O'Donnell (the Conde Abisbal) from his command, which so exasperated him, as to cause his defection at a moment when his co-operation might probably have rescued Spain from the greatest evils.

The next event of interest in Spanish affairs, was the detection of a conspiracy amongst the officers of the provincial militia, obviously connected with the plots of Valencia and Port St. Mary's, by which the government was so much alarmed, as to abandon the benevolent design of a general amnesty for political offences entertained upon occasion of the marriage of the King to the Princess of Saxony.

There cannot be a doubt but that these unsuccessful conspiracies would shortly have added to the strength of the government, in proportion to their frequency and failure: but the progress of the war in the colonies was destined to give a different issue to these events; and towards the conclusion of 1819, the reluctance of a portion of the army assembled at Cadiz to embark for South America, increased by the foretaste which the appearance of the yellow fever in the garrison afforded of the diseases of a tropical climate, caused them to break out into open rebellion on the 1st of January, 1820.

The leaders of this movement were Colonel Quiroga, already under surveillance for treasonable attempts, and Raphael Riego, the commander of a battalion of the line. The latter at the head of his regiment surprised the head-quarters of the Conde de Calderon, who had succeeded the more efficient O'Donnell as commander-in-chief at Los Arcos, and seizing the military chest, he (Riego) induced the privates of the garrison to join him. His avidity to possess himself of the treasure (which to his disappointment he found to amount only to 1200 ducats) had induced him to outstrip, in the speed of his movements, his associate Quiroga, who did not gain the Isle of Leon, with the three battalions which had joined him, till the 2d, when he immediately attacked the fort of San Fernando, in which he captured the Minister of Marine, Cisneros, (one of the heroes of Trafalgar,) and pushing on towards Cadiz, he expected to have taken the place by surprise, as it was garrisoned only by a single battalion; but being met at the point called the Trocadero by the governor, at the head of his small force, he was entirely repulsed, and driven back into the Isla. Riego in the meantime proclaimed the Constitution of 1812, at Xeres and Port St. Mary's, and then joined Quiroga in the Isle of Leon, where their united forces were found to amount to 6000 men, of whom Quiroga was named commander-in-chief.

In the meantime, General Freyre, who commanded at Seville, contrived to introduce into Cadiz the regiment of America, 1000 men strong, and detached at the same time Don Joseph O'Donnell, with 2000 cavalry, to watch the approaches to the Isle of Leon on the land side. On the 11th Quiroga succeeded in capturing the arsenal at Carracca, and a ship of the line; but on the 16th, Riego having made an attack on the work called the Cortadura, was wounded and repulsed.

When the Spanish government received intelligence of the rebellion, General Freyre was named to the chief command of the forces destined to act against the insurgents; and having marched from Seville at the head of 14,000 men, he immediately established his head-quarters at Port St. Mary's. His first step was to endeavour to blockade the Isle of Leon, in the hopes of starving the rebels into submission. The latter, finding their force insufficient either to raise the blockade, or to make any impression upon the works of Cadiz, detached a moveable column under the command of Riego, consisting of 1500 men, to make the attempt to raise the inhabitants of Andalusia and Grenada to take part in the rebellion.

Having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of General Freyre, Riego proceeded by way of Beyer to Algeiras, and finding immediately that his communication with the Isle of Leon was intercepted, he advanced upon Malaga. At Marbella, Don Joseph O'Donnell, whom Freyre had detached in pursuit of him, came up with his column, which he attacked, and forced to seek shelter in the town of Malaga, in the streets of which O'Donnell next day renewed his attack; but being on this occasion repulsed by Riego, the latter succeeded in effecting a movement upon Moros, followed by O'Donnell, who again attacked him on the 4th of February, and caused him to retreat upon Fuente Vessuna, at which point the action being renewed, the Royalists obtained a complete victory, and entirely dispersed the insurgents.

Not an individual of the country which Riego and his band traversed joined them, and the prospects of the insurgents in the Isla appeared wholly desperate, when another military insurrection took place in Galicia, which operated a speedy and decided change in their favour. On the 20th of February, Don Carlos Espinosa, a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, induced a part of the garrison of Corunna to revolt, and having seized the Governor, Venegas, he proclaimed the Constitution of 1812. The prisons were thrown open, and a junta of government formed; but the peasantry and provincial militia having called to their head the Count de St. Roman, the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, marched in a body of 4000 men against the revolvers. The rebels, consisting of the whole of the regular troops of the province, proved, however, much too strong for the troops of San Roman, who, after maintaining a defensive warfare against them for about a month, retreated within the Portuguese frontiers. In Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia, similar revolts of the military took place, almost simultaneously, and the Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed in these provinces.

At this juncture, the King called to Madrid General Elio and some others, to assist him with their counsel and advice; but unhappily, the recommendation of Elio, for his Majesty forthwith to quit the kingdom, and seeing that nearly the whole of the population of all classes was well affected, to demand the assistance of the allied monarchs to enable him to put down the mutinous troops, was overruled by the other counsellors

of King Ferdinand. Abisbal was at the same time recalled to active service, (most unhappily for himself and his country,) and sent to take the command of the troops destined to act against the rebels.

No sooner had Abisbal arrived at Ocana than he proclaimed at his head-quarters the Constitution of the Cortes, and dispatched emissaries to General Freyre's army, to induce the soldiery to join him. In this attempt he was also but too successful; and Freyre, seeing his position nearly desperate, entered Cadiz on the 9th of March, and proclaimed the Constitution of the Cortes.

The army of the Isle of Leon now placed itself under his orders, and together with such portion of his own as took the Constitutional oath, amounted to 12,000 men. Part of his troops, however, refused to abandon their allegiance to their king, and were forthwith disbanded.

It was now evident, that no choice remained to Ferdinand, save the instant acceptance of the Constitution of the Cortes, or the abandonment of his throne; or perhaps the still more appalling alternative of death upon the scaffold. On the 7th of March he accordingly issued the following proclamation:—

“The King, our Lord, deigns to address to his secretaries of all departments the following proclamation:—

“To avoid the delays which might take place in consequence of the uncertainties experienced by the Council in my decree of yesterday, ordaining the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and the general will of the people having been proclaimed, I have resolved to swear to the constitution promulgated by the general and extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812, which you are to hold as understood, and to order its prompt publication.

“THE KING.

“At the palace of Madrid, 7th March, 1820.”

The tranquillity which succeeded this concession was but of short duration; for on the 14th day of the following May, the people of Saragossa rose in a body, with shouts of “The King and religion for ever!” and overthrew the stone of the Constitution. General Haro immediately led the garrison against them, but it was not till after a frightful slaughter of the citizens that the authority of the Cortes was re-established.

At Tuy, in Galicia, a formidable movement against the new government took place; and Don Manuel Chantre soon found himself at the head of 3000 men. He immediately attacked the Constitutional troops, and established a junta of government under the appellation of Apostolical; but he, like San Roman, was, after some hard fighting, compelled also to retire into Portugal. Similar troubles broke out in Andalusia, and royalist conspiracies were detected in Madrid.

The first session of the Cortes was opened by the King in person, accompanied by the Queen and the royal family, on the 9th of July, by a speech in which he repeated his adherence to the oath which he had taken, and his determination to rule in accordance with it; and although that oath was obviously, in the first instance, compulsory, and taken in order to save his life and his throne, there seems every reason to suppose that Ferdinand meditated nothing at this period, nor long subsequently to it, but to give the new system forced upon him a fair trial; but even at this early period, the fanatical and infatuated body whom he addressed, replied to his conciliatory speech by a philippic against

his past system of government, mingled with threats in the event of his disappointing their hopes, and vain and inflated boasting of their own honesty and talents.

In the reports of the different Ministers which followed during this sitting, these gentlemen seemed only anxious to mould their statements to suit the tastes of their new masters. From that of the Minister at War, it appeared that in the colonies Spain had yet an army of upwards of 100,000 men, and a territory of 90,000 square leagues. At the close of the four ensuing years, during which time the Cortes ruled Spain, her colonial territory had dwindled to 10,000 square leagues, and her troops which occupied the same to 6000 men.

The first legislative measure of the Cortes, was to decree a loan of 2,250,000*l.* sterling, and the next to abrogate the law of entail; and had the nobility and landed proprietors not already been hostile to the new order of things, this step alone would have been quite sufficient to have rendered them so.

The astounding enactment which followed in succession those which we have mentioned was no other than the suppression at one blow of the whole of the religious orders in Spain, comprising 100,000 individuals, who were, by this act of the Cortes, turned out upon the world with a donation varying from 100 to 400 ducats apiece.

Laws for promoting education, and for establishing the liberty of the press followed next in order; and the legislation of the Cortes may be said at this time to have reached a climax in a resolution come to for disbanding the army of the Isle of Leon, to whose rebellion alone the body owed its existence. This army had certainly continued to manifest a refractory, or rather deliberative, spirit, and the Cortes resolved thus summarily to get rid of it. They, at the same time, named Riego (who had succeeded to the command when Quiroga was elected a deputy of Cortes) to the post of Governor of Galicia, in the hopes of securing his concurrence to the overthrow of his companions in arms. This decree was, however, easier enacted than carried into effect; for the praetorian bands of the Isla at first refused to obey the order for disbanding, and then despatched Riego to Madrid to endeavour to intimidate the Cortes into rescinding the order altogether.

By the liberals of the capital Riego was received with rapturous marks of distinction; and having visited the theatre, he countenanced the singing of the offensive "*Traga la Pero*," a song composed in allusion to the compulsory acceptance of the constitution by the King. Next day it was intimated to him that a temporary residence at Oviedo was assigned to him; but instead of obeying the order to quit the capital, he addressed a memorial to the Cortes, threatening them with the resentment of the army; but as this was disregarded, he finally set off for his place of exile.

It is impossible to describe the confusion which these events immediately spread over Spain, which confusion was heightened by the violent tone assumed in consequence by the democratic clubs of that capital, who now openly bearded the Government. It afforded some hopes to the friends of order that, on the 14th of October, a motion was carried in Cortes, by a majority of 100 to 45, for the suppression of the most violent of the clubs; but the breaking up of the assembly, and the departure of the King for the Escorial, proved the signal for the renewal of all sorts of excesses on the part of the populace; and

on the 21st of November, the King found himself constrained, by the menaces of the mob delegates, to return to the capital, which he re-entered amid the threats and insults of the rabble, in a sort of procession, which forcibly called to mind the scenes enacted at Paris in October, 1789, when the ill-fated Louis XVI. and his Queen, returned from Versailles to the Tuileries.

These violences were immediately followed by the compulsory consent, extorted from the King, to dismiss from about his person the Duke del Infantado and others of his friends, who were, without even the form of a trial, sent into banishment; whilst Riego was named Captain-General of Arragon, Velasco, of Estremadura, and Espinosa, of Old Castile. But those who calculated upon concession to a mob-government producing any conciliatory effects, showed how little they were capable of appreciating the march of democratic violence.

On the 14th of March, Ferdinand opened the session in a speech in which he reiterated his determination to maintain the constitution, and announced, what had indeed been apparent to the whole world, that he had hitherto acted to the utmost of his power in conformity to what the oath which he had taken exacted; but he complained of the connivance of the executive, in the perpetual persecutions to which he had been subjected since the existence of the government of the Cortes, and predicted in the most impressive terms the evils which such a state of things was preparing for Spain and its inhabitants.

On the motion of the Count de Torreno, a Committee was named to prepare an answer to the King's speech; but this suffered a temporary interruption from the intimation communicated to the Cortes by the Minister of Marine, that the King had accepted the resignation of the Ministers, accompanied by the humble request on the part of his Majesty that the Cortes would name to him the individuals whom they considered most suitable to succeed to the offices of the Ministers who had resigned. A rude and haughty refusal was returned to this request, most probably in the hope that the King would commit himself by appointing as Ministers persons supposed hostile to the new doctrines. But he did not fall into this trap; and on the 5th of the month he announced his having named the following Constitutionals to the vacant offices:—Senor Valdemoros, the Interior; Felin, the Colonies; Barato, Finance; Davoix, War; Escadero, the Marine; Manuel, Justice.

In reply to the King's speech, the Cortes made a canting harangue, concluding with the insulting asseveration that as he possessed the power of compelling the executive to fulfil its duties, the choice of exercising such power remained exclusively with himself. This, it is to be remarked, was after those who thus expressed themselves had removed his guards, banished his private friends from his society, and even imprisoned, upon the falsest accusations, the almoner of his chapel.

Madrid, almost immediately upon the conclusion of these proceedings, was the scene of an event which excited unbounded horror and astonishment throughout the civilized world. We have already mentioned that the King's almoner, the curate Venuesa, an individual who had hitherto only been known to the public as the channel through which the charity of his master had been freely bestowed upon the poor and destitute, was detained in prison on a charge of having contemplated the overthrow of the constitution. The only evidence in support of the accusation was a forged letter, which some notorious individuals swore

they had found in his handwriting. The Cortes, at no time overscrupulous, at once perceived that there was no evidence whatever to substantiate the charge; but as the violence of the mob, whose passions had already been roused, was dreaded, Venuesá was declared guilty, and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the galleys, as the way in which his life might in the mean time be saved, and his ultimate escape effected. When the result of this trial was communicated to the public, on the 4th of May, great crowds assembled in the streets, and, armed with hammers and other weapons, they advanced against the prison in which Venuesá was lodged, whilst some militia quartered within the building opposed but a feeble resistance to their attacks. The gates of the prison accordingly soon yielded to the efforts of the assailants, who rushed to the apartment of Venuesá, and despatched him with blows of their hammers, accompanied with every circumstance of aggravation which the most brutal ferocity could devise.

The Government seemed paralysed, and took no step to detect or punish the murderers, who, however, immediately avowed themselves, designating themselves as the band of the martello or hammer, in allusion to the instrument with which they had satiated their thirst for blood; and in the vicinity of the royal palace the silence of midnight continued for a length of time to be disturbed by the blows of hammers, beat in time to the chorus of the Tragala.

Weak and treacherous as was the government of the Cortes, the necessity of checking this state of affairs was now apparent to it; and General Murillo, who had but lately returned from supporting the cause of the mother country in the colonies, was named Captain-General of Madrid.

In the provinces the violences of the Descamisados of Madrid excited much indignation. In Biscay, the people flew to arms, and called to their head the curate Merino. To the number of 800 men they entered the town of Salvatierra, threw down the stone of the Constitution, and defeated a superior body of the national guards of Vittoria; but Lopez Banos, the Governor of Pampeluna, having received intelligence of this movement, sallied out at the head of the garrison of the place, and having come up with Merino, he defeated him with great slaughter, and forced the curate to escape from the field of battle almost unattended, and to seek safety in flight.

A loan of 3,618,000*l.* was this year declared indispensable to meet the financial deficiencies of the kingdom. The session in which this loan was decreed was also distinguished by the Cortes allotting from the public purse a salary of 400*l.* a-year to each of themselves. This session* was no sooner closed than the King retired to the baths at Lacedon, which was a signal for the clubs and mob of Madrid to break into acts of violence, and to which the example seemed to be given by the club of the Fontana d'Oro, at which Abisbal took the lead.

The royal guards, who had been confined in prison since the last affray with the populace, were not as yet forgotten by their adversaries, who, after their successful exertions in the case of the ill-fated Venuesá, determined to inflict wholesale vengeance upon the persons of their now unarmed antagonists, and for that purpose repaired in crowds to the prison in which the soldiers were incarcerated. Murillo conceived that this was pushing the license of liberalism rather too far, and having placed him-

self at the head of some soldiers, he charged, and dispersed the rabble. The rage and threats of vengeance which this conduct elicited from the people were, however, of so formidable a description, that the General found himself under the necessity of immediately resigning his command.

As the month of November approached, everything seemed to wear the appearance of a crisis, which threatened the dislocation of all the bonds which sustain civilized society; the King having returned to the capital, on the 4th, summoned an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes to take place on the 24th.

At Cadiz, Seville, and Corunna, the inhabitants refused to admit the governors named by Government, under the pretence that the Ministers were indisposed towards the constitutional regime, and insisted upon creatures of their own being named to these commands; whilst the Cortes, evidently intimidated, interfered between the mob and the Ministers, by presenting, at the commencement of the session, some strange addresses to the King about restoring harmony.

This year, the yellow fever, in a peculiarly malignant form, made its appearance at Barcelona; and, in consequence, the body of troops designated the Sanitary Cordon was assembled by the French Government on the northern side of the Pyrenees.

At Seville and Barcelona the resistance to the Ministers soon assumed the form of open insurrection; and on the 17th of January the King found himself compelled to announce to the Cortes that he had accepted the Ministers' resignation. The Count de Torreno, a violent constitutionalist, was immediately named Premier; but no sooner was he installed in office than he became the object of the deadly hatred of the populace; and in order to protect his life, it was found necessary to station a body of troops in his house, and to afford him a military escort to accompany him to and from the meetings of the Cortes.

But if the towns of the south were found distinguished by an excess of democratic sentiment, the rural population of Navarre, Upper Arragon, and Catalonia, was animated with very opposite feelings. In the first-mentioned provinces they soon found themselves strong enough, under the guidance of *Santos Ladron*, to dispute the field with the constitutional General Lopez Banos, and by the middle of January, the whole of Catalonia was in an open state of insurrection, headed by the Trappist, Moses Antoine, Misas, and Miralhes.

On the 11th of March a new session of Cortes was opened, when the noted Riego was chosen President. Amid the din of arms this assembly proceeded to some attempts towards effecting an amelioration of the finances, the pacification of the colonies, and to carry into execution the laws for the complete suppression of the clergy, and of seignorial rights.

But Europe was soon to contemplate an unexpected change in the affairs of the Peninsula, and the Cortes was awakened from the lethargy which seemed to overpower it, by the sudden capture in a midnight assault of the important fortress of Seo d'Urgel. This post had hitherto been looked upon as impregnable, and only fell before a degree of valour which calls to mind the exploits of the heroes of ancient romance. It is hardly necessary to mention, that the leader who reduced this fortress under the legitimate sway of King Ferdinand was the redoubted Trappist. The capture was effected on the 21st of April.

In July the royalist bands descended the *Cinca*, stormed, and took the fortified town of *Meguinenza*, and having possessed themselves by assault of the outworks of Tarragona, they held in blockade that extensive and important city. About the same time the royalist general Quesada made himself master of nearly the whole of Navarre; whilst in Murcia, *Taynie* was nearly as successful; and in Galicia, the Constitutionalists soon found themselves confined within the walls of Vigo.

On the 30th of June the Cortes was prorogued by the King; who on quitting the assembly was attacked by the mob, on which his escort was compelled to fire, and this rencontre, although attended with scarcely any bloodshed, led to very serious consequences.*

On the 3d of July, whilst four battalions of the Royal Guards were on parade, they were assailed by the populace, and forced to shut themselves up in the palace of the Prado, from which they could not march out till the 7th; when, under the command of the Marquis de Casa Soria, they sallied out in order to return to their quarters. It was then that they were fallen upon by the militia and troops of the line, and compelled to retreat upon the Royal Palace for protection, in which was the King, at the head of two other battalions of the Guard. His Majesty at once perceived that, by continuing near his person, these unfortunate men would be irrevocably compromised; and in order to secure their safety, he directed them to quit the palace, and leave him to his fate. This they accordingly did, and pursued by the troops of the line and the militia, they retreated to the Casa del Campo, where their antagonists overtook them, and by dint of numbers, defeated them. At the Escorial, another attack was made upon them, and at both places a merciless slaughter of the royalists followed. Not satisfied with this, the Cortes decreed the disbanding of the regiments of Royal Carabineers; and upon these troops refusing to lay down their arms, they too were immediately attacked by superior numbers of the line and militia, and compelled to surrender at discretion.

Elated by these successes, the Constitutionalists of Madrid, Barcelona, Saragossa, Valladolid, and other places, assailed the King with addresses, in which the dismissal of the Count de Torreno and the ministers was imperiously demanded; and the appointment of Riego as Prime Minister called for. With this last request the King positively refused to comply, assigning as the reason, that Riego had caused the populace to sing the *Tragala* in his presence.

The first change effected in the ministry was the agreement of the King to nominate the veteran Constitutionalist, Lopez Banos, Minister-at-War, and to charge him with the formation of a new ministry; to which he named, successively,—Novarro, to the department of Justice; Capaz, the Marine; Egia, the Finances; and San Miguel, to the department of Foreign Affairs.

The first measure of the new ministers was to send into banishment, without the form of a trial, the Archbishop of Saragossa and the Bishop of Malaga, who formed part of the King's household; and their next, to order the sentence of death passed upon General Elio, and which none of the Constitutional ministers yet in power had dared to carry into effect, to be immediately put in execution. Elio had continued in prison for many months. The charges against him were, in themselves, of the vaguest possible description; and the proof of his

guilt wholly defective. He continued to the last to protest his innocence; and his death, which took place on the 4th of September, had more the aspect of an assassination, than of a legal execution.

The ministry next ordered the arrest of sixty of the principal inhabitants of Barcelona, on the charge of royalism; who were, without any pretext of trial whatever, shipped off to the Balearic islands. But the utmost activity and severity of the Constitutional leaders proved ineffectual to check the progress of the legitimate cause; and on the 14th of August, a regency, composed of the Marquis of Matagorda, the Bishop of Tarragona, and the Baron d'Erolles, was formally installed at Urgel, by whom a proclamation was immediately issued, declaring invalid the acts of the different governments which had borne sway in Spain, since the King had been held in durance by the Cortes in March, 1820.

D'Erolles was one of the most distinguished of the leaders of the war of independence, and being possessed of extensive property in Catalonia, he put all to hazard in support of the royal cause.

The military operations of the Royalists were at first confined chiefly to the valley of the Cerdagne and the forests of Trati; but they soon became so formidable as to demand the utmost efforts of the Cortes to check them: and for this purpose, large bodies of troops were put in motion from all quarters, and directed upon Catalonia, where Mina was named by the government to the chief command.

The new ministry having convoked a meeting of the Cortes for the 7th of October, then reported their respective departments in the most deplorable condition. In the finances, the deficiency which in the first year of the Constitutional *regime* had amounted to 181 millions of reals, was this year swelled to 322 millions; and in order to meet the expenses of the year, another loan of 784 millions of reals was declared indispensable. Lopez Barros, the Minister-at-War, at the same time demanded a levy of 30,000 men, and 8000 horses for the army; and declared, that, in order to meet the expenses of the service, the war budget must be doubled. All these demands the Cortes acceded to. Thus was Spain happy in the possession of a liberal government.

In Upper Catalonia, d'Erolles commenced the campaign by the defeat of the Constitutional General Tabuenca, whose whole corps he made prisoners. Mina, however, proved too much for the Baron; for, on the 23d of November, he took by assault the town of Castelfolles, and inhumanly put the garrison to the sword. On the 25th, he attacked d'Erolles at Torra, and defeated him, making himself also master of the fort of Balaguer. On the 15th and 16th of December, he again attacked the Royalists at Cal de Trempe, from whence he forced part of them to retreat across the French frontiers, where they were speedily disarmed; but Romagosa, with part of the Royalist forces, having thrown himself into the citadel at Urgel, where the obstinate defence which he made detained the main body of the Constitutional army, the Baron was thus enabled to re-assemble his forces on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees,—he suddenly attacked Mina on the 28th, near Puycerda, and it was not till after another very obstinate contest that he was again compelled to relinquish the field to his antagonist.

At this juncture the prospects of the Royalist cause were a good deal damped, as Quesada was about the same time totally defeated at

Los Arcos; and had it not been for the energy and courage of Don Carlos O'Donnell, who had just established his head-quarters at Irati, there would have been ground for the most gloomy presentiments with regard to its final triumph. In the vicinity of Mequinenza, their affairs wore a more flourishing appearance, where, to testify their abhorrence of the Constitutional system, the Catholic inhabitants of this district chose as their leaders one Ulman, a Lutheran Swede, and Bessieres, a French emigrant.

The successes of Mina produced, as was to be expected, their natural effects upon the populace and the Cortes at Madrid; and the *immediate invasion of France was there clamorously called for*. Encouraged by these symptoms, the forces of Mina actually crossed the frontier; and the natural indignation, with which this insult inspired the Government and people of France, was manifested in a way which demonstrated that the flames of a more formidable warfare than had been hitherto waged between the Royalists and Constitutionalists were speedily about to be rekindled in the Spanish territory.

The Ministry of England naturally beheld this circumstance with regret, and in their anxiety, if possible, to avert it, the Duke of Wellington was dispatched, as the representative of the English Government, to Verona, where, in conformity to his instructions, he formally remonstrated against any attempt on the part of the Allied Monarchs, to interfere by force in the affairs of Spain. The determination of the Sovereigns was, however, soon taken, to make known to the Cabinet of Madrid, through their ministers at that court, that unless an immediate change took place in the existing system of the Spanish Government, the Allies would recall their respective residents, and make common cause with France against Spain.

Great Britain continued to refuse to be a party to this determination, and endeavoured, by a protracted negotiation, from December, 1822, to March, 1823, to prevent hostilities, and to induce Spain to consent to some change in the constitutional system, calculated to cause France to relent somewhat in her demands; but these efforts were wholly unattended with success.

In a note of the 23d of January, to Mr. Canning, the Viscount de Chateaubriand places the circumstances of the case in a just and forcible point of view.

“He declares, that the revolution in Spain having taken for its model that of France, the sad traces of which were not yet effaced in the latter country, awakened and agitated in its bosom a host of passions and recollections. A proof of this was afforded,—that in all the military conspiracies tried by the French tribunals, the name and hope of the Cortes universally appeared. Offenders, escaped from justice, found an asylum in the Peninsula; where they menaced and insulted with impunity the monarchy and the throne of the Bourbons. Libels written in French, and printed in Spain, had been scattered abroad amongst the army of observation for the purpose of corrupting it; and even in the English newspapers, the soldiers of France had been excited to revolt in the name of Spain; whilst Piedmont, and the kingdom of the two Sicilies, had risen against their sovereigns in the name of the Cortes. Nor could the just complaints of France stop here: for, independent of the case of Montarlot, an individual banished from

France for a political offence, and who openly, at Saragossa, assumed the title of *President of the French Empire*, and expressed his intention of immediately invading France at the head of the *Spanish Comuneros*, with the sanction of Riego the President of the general Cortes, France had to complain that the neutrality of her territory had been thrice violated by the Constitutional troops of Spain; so that, although sincerely desirous of peace, her honour and dignity demanded that an end should be put to such a state of insult and danger."

The opposition offered in the French Chambers to the vote of credit, required to carry into effect the determination of the Government to follow up the foregoing declaration, by direct interference in the affairs of Spain, the violent exhibition made upon the occasion by the Jacobine Manuel, and his formal expulsion in consequence from the Chambers, are circumstances more curious than interesting; and on that account, to be dismissed at present with summary notice; and the details of the war which followed, and for which the different divisions of the French army were now put in march to the frontiers, have already been treated of at some length, in the foregoing Numbers of the *United Service Journal*.

In the mean time Mina was actively employed in endeavouring to reduce the citadel of Seo d'Urgel, into which Romagosa had thrown himself with a small portion of the army of d'Erolles; and where he held out for several months, succeeding at last in escaping from his assailants, and taking refuge within the French frontiers.

About the same time Bessieres and Ulman sallied from Mequinenza at the head of 4000 men, and moved rapidly by way of Tarragona upon Madrid, from whence General O'Daly marched out at the head of the garrison, and attacked them at Sorjo: here he offered a defeat, and was compelled to fall back upon the capital; and being reinforced by Abisbal at the head of a formidable force, Bessieres and Ulman separated their parties, the first retiring by way of Siguenza and Seria, and Ulman upon Murviedro, the ancient Saguntum, a strong fortress, of which he made himself master.

It is unnecessary to refer to the singular spectacle at present offered by the contending parties in the Peninsula, as to the succession to the throne of Spain. We may remark, however, on the glaring inconsistency of the Constitutional party in supporting the pretensions of an infant, whose claims are founded solely upon the personal testament of a prince whom they had formerly deposed as insane*.

U.

* See *United Service Journal*, No. 48.

SKETCHES OF A YEAR'S SERVICE IN THE EGYPTIAN MARINE, IN 1832 AND 1833.

(No. III.)

“ Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,
And sinks most lamentably.—Had our general
Been what he knew himself, it had gone well:
O, he has given example for our flight
Most grossly by his own.”—*Antony and Cleopatra.*

BEFORE we proceed on our voyage, it is necessary that we should notice a circumstance which we omitted to mention before in its proper place, among the improvements of the Pacha, and which it is imperative that we should not leave in oblivion. We allude to the great step he has lately made in civilization by organizing bands of musicians for his fleet and army. These bands are composed entirely of Arabs; and all the instruments in general use in England for the same purpose are used by them. It is astonishing with what facility they learn to perform, and that not by ear only, but from books printed in England and France. Only conceive what must be the astonishment of an Englishman upon hearing God save the King, and the Bonnets so Blue, and the Freischütz Quadrilles, and the Huntsman's Chorus, played well and correctly by a set of savages who only two years ago, perhaps, had never seen any musical instrument superior to a tom tom. They have also several national marches, and a great quantity of Italian music, which is executed in good style. We have generally about eighteen or twenty performers in each band; and the Arabs are so fond of music, that they are eternally practising; indeed, in some things they carry it to a ridiculous excess: for instance, what can be more ridiculous than hearing them beating to dinner or supper, and other meals, to the tunes of Cherry Ripe and Buy a Broom, and many other equally absurd whims? The introduction of music is, nevertheless, a great advance in civilization, and is a sort of preliminary to the introduction of the fine arts into the country: it is, in fact, the only one that can be said to exist here at present; for poetry, painting, sculpture, elocution, and medicine are now as unknown as if they had never existed. But we shall go on improving; and it is not improbable that even the present generation may live to see Egypt rise phoenix-like from its ruins, and again become a great and mighty nation.

We will now return to our voyage; in the course of which we shall have to notice many spots highly celebrated in classic lore, and which it would be a reproach to pass over in silence.

The Turkish squadron, as we stated in our last communication, was on its passage to Iskenderoon, for the purpose of convoying provisions to the army; and the accounts which we received of their force, which was said to be immense, as the Sultan had mustered everything that would float, by no means diminished our desire of falling in with them: indeed, we felt confident of victory, and had already begun to calculate the value of the brass guns we intended to capture; and there were some among us who were even vain enough to draw out plans for either capturing them or destroying them, as might be most convenient, when

occasion should offer. From the Franks not a word was heard of the possibility of the Turks turning the tables, and capturing us; we had no such idea, and felt perfectly confident that we could, at all events, give them such a hammering as would make them exceedingly indisposed to come in our way a second time. Our Turkish officers, on the contrary, did not much relish the idea of a battle, as it was quite certain that the proceedings which the Sultan would adopt with regard to them would be of a very summary nature, if he should succeed in capturing any of them. But, however, necessity has no law; and they thought it most prudent to go out and stand their chance, rather than stay at home minus a head, which would have been their fate if they had manifested any symptom of disaffection.

On the 30th of July we found ourselves off the island of Cyprus, after having wasted fifteen days in cruising between the western extremity of that island and the gulf of Adalia, on the coast of Asia Minor; we knowing perfectly well, the whole of that time, that we could not possibly fall in with the enemy in that direction, as their course must undoubtedly be between the island and the main. But our Commander-in-chief was soon determined to convince us that he did not intend to remain long inactive; for having received information that a Turkish brig of war was at anchor in the small harbour of Famagousta, he "screwed his courage to the sticking place," and made all sail with the entire squadron for the purpose of cutting her out.

Our people do everything, particularly matters which compromise personal safety and comfort, with the most solemn deliberation; and as none of our captains knew upon whom the honour of making the first prize might fall, every one took care to be as long a time as possible in getting to the field of danger and of glory. Thus we hustled along, and after three days were in our stations off the bay, having been all this time making a distance which could have been reached in a few hours.

We now began to make a bustle, and preparations sufficient for fighting a general action were now going on. A council of war was summoned; Osman Pacha got drunk; and the captains of the brigs having received a hint that their services would be required, began to look blue. After surveying our intended victim for upwards of twenty four hours, like dogs baying the moon, (the Turks not having the wit to burn her in the mean time, and thus prevent our catching her,) it was resolved finally that the whole squadron should stand close in, and that a corvette and brig should proceed to cut her out.

Divers were the objections raised to this plan. The captain of the corvette swore by the beard of the Prophet that the batteries would sink him the moment he entered the harbour; the people of the brig turned up their eyes, and protested that they were no match for the enemy, at the same time exclaiming "God is great!" and expressing their willingness to be sacrificed.

Now those who know little of this part of the world will excuse my telling them that the anchorage of Famagousta is protected by a small, half-ruinous castle, and some batteries which mount a few long brass guns of all calibres, and in the most beggarly condition. The artillerymen are worse than the guns; and the whole place, so far from having any appearance of strength, seemed to be nearly in ruins. Notwith-

standing all this, which was apparent to every one, the affair was regarded by our friends in a most important light; and the attack, if such a contemptible concern could be so called, was procrastinated, and would never have been made at last if the Greeks belonging to the fire-ships had not volunteered to go in with their boats and take her out. It was not judged safe that they should go in unsupported, and a large frigate was ordered to stand in close to the mouth of the bay, and, if necessary, support the boats. The gallant Greeks manned their boats, and in a short time were on board the enemy's vessel. The captain of the frigate hung back as long as he could; but being obliged to follow, he had the honour of receiving the first round of the enemy's battery, which, however, was as harmless as if their guns had been loaded with putty. The frigate's people did not at all relish this mark of their attention however, and instantly returned the compliment with a broad-side of 32-pounders. This was an effectual extinguisher upon the enemy's valour; and the ruinous-looking wall was reduced to a *bonâ fide* ruin. The Greeks, in the mean time, had taken possession of the brig; and in a few minutes had got her under sail, having cut her cable. Scarcely any opposition was made by those on board of her, and not a man on either side was killed.

The Turks on board our prize had taken no precautions to prevent our gaining information from their books and papers, and had not even destroyed their book of signals; so that, after all, she was pretty well worth the trouble of taking. The whole of her crew had not succeeded in making their escape; and from the prisoners thus made we derived much useful information: they told us that their squadron could not be very far off, and that they supposed they were cruising off Cape St. Andrea, the easternmost point of the island; that they consisted of six line-of-battle ships, fourteen frigates, and sixteen sloops; that they had been up to Iskenderoon, and landed the stores for the army upon the beach, but that when they learnt that the army had been routed by Ibrahim Pacha, they had endeavoured to re-embark them, but were prevented by the rapid advance of a division of the Egyptian army, and that the whole had consequently fallen into our hands. We learned also from them that Hussein Pacha, who commanded the army of the Sultan, had, when routed by Ibrahim, put all his private property on board a Greek vessel, to be conveyed to Constantinople under the care of his servants; and that the wily Greeks, not being in the habit of meeting with such a booty every day, had politely put the servants on shore at the first island they came to, and walked off with their prize. Our prisoners told us also, that the whole of the crews of the enemy's ships were in a very sickly condition, and that the Greeks who were on board as sailors were greatly discontented, and almost in a state of mutiny; and that they supposed the whole fleet would now make the best shift they could to get back to Stamboul.

As soon as we had finished this tremendous affair, a council of war was again summoned; and after business was concluded, Osman Pacha and our friend Mahmoud, who had been very active in the capture of the brig, wound up the affair by getting gloriously drunk, and keeping themselves in that condition for several days. The determination of the council was, that the prize should be instantly manned and sent to Alexandria with a flaming account of our heroism. We, however, took care first to make off with all the little portable articles which were on

board of her, such as pipes, telescopes, swords, daggers, tobacco, &c. all these being in great individual request among us; and it was only fair that, after running the risk, we should be allowed to keep some trifle as a trophy.

Matters being thus arranged, we made sail and stood again to the westward, being in the very opposite direction to that in which we were told it was most likely we should fall in with the enemy. Somehow or other, as the proverb says, fortune favours fools; and so it was with us on this occasion, for on the very next day we came in sight of another brig of war belonging to the enemy; and, by way of being on the safe side, our Admiral sent a sixty-gun frigate in chase of her; but there was no occasion for him to have given himself the least uneasiness lest she should escape, for the enemy was as willing to surrender as we were to take her, and the ensign was at once hauled down without hesitation. An officer and a number of men were sent to take possession; and, upon boarding her, were horror-struck at the scene of indescribable misery and wretchedness which was presented to their view: almost all the crew were sick; and, to add to their distress, they were short of provisions and water; the ship was wretchedly dirty, and so leaky, that if the sickness had continued much longer, they must have all perished at sea. The captain and first-lieutenant had both died a few days before we fell in with them; and they were then quite lost, not knowing which way to steer, and totally unconscious of the course to be pursued in order to rejoin their squadron, from which they said they had been separated some weeks before in a gale of wind. We could, therefore, gain no information from them with respect to the present condition of the enemy; and as there was nothing in her which was worth pillaging, we despatched her at once for Alexandria.

During the debauch which took place to celebrate the capture of this our second prize, a cutter was observed bearing down towards the fleet with Turkish colours up; and as she evidently was an enemy, we very valiantly made all sail to capture her. But there was no necessity for being in such a hurry, for the cutter still kept on her course towards us, and it was not till she was almost within range of our guns that she discovered her mistake. She then endeavoured to go about; but shortly afterwards, finding it was impossible to escape, she struck her colours, and lay to. Upon taking possession of her, we discovered that she was the Sultan's pleasure-yacht; and, in consequence of being the only vessel which had not been sent to sea with the fleet, and being the only one therefore that was available at the moment, she had been sent off from Constantinople with despatches for the fleet, and falling in with us just in the spot she had been directed to expect meeting their own fleet, they fell into the mistake which led to their capture.

We found her very handsomely and elegantly fitted up, the cabin being beautifully and superbly furnished; the walls and floors of it were inlaid with veneers of choice wood, the beadings of the doors and the cornices were richly gilded, and the roof was of fine blue cloth, ornamented with gold. On every side were divans and cushions, covered with rich crimson silk, handsomely embroidered, and the curtains were of the same material, with tassels to correspond. The decks were covered with very small planks of fine hard white wood, and in the place of being caulked, had small slips of rosewood hammered in tight between the seams. She carried ten 18-pounder brass carronades, which were kept

brightly polished, and, for a plaything, looked remarkably well; taking her altogether, she was a very fine cutter for a Turk, but, in the eyes of an Englishman, a downright humbug.

The Turk who commanded this vessel was so confounded by the mistake he had fallen into, that he appears to have forgotten entirely the necessity there was for throwing his despatches overboard and so preventing us from getting possession of them, as we now did; and indeed he was so completely astonished, that it was not till some time after we had him on board as a prisoner, that he recovered from his amazement. The cutter, after being pretty well ransacked, was manned and despatched to Alexandria; and we now began to calculate that ~~we~~ might pick up a tolerably fair share of the enemy's squadron, by falling in with them and capturing them, as Osman Pacha said, in detail, or, in other words, without fighting at all. In general, we took pretty good care to keep out of the way of the enemy; and as they appear to have had as little inclination for fighting as ourselves, we mostly kept at a respectful distance.

After despatching the cutter, and having a feast on the strength of our success, we coasted along the island to the westward as far as Cape Gavata, where we lay off and on for upwards of a week. Reports were circulated every day that we were now about to proceed to Rhodes, at which place it was generally supposed the Turkish fleet must be by this time; but the most popular opinion was, that they were on their way back to Constantinople, and not a few of our heroes pretended to express fear that we should not be able to overtake them, and that they would succeed in making their escape. But this was all vain-glorious boasting; and they would almost as soon have sought an interview with Beelzebub as wished in reality to fall in with the enemy. In fact, there was no pretence which was left untried for the purpose of procuring delay; and they were not long in finding one now. Some of our fire-ships and sloops, not being able to carry much water, had now only a sufficiency for a few days remaining, and we were under the necessity of sending them supplies from the large ships; and by going on in this way, it was soon found necessary that the whole squadron should water. After about half a dozen councils had been called, to take into consideration where would be the fittest place for us to proceed to for the above purpose, it was decided that we should go to Phineka, on the coast of Karamania, at which place there is good ground for anchoring and two streams of very excellent water, and where there was nothing in the shape of an enemy to disturb us: at least the Turks said so.

But we were destined to be covered with more glory ere our longing for water was gratified; for on the morning after we determined on going to Phineka, a signal was made by one of our corvettes that a strange sail was in sight, and that she looked like a frigate. We instantly crowded all sail, and upon getting a peep at her, sent off one of our largest frigates to give her chase. Various and numerous were the speculations as to what this vessel would turn out to be. Some asserted that she was a look-out frigate of the enemy's squadron, and that we should shortly see their whole fleet; others declared that she was a line-of-battle ship, and must have others in company with her at no great distance; and by another party it was roundly asserted that she was no man-of-war at all.

Our doubts, however, were soon cleared up, for we had gained upon

her in a very short time sufficiently to see that she was only a very small frigate, standing away from us with all sail set, and our large frigate gaining upon her rapidly. After an hour's chase our frigate came up with her, firing a gun over, and at the same time hailing her, and ordering her to haul down her colours and lay-to. The Turk, however, either did not understand or would not obey this order, and persevered in carrying all sail, notwithstanding it was evident he had not the slightest chance of escaping, and by this provoked our captain, who at all times was abundantly irascible, to give orders to fire into her, and in less than a minute a broadside of 32-pounders rattled through her, and killed and wounded many of her crew. This was quite enough, and the colours were hauled down, and she was brought-to on the instant.

We found that our prize was a frigate belonging to the Sultan's squadron, carrying twenty-four long 32-pounders on the main deck, and eight carronades on the quarterdeck and forecastle. She was a good deal out of order, having encountered much bad weather, and had been for some time separated from the squadron, of the present situation of which her captain declared himself to be utterly ignorant. She was in a very leaky condition, from which she had suffered a good deal, and she had also a large number of sick on board. The poor wretches of whom her crew was composed instantly offered to join us as volunteers, being heartily sick of their former masters, and glad to make their escape; but we had some suspicion of their fidelity, and therefore put them all into boats and sent them on shore at Cyprus the next day, leaving them to find their way home in the best manner they could. What became of the sick I could never learn.

Our officers who were sent on board to take charge of our prize began pillaging as usual, and everything portable was immediately appropriated. One fellow, who arrived too late for the beginning of the scramble, and could find nothing which he could decently carry off without being seen, was obliged to content himself with stealing a dog, which was running about in the confusion, and which he affected to hold in high estimation; another fellow I observed sitting upon a bale of tobacco, which he had stolen, crowing with great glee over his prize; a third had seized a telescope; and a fourth a sword. The wearing-apparel on board was, I believe, condemned as utterly worthless; and certainly, from all appearance, the judgment was quite correct, for, although I had seen plenty of ragamuffins among our own officers, yet never before had I seen any tatterdemalions who could compete with these our Turkish captives.

This being the fourth prize we had taken in the course of a few weeks, the spirits and pugnacity of our people were raised at least twenty per cent., and we now talked of attacking the enemy with the greatest confidence, and spoke in familiar terms of the disposal of them. With respect to my own individual feelings upon the subject, they were anything but triumphant, inasmuch as I could see no great occasion for boasting in the capture of a thirty-two gun frigate, with more than half her crew sick, by a large double-banked frigate, mounting sixty guns, and supported by a whole squadron; indeed, when the two ships were together, they looked like "the little David and the great Goliath," although in this case the Goliath happened to prove the victor. We, however, now talked of nothing but fighting; and it was determined to

go and water as speedily as possible, and then set off in good earnest after the enemy.

We therefore directed our course towards Phineka; but had hardly been under sail a couple of hours, when one of our ships made a signal that a steam-boat was in sight ahead, and bearing towards us. As we knew no steam-vessels ever frequented this part of the Mediterranean, we could only suppose it must be the one attached to the Sultan's squadron; and we conjectured that their whole force must be either very near, or that she had been sent away with despatches, and was now returning, and mistaking our fleet for their own, as had been the case with the cutter. Several of our corvettes and the light vessels were (after Osman Pacha had solemnly deliberated what he should do, while smoking out his pipe) despatched to endeavour to cut her off if she should attempt to escape when she found out her mistake. The Turkish signals were made to her to come down to the fleet, and she seemed to be obeying them, for she splashed away towards us in great style. We were, nevertheless, somewhat puzzled that she did not answer our signals; but our people, being at the *armé* of delight and expectation, roundly asserted that she did so, and accounted for our not seeing them by saying that the smoke prevented us. One jolly old Turk, with a pipe in his mouth, and blowing the smoke out of his nostrils with the greatest possible complacency, seemed to be chuckling within himself upon the easy conquest we were about to make, and observed to me more than once that the steam-boat would be of infinite service to the Pacha.

As the vessel approached us, every preparation was made for preventing her escape; the guns of some of the ships were run out, the men were at their posts, and the matches ready, so as to give her a shot the moment we should get within reach of her. But, alas! all the gratifications of this life are most transitory, and we might just as well have dreamed all this. Our intended victim just continued her course till she got within cannon-shot of us, when she lay-to and hoisted French colours, and saluted Osman Pacha with fifteen guns. This wag of a Frenchman had very nearly carried his joke too far; for had Osman Pacha happened at the moment to have been a little drunkish, he would very likely have given him a broadside which might have sent him to the bottom; as it was, the *Capitan* Pacha received the affair very graciously, and returned the salute by firing fifteen shotted guns, being too impatient to wait to have them drawn.

The Frenchman turned out to be the *Sphinx* steam-boat, the very one, by-the-by, that thought they had captured the *Duchess de Berri* last year; they came from Alexandria with despatches for us, and also brought out one of our principal officers. This vessel had been sent to Egypt by the French government to tow home a vessel which was to carry a large obelisk and other antiquities from Luxor to Paris, and *Mehemet Ali* thought he would make it useful during the time it was waiting.

Now, it appears to me to have been a direct and most unjust interference in our favour on the part of the French, and a gross breach of neutrality towards the Sultan, that they should have permitted one of their vessels of war to carry despatches to the fleet of a nation that was at war with him, they being at the same time, if not in actual alliance, at least on apparently friendly terms with the *Porte*.

After these affairs had been arranged, and the Frenchman had got his despatches for Alexandria, we made all sail for the coast of Karamania, and on the evening of the 15th of August cast anchor in the bay of Phineka, at only a short distance from the shore, and about a mile from what is called the castle of Phineka. As all our ships, instead of anchoring in regular order, and each taking his proper station, were permitted to anchor just where they pleased, we presented a beautiful specimen of irregularity, for which we were afterwards very nearly paying a severe penalty. Immediately after we had anchored we got our boats out, and sent detachments of men well armed on shore to take possession of the watering-place. As soon as they landed, a few horsemen made their appearance, and seemed disposed to dispute our occupation of the beach; but they scampered off like goats upon the very first volley from our people, and gave us no further trouble. We then distributed a number of men along the beach as sentinels, and the business of watering commenced and continued all night. When we first anchored in the bay we spoke a small Greek cutter, and learnt from her that the Turkish squadron was at Adalia, only about forty miles to the eastward, and that the distance overland was so short, that the news of our being at Phineka could be conveyed to them in a few hours. The only precaution which we chose to adopt against being surprised, was to send a frigate and two sloops to cruise outside the bay and look out.

As soon as the men and petty officers were set hard to work, watering, and everything being in a state of the greatest confusion, as is always the case with us when anything unusual is to be done, our Admiral determined to have a feast, and sent invitations to the Vice-Admiral and two or three of the captains to dine with him in the evening. This jovial crew assembled on board the flag-ship about seven o'clock, and as each guest carried with him his singing and dancing-boys, and his musicians and buffoons, it can easily be imagined that a pretty good uproar was very shortly the result: singing, smoking, dancing, and drinking gave zest to the feast, and made the time dance off merrily till about half-past ten; and the party being then all tolerably drunk, they adopted the extraordinary resolution of going on shore to wind up the evening, that shore being in the possession of the enemy. Accordingly, Osman Pacha, Muttus Bey, Said Ali our commodore, and Captain Mahmoud, the commander of the fire-ships, with a large train of pages, fiddlers and singers, all more than half drunk, and a number of servants loaded with bacchanalian supplies, went on shore when it was near midnight, and spreading carpets upon the ground, squatted themselves down, and recommenced the debauch. This continued without intermission till near four the next morning, and then they broke up, or rather, I should say, broke down, for very few of the party by that time were able to stand.

Soon after this party landed, we were surprised at hearing repeated discharges of musketry from the shore, and a rapid and constant fire from the guns in our boats. We naturally concluded that some of the irregular troops of the enemy had come down and attacked the party on the beach, and were not a little uneasy about them, as all our large boats were away with the water-casks, and we could send them no assistance. We were kept in this state of suspense for upwards of an hour, when one of our boats returned, and we then learned that it was only our discreet Admiral amusing himself by having blank cartridges

fired. The Turks had not the courage to come down and attack them, or they might easily have killed or made prisoners the whole party before we could have sent them assistance.

Now, all ye who are lovers of good order and discipline, what do you think of this? Was it ever equalled before by any one in the world? Is a parallel piece of egregious folly to be met with in all the annals of absurdity? Here was a fine fleet, with upwards of ten thousand men on board, at anchor without order, and in a state of great confusion, on the enemy's coast, and within a few miles only of the enemy's squadron, which was nearly double our strength, and which, under favourable circumstances, could have been down upon us in a few hours: yet our commander-in-chief, our vice-admiral, the second in command, our commodore who was third in command, all go on shore together, and reduce themselves to such a beastly state of intoxication, that they can neither see nor walk. Is not this almost incredible! What might have been the consequences of it? Fortunate, indeed, was it for us, that the enemy had no more energy than ourselves; for if they had made even a moderate degree of exertion, they might have easily captured or destroyed that fleet which is the pride and glory of our good old Pacha, in completing which he has been at work for years, and the loss of which would have almost broken his heart, even if we put out of the question the consideration of the effect it would have ultimately had upon his interests.

The morning after these disgusting and ill-timed festivities, (the 16th of August,) the ships being still in the same state of confusion while continuing the watering, our look-out frigate made a signal that ten sail of ships were in sight from their mast-head to leeward, but bearing towards us. These, we had no doubt, were the leading ships of the enemy's squadron; and, exactly as we (the Europeans) had anticipated, they were bearing up to attack us, and every exertion was instantly made on our parts to get our ships into a condition to give them battle. We had right good will for the approaching fray, of which we now made quite certain, and worked away with ardour and enthusiasm. But the Capitan Pacha was still on shore, not having perfectly recovered the effects of his indulgences the night before, and not a movement could be made without his orders. It was, consequently, nearly midnight before we got our boats stowed and our anchor weighed, although it was not eleven in the morning when we first saw the signal of the frigate; and our men having been employed in watering during the whole of the previous night, we could not expect to find them in the best fighting condition possible. The fire-ships, with their indefatigable commander, who had been as drunk as a piper the night before, were among the first who got under way and sailed out of the harbour, and were shortly afterwards followed by the rest of the squadron. During the remainder of the night we had time to stow our cables, make all clean, and draw and reload the guns, and Osman Pacha got time to sleep off more perfectly the effects of the last night's debauch.

Having been becalmed nearly all night, we were not more than a few miles from the land at day-break on the morning of the 17th; and the look-out frigate then reported by signal, that she could count sixteen of the enemy to leeward and steering towards us. At 11 A.M. a fine breeze sprang up, and having the weather-gage of the enemy, we sailed out

to sea in one line, keeping close to the wind, in the following order:—the Capitan Pacha leading, with the Mahallet el Kebir, followed by the Mansoura; then came the frigates, Jafferier, Bahira, Kaffré Cheyk, Raschid, Sheer Jahaart, Damietta, and Musta Jahaart; and the line was closed by the Alexandria and Aboukir line-of-battle ships. One of the fire-ships was attached to each of the line-of-battle ships, keeping to leeward, and on her quarter. The corvettes and brigs formed a sort of second line to windward of us.

At noon we could count from our mast-head twenty-four sail of the enemy still standing steadily towards us; and at 3 P.M. there were thirty-six sail in sight, but not sufficiently near to enable us to make out what they were. Everything was now cleared for action; the cabins of the captains and admirals were knocked down, the grape was carried on deck, and there was nothing fore and aft but a clear fighting battery. Towards evening we could distinguish distinctly the different ships of the Turkish squadron: four of them looked very large, and carried flags, three of them being at the main, and one at the fore. In the middle of their line was a very large three-decker, with a steam-boat and cutter, which kept close to her, and being one of those with a flag at the main, we concluded that she was the ship of the Turkish Capitan Pacha.

Towards night they hoisted their colours, and we replied by showing them ours, (both flags being the same, however;) and soon after sunset we lost them in the dark for that night. At sunset the body of the Turkish fleet bore S.E. half S. about eight or ten miles distant.

It was now confidently expected, both by the officers and the men, that the dawning of the next day must bring on an action between the two fleets. Every man could not but feel, that amongst us there were now many who had seen the sun set for the last time, and that ere to-morrow night hundreds of us would be made immortal. We got everything ready to give our opponents a warm welcome; and by being to windward of them we had a great advantage, particularly in making use of our fire-ships.

Although the numerical odds were so greatly in favour of the Turks, yet our Arabs were in excellent spirits, and confidently anticipated a victory; they spent the whole of the night in singing, keeping time to the discordant noise they thus made by clapping their hands and thumping on the decks. The Greeks in the fire-ships showed a hellish kind of satisfaction, and were already counting their gains: they danced and sung, and drank, till they appeared almost maniacal; but there was a resolution about them that now convinced us of the value of their services. The Turkish officers did not at all relish the approaching business, and consoled themselves by getting just sufficiently drunk to prevent any great degree of mental anxiety. It was now that the wisdom of the Pacha was apparent in having brought up young men as officers; for these, being mostly slaves, and not fettered by any ties of kindred or country, were devoted to him with an enthusiastic ardour, and looked up to him alone for promotion and advancement;—these were the men who now intended to do their duty in the face of the foe, and who looked forward to the result as a certain means of promotion.

At 4 A.M. on the following day, (August 18th,) we again saw the enemy's squadron; they appeared much scattered, and bearing S.S.E., nine miles distant. One of their frigates had in the night got so near

our squadron, that at daylight she was almost within cannon-range, and the Alexandria fired several guns at her, but without effect.

Both the fleets continued to approach each other, the wind still continuing to favour us, and at one P.M. we were within five miles of the enemy. The captain of the fire-ships seeing how matters stood, and thinking of his premium, went on board the flag-ship, and requested the Admiral's permission to go down upon the enemy with the fire-ships alone, and swore by all the Greek saints in the Kalendar, that he would burn some of them in spite of all they could do. Osman Pacha pretended to acquiesce in this request, and desired him to go down upon them with his own brig. Mahmoud was not long in obeying this order; he jumped into his boat, got on board his own ship, set his studding-sails and royals, and hoisting a red flag at the fore, away he went, right before the wind, down upon the enemy. What this fellow intended to do we could never guess, as it appeared impossible that anything short of utter destruction could attend the attempt, and he must have been knocked to atoms by the first ship he approached. When he was about midway between the two squadrons, he was recalled by signal, and he came back into his former station. He persists, however, even to this day, that if he had been allowed to proceed, he would have sent the Capitan Pacha to the houris in a cloud of fire and smoke; and really, from the demonstration of good will which he gave us, I think we cannot but consider that he intended to make the attempt, and that his assertions were not merely idle bravado.

We could now judge, from our own observations, what was the strength of our opponents. We counted six line-of-battle ships, eleven frigates, nine corvettes, and ten brigs. To oppose them we had four line-of-battle ships, seven very heavy frigates, two corvettes, three brigs, and four fire-ships: the total being, of the enemy, thirty-six sail; and of ours, only twenty, including the fire-ships. We, however, considered ourselves a pretty good match for them, as our ships were all close together in a compact line, and those of the enemy were straggling in one long line, extending to an immense distance, and they must have been some hours before they could have concentrated their force so as to support each other, even supposing they had science enough to see the necessity of doing so. Independent of this, the Turks have such a terror of fire-ships, that it is more than probable they would run in all directions upon our setting fire to a single ship. We were not permitted, however, to try our strength with them; hour after hour passed away, and no attempt was made to bear down upon the enemy; and great was the impatience of the men and officers, waiting for the expected signal from Osman Pacha. About an hour before sunset we saw the Capitan Pacha of the enemy make signal to the fleet to "tack at sunset, to keep close together during the night, and to look out well for the fire-ships." This we were enabled to make out from their signal-books which we had captured off Cyprus; and it convinced us that the Turks had no notion of attacking us, and was a proof of the dread with which they looked upon the fire-ships.

At sunset the enemy tacked as we had anticipated, and we then received orders by signal from Osman Pacha "to keep in close line during the night, to show no lights, and to observe and follow his movements." The consequence was, that we continued our course, keeping close to the wind; and the enemy being now on the other tack, we

were soon widely separated from each other. Thus, after having been for upwards of a month professedly in search of the enemy, and having at length found them, (or rather, they having found us,) and having many advantages on our side—the only disadvantage being in the number of ships—and knowing that we were very far superior to them in point of discipline,—after all this, we ran away in the night, and were out of sight of the enemy at daybreak the next morning.

To the honour of the English and French officers serving in our fleet, this was neither by their advice nor concurrence; nay, it was in direct opposition to what they thought their duty to the Pacha demanded. But our Capitan Pacha knew too well what would be their advice if he called a council, and therefore forbore to do so, although he had frequently before demanded their opinions upon the most trivial affairs connected with the fleet. Now we, ourselves, do not pretend to be very vain-gloriously valorous, being, in fact, nothing more or less than mere mercenaries; and it being our duty to do as we are ordered, if to fight, well—if to run away, perhaps somewhat better. But the case was widely different with the Turks: they owed a duty to their sovereign, who had treated them with kindness, liberality, and distinction; and who was now struggling for his independence from the tyrannical grasp of his own barbarous countrymen. Everything they possessed was from him: many of them had been by him sheltered from the vengeance of the Porte: to many he had afforded a home and employment, when they knew not where else to seek a subsistence. Osman Pacha, in particular, owed everything to him, and should have been the first man to have laid down his life in his defence: he had received every kindness and honour from the Pacha, who had raised him from insignificance and obscurity,—had educated him,—and had made him honoured and respected by his countrymen, who despised his low-born origin, and would have treated him with contempt.

Far different was the case of old Muttus Bey, our Vice-Admiral, who had apparently made up his mind—that is to say, if it can be conceived that he had any ideas about it more than were possessed by the mainmast—to do his duty to his master, and fight as long as he floated. Not that the old man had any great inclination to try the issue of the contest, but that he was perfectly indifferent to all that might happen; and during the whole time he did not allow his gravity and serenity to be in the least disturbed by all the bustle and preparation for combat. When we were only a very short distance from the enemy, old Muttus was, as usual, on the poop with a pipe in his mouth, looking at them with the most vacant indifference, and seeming not to care a rush for anything which might occur; and, also, when we ran away, he appeared to have no sort of feeling whatever upon the subject.

But to resume. During the night which succeeded this eventful day, we continued our course, steering W. and S.W.; and on the following morning nothing could be seen of the enemy from the mast-head. It is a somewhat singular circumstance, that on the evening of the previous day, when we were making ourselves quite confident of an immediate engagement, the squadron was joined by three of our large sloops of war, which had been seeking us for some days; and as they each carried twenty-four guns, our force was considerably increased by the addition, particularly against an enemy with such a number of small vessels. We were also joined at the same

time by a vessel from Alexandria, with rockets for the marine. The captain of this vessel told us, that he had been some days in company with the Turkish fleet; that they had made him bring to, and had sent a boat to examine him; but he having ingeniously trumped up a story, that some of his men were sick with the plague, the boat was no sooner alongside than she was off again, upon receiving this information: he received no further molestation from them; and they thus lost a most valuable prize.

When the relative effective force of the two fleets is considered, it will be apparent, that although there was such a great difference in the number of the ships on each side, yet we were nearly as strong as the enemy: for several of our frigates were quite large enough to cope with their smaller line-of-battle ships; and they had not one frigate so large as the smallest of ours. The enemy must have been convinced of this, for they never attempted to pursue us; and it can hardly be supposed that they would not have endeavoured to do something, if they had not been withheld by a strong presentiment that we should give them a sound drubbing. As it was, we continued our course uninterrupted, till we made the east end of Candia; and we then cruised off and on for several days, without any ostensible purpose. During this period we had a severe gale of wind; just such another, by the by, as St. Paul experienced in this precise spot some eighteen hundred years ago; and we got knocked about a good deal, and parted from our fire-ships; but as the Greeks have improved considerably in the science of navigation since the days of the Apostle, they weathered it out, and rejoined us on the 28th of August, when we found they had suffered very severely during the gale, and had lost their escape-boats and several of their men. The loss of these boats, which were remarkably fine ones, was, in our present condition, almost irreparable. It seems that the men who were left in them during the gale to take care of them must have fallen asleep; and that the boats must have filled and went down. It was necessary that these boats should be always towing astern, as they were far too large to hoist upon deck. They were each armed with a swivel 4-pounder at the bow and the stern, with muskets, pikes, cutlasses, and pistols, for the whole crew; and a good store of ammunition. They are furnished with provisions and water for several days, and are capable of carrying at least twenty men.

After knocking about in this way for several days, and having furnished our fire-ships with boats as well as we could, our commander summoned a council of war, and we were informed that information had been obtained from a Greek caique, that the Turkish squadron was at anchor at Rhodes; and the prudence of going up and endeavouring to attack them and burn them while at anchor was submitted to the consideration of the council. We are the most unanimous fellows in the world upon these occasions; and on the present one, without any debate on the subject, the proposition was instantly assented to; and we accordingly made all sail for that island: but as we generally lay to all night, our progress was somewhat like Penelope's web; for we undid in the night nearly the whole of what we had done in the day; and it was not till the 2d of September that we were able to get a peep at the anticipated field of our destructive intentions. We then learnt from a Greek cutter which we boarded, that the Turkish squadron had left Rhodes some days before, and were gone into the harbour of Mar-

morce, on the main land of Asia Minor, about six leagues to the N. N. E. of Rhodes; that it was supposed they intended to winter there, as they were erecting batteries on shore to protect the harbour; and that they had already commenced dismantling several of their ships. The Bay of Marmorice is one of the best stations that could possibly have been selected for a fleet wishing to act on the defensive. It is a fine large harbour, capable of containing an immense fleet, with deep water and good anchorage. It has two entrances, both of which are very narrow, and formed by an island in the mouth of the harbour. These entrances are so extremely narrow as not to admit of the passage of more than one ship at a time; and then only under particular circumstances; as, from the surrounding land being very high, vessels are apt to be becalmed in the entrance, and can then get neither in nor out, but are under the necessity of anchoring in the passage. The Turks selected this harbour in order to enable them to repair the damages of their fleet without danger of being surprised by us; and it is certainly impossible to conceive a more secure position, nor one in which it would be more difficult to do mischief to the defenders.

As we passed Rhodes, we saw in the harbour a fine frigate belonging to the Sultan, which had been just built, and which would have tempted any Englishman to have tried the possibility of a nocturnal attempt at cutting her out. But our people would as soon have thought of cutting out the Colossus, if it had remained to this day, and had no idea of encountering batteries more formidable than those of Famagousta. We were, therefore, again at a *nonplus*: nothing could be done at Rhodes; and it was difficult for our Commander-in-chief to decide what measures he should adopt, inasmuch as he could hit upon no scheme for annoying the enemy without incurring a risk of some sort or other; and this was what was most incongenial to his feelings, and by no means popular with his officers. To be sure, he might have blockaded the harbour of Marmorice; and as it would have been as difficult, or nearly so, for the enemy to get out under such circumstances, as it was for us to get in, we might have kept them there for ever, or at least till they chose to capitulate: for we must have completely cut off their supplies by sea, and the country adjacent would have been quite incompetent to supply them. But in this dilemma, fortunately, we received intelligence that there was a line-of-battle ship building for the Sultan at Boodroom*, which was already launched, and in a state of considerable forwardness. This we proposed either to cut out or burn; and as we had plenty of rockets, it was determined upon at once.

We set sail for Boodroom, and proceeded with much less hesitation than usual, and arrived there on the morning of the 5th of September. After making a most deliberate inspection of the place, we lay to, and called a council. The vessel which was building appeared designed for an eighty-gun ship; she was moored close under the walls of the castle, a miserable-looking place, and by no means of a threatening appearance. The contrary, however, was asserted by the Turks; and it was said that the batteries mounted upwards of fifty guns, and would give our boats such a warm reception, if they attempted to go in, that very few of them would get out again. I am not sure that they were

* Boodroom is the ancient Halicarnassus, and the native town of Herodotus; it was also celebrated for the Mausoleum of Artemisia.

wrong in this ; but they are in the constant habit of inventing so many falsehoods to avoid any dangerous duty, that I think it is more than probable that their assertions in the present case were very wide of the truth. However this might have been, we should have been under the necessity of giving the town and forts a practical lesson of the danger of interfering with a superior force, if they had fired upon us ; and thus a great waste of life would have ensued, without any very important object being obtained, and perhaps it was therefore more prudent to abandon the enterprise. But these sort of arguments weigh not an atom with a Turk ; and I verily believe it was only their positive personal fears that withheld them from making an attack.

Towards the latter part of the day, Osman Pacha called another council, and he then endeavoured to explain that he abstained from making any attempt to cut the ship out, in consequence of her present unfinished condition, not considering her in a fit state to send in to Alexandria ; but that it was his intention to go back to Candia, water in the bay of Suda, return in the course of a few weeks, and endeavour to get possession of her. This was agreeable news to all parties. The enemy were snugly at anchor in harbour, and there was no fear of their disturbing us ; it only remained for us to prevent them ever getting back again to Constantinople. This is, certainly, what we ought to have done, and what we would have done too, if we had only possessed a commander-in-chief endued with an ordinary degree of energy. Had we acted with judgment and intrepidity, we should have blockaded them in their harbour, cut off their provisions, and the country around falling shortly afterwards into the hands of Ibrahim Pacha, they would have had no chance to escape, and must have surrendered without a blow.

In conformity with our orders, we immediately made all sail for Candia, and having a fair wind, we got there without much difficulty, and dropped our anchors in the bay of Suda on the evening of the 7th of September. The forts saluted with twenty-one guns as we passed them ; in doing which they fired a shotted gun, the ball from which passed close astern of the flag-ship, and created considerable confusion. Had it so happened that it had been fired a few seconds earlier, it would have struck the ship, and perhaps the *General* himself ; and thus might have been lost to the world a hero whose exploits will obliterate from historic fame the memory of the immortal Quixote, or the still more renowned Jack the Giant-Killer.

Great was our pleasure at thus getting into a harbour where all the necessaries, and almost all the luxuries, of life can be procured at the most moderate prices, and of the very best sorts. For several weeks previous to our arrival we had been upon very short commons, and for upwards of a fortnight had lived entirely upon rice and maggoty biscuits ; a species of diet, by the by, which would have puzzled a Spartan, and which I found very difficult to tolerate, with all my philosophy. Independent of which, we had been eternally tantalized by the prospect of fighting, and the most sanguinary schemes of conquest,—all ending in smoke.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THERE are few subjects upon which such contradictory opinions are entertained as the real condition and efficiency of the Russian army ; nor is it difficult to account for this, when we consider the very different attitudes and circumstances in which that army has appeared upon various theatres of war within the last forty years.

The victories of Suwarroff in Italy were followed at no great interval by the desperate reverses of the Russian army in Holland, before the inexperienced troops of revolutionary France. At Eylau, and other great battles, although the Russians brought imposing armies into the field, and fought with undoubted bravery, success was generally against them. It was the invasion of Napoleon that first effectually roused and displayed the military energies of Russia. After suffering such as no country ever underwent, and no patriotism ever braved, she rose up in all the wrath of despair and fury, and falling upon her despoiler, overtaken by the horrors of starvation and bitterness of a northern winter, drove him forth, and pursued upon his retreating steps, with vengeance so unremitted, that all the horrors of war before known or heard of were mercy to the terrors of that fatal retreat ; and, extraordinary as were her efforts, they did not seem to have exhausted her strength ; for in all the great operations of the combined armies which followed, Russia took her part as if entered a fresh combatant in the lists. The farther her armies advanced, the more their numbers and spirit seemed to rise.

*Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante ;
Pars pedes ire paret campis : pars arduus altis
Pulverulentus equis furit ; omnes arma requirunt.
Pars leves clypeos et lucida spicula tergunť
Arvinā pingui, subiguntque in cote secures,
Signaque ferre juvat sonitūque audire tubarum.*

However thinned her ranks by the constant succession of conflicts and incessant fatigues, still fresh reinforcements continued to pour in from all parts of her enormous empire ; and the appearance and efficiency of the Russian army on the proud days of parade, after the taking of Paris, were the astonishment and admiration of Europe.

After a considerable interval of repose and peace, (for the intestine divisions in the court and capital did not greatly affect the bulk of the population,) the Turkish war was the occasion on which the Russian army next took the field. Vast preparations were made, experienced generals were appointed, and it was the almost universal opinion, that a long march would be the only difficulty to be encountered, and that the opposition they might expect would be so contemptible as scarcely to delay their entry into Constantinople.

By what singular coincidences, unaccountable mismanagement, and general absence of all the characteristics of a great military reputation, that expedition was long successfully thwarted by a people so far behind-hand both in the arts and experience of war, and ended by costing Russia such an extraordinary waste of life and treasure, will ever remain, to a certain degree, in obscurity. One thing is, however, admitted ; that

the actual military resistance of the Turks was of the most inferior description. Beyond some instances of courage in their irregular cavalry, and occasional displays of resolution in skirmishing and outpost-fighting of a desultory kind, the Turks gained no credit as soldiers in this war. That the ravages of contagion, and the want of medical aid, caused great havoc in the ranks of the Russians, and that their whole system of commissariat failed in the most unwarrantable manner from peculation and want of inspection, was generally believed; but further than this we know nothing; and it certainly is matter of surprise how two such essential points should have been neglected by a veteran army, so recently experienced in invasion, and possessed as they were, too, of a full previous knowledge of the nature and difficulties of the Turkish territory they had to pass through, and its almost total want of resources for the subsistence of a large army.

The French, whose vanity never will forgive, until their levity has enabled them to forget, the signal disgrace they suffered in the occupation of their capital by the Russians, and still less the magnanimity which had so peculiarly distinguished the conduct of their Emperor, gladly seized the opportunity to cry down the military renown of the Russians after their reverses in the Balkan; and this voice was immediately echoed by the Liberals of England, who, with an inconsistency truly worthy of their reckless indifference to the true interest of their country, adopted the absurd paradox of the French, in stigmatising as the most ruthless of tyrants that monarch to whom in fact, next to Great Britain, all Europe owed her deliverance.

The disasters of the Russian army in Poland arose from their despising their enemy, underrating their resistance, and neglecting the very same points which caused their failure in the Turkish campaign. But above all, it was not a national or popular war, and neither patriotism nor ambition were there to lead to victory.

It will be the object of this paper to represent the military power of Russia in its true and proper light; neither disguising the weakness arising from its difficulty of concentration and pecuniary resources, and representing it as more formidable than it really is, nor depreciating, on the other hand, the capabilities of that vast empire, when its energies are effectively called into play by any great ebullition of national spirit.

It is well known that Peter the Great was the founder of all military as well as civil arts in Russia. By inducing foreign officers to enter his service, and getting rid of the Strelitz, who were, like the Janissaries, the capricious masters of their sovereigns, and tyrants of the people, that extraordinary man was enabled to organize his army on European principles. His successors have generally acted on the same plan in filling their highest military offices with Germans, Swedes, and Scotch. Many excellent Russian officers were, however, formed in the long contest with the French; and the jealousy naturally consequent upon this has materially tended to put an end to a system so decidedly discouraging to native valour, talent, and education, and calculated to repress, if not to destroy, any truly military spirit in the army. The number of foreign officers of rank has so greatly diminished, that the former inducements for adventurers to try their fortune no longer exist. The civil service in Russia may almost be considered as absorbed in the general military constitution of the whole empire; nor, indeed, is it the

custom for any young man of good family to enter into the civil service of the empire as an original profession. All orders of the state are classed and regulated by the gradations of military rank ; and to such a degree is this the case, that there is a story of a very noble elephant, presented by some eastern potentate to the Emperor Alexander, being entered on the books of the commissariat, for the supply of his rations, as a general officer.

The head-quarter staff of the army may almost be said to comprise the ministry of the empire. It is under the immediate direction of the Emperor himself, and of course beyond all proportion numerous. By the general denomination of aides-de-camp are assembled around him upwards of fifty general officers, selected by favour from the army, and with considerable additional emolument. As the officers composing the head-quarter staff of the Emperor are charged with every variety of duty, military or civil, from the inspection of a fortress to the organization of a new manufacture or the charge of a diplomatic mission, it is evident that intelligence and ability must be necessary qualifications in their selection, and that the favour of the sovereign cannot suffice as the sole recommendation. Besides the generals, there are a vast number of other officers of different ranks upon the head-quarter staff, selected, for intelligence, ability, and education, to fill the minor offices. The chiefs of departments somewhat resemble in their functions those of this country ; the duties of the Emperor's major-general being much the same as our adjutant-general, and those of the Russian quartermaster-general being almost exactly similar to ours. Their minister of war has the direction of the finance and commissariat of the army, and resembles our secretary at war, except in being an essentially military appointment. They have a general of the ordnance, a commissary-general, and other officers nearly similar in the nature of their functions to our own ; besides a host of staff-officers of all ranks attached to these various departments.

It is worthy of remark, that the aides-de-camp of general officers are selected at their own arbitrary option, as with us—a system almost incomprehensible to most foreigners, who argue, not without some reason, that the ignorance and mistakes of young men placed thus casually on the staff, and often devoid of any military science, may, on service, produce very serious evils.

The ostensible rule of promotion in the Russian army is seniority, there being no such thing as purchase ; but in order to get over a regulation which would do such infinite mischief, by rendering the upper ranks ineffective from age and infirmity, there are many loopholes and subterfuges : for instance, being exchanged back and forward into the Guards, being sent on special missions, and other similar arrangements dependent on the Emperor's favour.

The pay of the Russian officer is by no means bad when on service, because it is then received in specie ; but on home service the whole army are paid in paper, of such depreciated value, that it is not essentially worth more than one fourth of its nominal amount. Officers are allowed, on the other hand, to employ private soldiers as servants, cooks, &c., even as tradesmen, almost without restriction ; and so cheap is the supply of forage, that the generality of the subalterns of infantry are in the habit of keeping private horses for their amusement.

But the system of paper money as connected with the efficiency of the

army is so important, that we shall reserve its full consideration for the latter part of this paper.

Every Russian officer must commence his service in the ranks ; but although they perform the duties of soldiers for about two years, as in the Austrian and some other services, yet they are on the footing of cadets, and considered accordingly. The military academies furnish a great number of officers ; and a certain examination is insisted upon previous to receiving a commission. The young men educated at home, and who join without having passed through the gradations of the academies, are compelled to go through this examination as well as those who pass through the ordinary public routine.

The academies are mostly filled with the sons of officers. A good deal of religious instruction forms part of the course pursued. Modern languages are taught, and the general arrangement is good ; but there is a great deal too much of the pedantry of the musket and minute details of drill, by which much valuable time is wasted and consumed. Riding forms a part of every Russian officer's education, whether intended for infantry or cavalry, and no doubt this is a very judicious part of their system. It is an universal fault in the academies, of which there are several, that too much is attempted in theory, and too little attention bestowed on the pupils being well grounded in their studies. There are, besides the academies at Moscow, Orenbourg, and other principal stations, a battalion and squadron of instruction at Petersburg for the sons of the nobility.

In 1830 a sort of military college was established, on the principle of our senior department at Sandhurst, only on a much more extensive scale. Officers of all arms are here selected chiefly for the capacity and intelligence they have displayed at the military schools ; and from this establishment it is intended in future to supply the greater proportion of staff officers. Medals are bestowed, and every kind of encouragement afforded to such officers as distinguish themselves in their final examination at this college, before returning to regimental duty or being placed on the staff.

Before quitting this part of our subject we shall observe briefly, that Russian education, however improved, is altogether on too mechanical a principle, as regards the military instruction received in these various academies, while the great proportion of young men of family who are brought up at home, are, in early boyhood, handed over, completely and exclusively, to the management and direction of a private tutor, generally German or French, whose moral qualifications are little thought of, provided he can make a great show of attainments and sciences, however superficial. French hair-dressers, dancing-masters, and every kind of adventurers, are to be found among the class of private tutors in Russia, and thus become the sole directors of the habits and morals of their in fact neglected pupils.

The Russian Guard is, perhaps, the most splendid body of troops in the world. It consists of nine regiments of infantry, three of light infantry, four of cuirassiers, two of uhlans, one of chasseurs, two of hussars, and two of Cossacks. Officers in the Guards have two steps of higher rank than in the line. The Grenadier corps is a distinct body of troops, consisting of twelve regiments of a very superior description, which were much distinguished during the campaign of 1813.

There are about a hundred regiments of infantry and fifty-five of light infantry of the line. The formation and composition of the brigade and division are the same as our own when on active service ; but the same regiments are brigaded together in peace-time as well as war ; and the distribution of the brigades in their respective divisions is also permanent. Each regiment contains three battalions ; but the third is more a *dépôt* than an effective body, excepting in the Guards, where it is complete for service at all times. Each battalion consists of four companies, or rather double companies, for they are divided into two for all purposes of the field, each division acting as one of our companies ; so that to see them exercising, it has all the appearance of a British battalion of eight companies. •

The proportion of officers in the company is far too small for the amount of privates, (above 200,) there being only four commissioned officers ; but there are about sixteen or eighteen serjeants. The regimental staff is extremely numerous, and among them is a *priest* and, strange to say, a regular regimental *beadle*.

The Russian musket is nearly of the same proportions as our own ; and large supplies of them have been furnished by the tradesmen of Birmingham within these few years. The non-commissioned officers wear sabres, as is also the case with the privates in the Guards ; a distinction which, however honourable they may consider it, must prove a great inconvenience in a long march. The soldier carries but forty rounds of cartridge. Every man carries, in marching order, a day's provision of biscuit in his knapsack, even on home service. He provides neither his food nor any article whatever of necessaries out of his pay, but Government finds the whole ; a system which is productive of roguery and waste, however specious it may seem at first sight. Each article, it is true, must last a certain time ; but still the soldier will always show a certain degree of carelessness about what is found for him, and is moreover disposed to look upon its quality as inferior ; nor are the contractors as effectually controlled.

The tactics of the Russian infantry bear some resemblance to the French ; but there have been various alterations adopted from the Prussians, and some from the English. The slow step is seldom used at present, but was even more slow than our own, being but sixty-five steps in the minute. The quick step and double march vary scarcely at all from ours, perhaps a little faster, but the difference is imperceptible. They have also a fourth degree of pace, which is, in fact, nearly as fast as a man with musket and accoutrements can run ; but it is only employed for light troops, and never for manœuvre.

The Russians still retain the formation in three ranks ; and in file firing the third rank load for the second, stepping a pace back for room. Their squares are by no means equal to ours, one kind being in fact a double column of subdivisions formed upon the two centre half-companies ; but as these are not doubled upon, they are only three deep in front and rear, though perhaps sixteen deep on the flanks. Another of their squares is an imitation of our square from quarter-distance column ; but as they form it by quite a different process, and without doubling the head and rear faces, it is but three deep to front and rear, while the flank faces being doubled upon, stand six deep ; yet this is very weak, compared with our formation of four deep to front and rear, and eight deep on the flanks.

The usual mode of attack with the Russians is in double column, covered by a swarm of skirmishers. They very seldom attack in line.

The cavalry consists of eight regiments of cuirassiers, one of horse-grenadiers, and about sixty regiments of dragoons, lancers, and hussars. There are seven squadrons to a regiment, of which one is used as a *dépôt*. The establishment of the squadron is, including seven commissioned officers, about 190. There are very properly a good many more officers and serjeants to the same number of privates in the cavalry than in the infantry, a matter not sufficiently provided for in our own service, for there can be no doubt that a serjeant, who has the superintendence of ten men and as many horses, has more to do than one who has charge of twenty infantry soldiers.

The tactics of the cavalry are borrowed from those of the French and Prussians. The system of equitation is not so good as the German, though carried to fastidious nicety of detail as to the breaking of the horse, whose paces are often confined and crippled in consequence. All the cavalry are armed with carbines except the front rank of the cuirassiers, who have within these few years been armed with lances. The sizing of the horses in squadron is the reverse of ours, the smallest being placed in the centre. The Russians have, like the French, *chefs d'escadron*, a field-officer in command of every two squadrons. There are five officers in front of every squadron, one before each division; nor does this position ever alter, except on some occasions, when the officers of the flank divisions place themselves on the flank of the front rank. Most of their movements are by divisions, like the Prussians, excepting deployments, which are executed by threes as with us.

The Russian cavalry is very steady in the field, always manœuvring at a trot of about seven miles an hour. There are many superfluous words of command, which create noise, and have been lately somewhat retrenched in consequence. With the exception of the hussar regiments, all the Russian cavalry are instructed to dismount a certain number of each squadron, and act on foot with their carbines.

The Russian armies have been remarkable for the large proportion of artillery with which they usually take the field. There are about thirty generals of artillery in active employ, and the corps at present consists of above 30,000 men and 20,000 horses. It must be observed, in respect to this service, that the causes which, as we shall presently explain, operate so strongly to cause deficiencies in the infantry, and nearly as much so in the cavalry, do not come into play, owing to the great attention paid to keeping up the artillery in a constantly effective condition, by inspection of a strict nature, and in which no relaxation is permitted.

The Engineers are by no means equal in proficiency to the artillery; but a good deal of attention has been bestowed of late years on their improvement. They amount to about 13,000, and among them is the novelty of a corps of mounted pioneers, part of whom are instructed in the pontoon service. No doubt there are occasions where troops of this peculiar description might be of great use; indeed, it must be recollected that cavalry are much easier delayed by the most trivial obstacles than infantry; and it has been in our own service a question with many officers of experience, whether every regiment of cavalry should not have a proportion of pioneers: our present plan of

giving axes to the regimental farriers cannot at all compensate for the defect, since their own duties on service are quite laborious and constant enough to keep them employed; and the want of a sufficient number of them was a universal complaint in the Peninsular war.

The corps of artificers is, to a certain degree, distinct from the engineers; and the Russians have likewise a very numerous waggon-train, amounting to not fewer than 24,000 horses. This corps is remarkably well appointed, and the waggons provided with covered tilts of an excellent description.

The gendarmerie, or military police, are a numerous body; but a great deal of this duty, as concerns the interior of the empire, is performed by the garrison battalions, in which are embodied about 50,000 men, principally such as, from defect or weakness, are not considered equal to active service.

It would be extremely difficult to arrive at any correct estimate of the number of Cossacks which Russia can bring into the field; but it is supposed that these admirable light troops are no longer to be obtained so readily as heretofore, and that in future wars great inconvenience would be felt from the want of more of them, as it has been the custom to depend so much on their vigilance and activity for outpost duty, that the regular regiments are the less expert in these matters. Probably Russia can, however, at any time command from 25,000 to 30,000 Cossacks of various denominations for foreign service, being about a third of the force on the returns.

In the Russian service there are always a quantity of soldiers habitually employed in the regimental workshops, each regiment, in fact, making up the whole of its clothing, and nearly every article also of appointment; a practice which, whatever may be its disadvantages in some respects, must often prove of infinite service towards the end of a severe campaign.

The recruiting is by a sort of triennial assessment on the different districts and towns, citizens and tradesmen being allowed to pay for substitutes from among the peasantry; and as most of the recruits are unavoidably marched immense distances to join their regiments, being often many months on the road, and subject, during their journey, to great hardships, from the want of accommodation and care, they often arrive quite unfit for service.

In the medical department of the regiments there is much to be improved, and the skill of the practitioners is usually very superficial.

From all these causes, a constant deficiency in the establishment, and still more in the actual effective force, must naturally be expected; for it is well known to all military men how soon any relaxation in such matters spreads like a contagion when once it has taken root.

MILITARY SETTLEMENTS.

One of the most singular features of the Russian military system is the agricultural settlement of a number of divisions of cavalry and infantry. These settlements were established about the year 1818, and are most curious and interesting in all that regards them. The first expense to the Government must have been enormous; but it is said that the experiment has answered in nearly all its intentions by enabling the soldier to provide by agricultural labour for his own subsistence in

a way which, though it diminishes the irksomeness of discipline, yet gives security against idleness, and an encouragement to moral and regular habits.

The commencement of the operation, in the first instance, was as follows :—Two large tracts of country were marked out and divided into allotments : the one destined for the infantry was an uncultivated plain in the Novogorod Government, in the northern part of Russia, and was appropriated for two divisions of the line, under General Prince Schahofskoi ; the cavalry settlement in the south was chiefly crown land, of a fertile description, and full of villages and inhabitants. It was delivered over to five divisions of cavalry, under the government of General de Witt ; divided and subdivided into brigade, regimental, company, and individual allotments ; each of which last was appropriated to a sort of military and agricultural family, consisting of an old soldier of good conduct as the head of the concern ; a comrade of a middle period of service, as his chief assistant ; and a young recruit. All of these had permission to marry, and their children were at an early age to be embodied in companies. The old soldier is exempted from any heavy duties ; but the other two members of the family are regularly trained and exercised. The effective force for immediate service is composed of the soldiers of middle service ; and the reserve is composed of the recruits and such of the others as are not equal to much hardship. A general encampment takes place annually after harvest. The children are taught to read and write, and also some kind of trade which is a provision in itself for such as, from want of size or bodily defects, are unfit for military service. The police of the settlement is performed by the most efficient of the invalids, who have served their time as soldiers. The period of a soldier's service was fixed at twenty years, after which he might enter the reserve, and after serving in it five more years, either retire on invalid pension, or, if he chose to remain, and his health were strong, he was to receive a distinctive badge and double pay.

The occupants of each allotment received, in the first instance, from Government, a complete outfit of farming implements. Villages, with neat churches, suitable houses for the various ranks of officers, hospitals, schools, &c. were constructed for them, on a convenient principle, and in central situations with respect to the farms, much in the same way as the townlands in the north of Ireland. Seed and materials of various kinds were provided until matters had become sufficiently settled for them no longer to require aid. Eventually each settlement was held to provide its own subsistence, and, further, to have always a considerable public store of provision ready for emergency, and in case of the effective force of the settlement being summoned into active service abroad ; but, on the other hand, the whole of the settlements are exempt from taxation.

The officers, according to their gradations, are charged with the civil government, as it were, of the settlement, besides their ordinary responsibility of the divisions, brigades, and regiments being able to take the field in complete order whenever called out. Whatever the soldier may lose in point of smartness and appearance by agricultural labour, it is very clear that considerable advantage must arise from every soldier of a regiment being familiar with the spade and pickaxe, and hardened by field labour.

The offences committed within the settlement are subject to the general laws of the rest of the army: serious crimes being submitted to the jurisdiction of courts-martial. All the ordinary duties are performed the same as in cantonments; officers of the day being regularly appointed, and the customary guard mounted, though on a reduced scale as to the number of men on duty.

There are a kind of company committees for detail of agricultural matters and trivial disputes, composed of a few old soldiers and a serjeant. For each regiment there is a sort of loan fund, to facilitate the farming operation of the soldiers, by advances for stated periods, without any demand of interest.

The cavalry settlements in the southern governments are on the same principle as those of the infantry, as to their organization. In one respect the principle of the cavalry settlements has a great military advantage, namely, that of all their recruits being trained to riding almost from infancy. There are six different division settlements of cavalry, each consisting of two brigades, in four regiments. To each division is attached a breeding establishment for the supply of horses, on a very extensive footing; each regimental stud consisting of about 30 stallions and 300 mares. Some of the former cost as much as 200*l.* or 250*l.*; though that exceeds by half the regulated allowance.

The effective duration of a troop horse is reckoned at eight years. The general principle of remounts is the same as our own; the colonel commanding being the purchaser either himself, or employing any one of his officers, and responsible for the purchases. Indeed, it is by no means uncommon for them to give a sum beyond their allowance for a fine horse. It is very much the custom to have particular colours according to the squadrons. No white horses are purchased in the heavy cavalry. The Russian cavalry-saddle is like that of the hussars, in many respects; and were it less clumsy, and of lighter and neater workmanship, would not be of a bad description. One arrangement is very well worth attention: the blanket is folded upon the saddle, as the man's scat, and under it is a thick woollen sort of pannel, something like the article used by our cavalry in India.

The discipline of the Russian army is summary and rigid. A very great distance is maintained by the officers towards their men; and extreme respect is exacted from all ranks towards their superiors, in whatever degree.

The punishments for ordinary offences are, caning, fatigue-duty, and extra guard; but imprisonment is not employed as a minor punishment. Loss of a certain number of years' service is applied for serious offences, and proves one of the most powerful checks upon misconduct. There are three classes of courts-martial. The regimental court is composed of one field-officer (as president) and two captains or lieutenants; the division court-martial is composed of a colonel (as president) and eight or ten regimental officers as members; the general court-martial consists entirely of field-officers, with a president of high rank. An auditor, whose province resembles that of our deputy judge-advocate, always attends every description of court-martial. The courts are not open to the public, but, in other respects, the mode of carrying on the trial, examining witnesses, and passing sentence, differs little from our own.

Exile to Siberia or to the Caucasus garrisons, with or without degradation to the ranks, are among the severest punishments for offences of officers. Different degrees of flogging, or rather caning, are the ordinary sentences against the private soldiers, unless for very aggravated crimes, which may be punished by condemnation to work in the mines. Sentences of death are rare, and applied almost always to cases which, with us, would be handed over to the civil power as felonies.

Whatever opinions may have been promulgated of the severity of the Russian service, there are several very strong facts tending to show, that although strict, and in some respects arbitrary, yet it is by no means of a nature to cause any abhorrence to the service among the soldiers themselves, of which it is no small proof, that in no continental army is desertion to the enemy so rare as with the Russians. The attachment shown towards their officers, and their solicitude for their personal safety in danger, have been proved by innumerable instances of noble devotion. For their standards they have the strongest veneration; and their loyalty towards their sovereign is mixed with a religious feeling, which, though it may savour too much of superstition, has yet nothing in it of which a brave man need be ashamed. It is, in fact, an ingredient of that patriotism for which the Russian soldiery have a well-earned character.

The vast extent of country and difficulties of communication are the greatest real hardships of the soldier; because, except the portion of the army distributed in the military settlements, he is, in many cases, unavoidably and completely separated from his family and his connexions from the time he joins as a recruit till he has served his time and obtained his discharge.

But the Russian soldier has many reasons to be contented with his lot, of which strangers are not at all aware. The feudal system, it must be remembered, still exists in Russia, Poland, and several of the adjoining territories; and the peasant, though not essentially a slave, is yet completely bound to the place of his birth, and is by no means in the same condition as a free peasant. Now, the moment he puts on the military uniform, he is emancipated from feudal service; and when discharged at the end of his period, returns to his home a free and independent member of the community. So established is this principle, that although the Emperor Alexander was very desirous of shortening the term of the soldier's service, he was induced to give up that design upon the representation of the nobles and principal landholders, that there would, by this means, very shortly be felt a general want of hands for the tillage of their estates. To have counterbalanced this by any disturbance of the recognised right of freedom claimed by every soldier on discharge, (and there was no other alternative,) would have been a dangerous attempt, and anything but agreeable to those for whose benefit it was intended, by the humanity of the Emperor; and there was too much practical wisdom in the Russian councils, to dash at any such wild theories of sudden emancipation, in defiance of all rights of property, as our own legislators have ventured in the West India question, in compliance with the petitions of the "Ladies of Southwark," and other equally irresponsible corporations.

In a country where there is so little interior commerce, it is no small

advantage to the soldier that he is invariably instructed, upon joining his regiment, in some useful trade; the practice of which, on his discharge, insures him an existence, especially when added to his regulated pension.

However strict the discipline, still there is no service where greater or more honourable rewards are appropriated to military merit. Every officer is considered as belonging to the nobility, from the moment he receives his commission. To such as attain the highest ranks of the army, this distinction becomes hereditary, and descends to their children. The whole spirit in which military rewards and honours are conferred in Russia, is calculated to excite a chivalrous emulation. The Order of St. George is exclusively appropriated, like the Sword of Sweden, for officers who have gained pre-eminent distinction in the field. The Emperor Alexander conferred it on the Duke of Wellington, though, to his own immortal honour, he himself refused it, (when decreed him by the Russian Senate,) saying, "he was not conscious of having the required qualifications, and it was an order of which he would be the last to violate the intention."

Splendid swords, jewels, and the like, are frequently presented by the Emperor to his principal generals, in addition to lucrative employments; and one instance we must not pass without notice, for a parallel to it can scarce be produced from the heroic days of Greece and Rome. The Emperor Alexander sent to Kutusoff, as a royal present, the finest diamond of the imperial crown itself; directing the vacancy, instead of being supplied by another stone, to be filled by a simple plate of gold, inscribed with the name of *Kutusoff*.

There are some curious customs in the Russian army, which may be called barbarous and superstitious, but yet have something in them which is far from exciting contempt or disgust in those who are unprejudiced in their views of human nature. For instance, at Easter it is the custom for a soldier meeting his officer, however high his rank, to embrace him with the words "Christ is risen."

There are in the Greek church, also, certain religious ceremonies, after the celebration of which, a proportion of private soldiers from each company of the troops in garrison at Petersburg are admitted to dine at the Emperor's table. In some regimental ceremonies connected with religious observances, the soldiers invite their officers to partake of their mess, and present them, formally, with bread which has been blessed by the priest.

When the Emperor, at reviews, signifies his approbation of the appearance of a company or squadron as it marches past, by an expression signifying, "Well done, my children!" it is the established custom for the whole to reply, officers and all, in one voice, "We will try to do yet better." On approaching the ranks of a battalion drawn up for his inspection, he is always received by a "hurrah," uttered in a manner completely mechanical, both by the men and officers. Though very different from the hearty and spirited cheer of British troops, it nevertheless produces a striking and imposing effect.

Soldiers, not of the cadet class, are occasionally promoted to be officers; but of late this is less the case, and they are usually removed, on their promotion, into the garrison battalions.

In the humbler stations of the army, as well as among the more

elevated, every sort of honorary reward is to be found; and some of them are accompanied by increase of pay. But there can be no doubt that the system being carried so far has tended to lessen the value of the decorations. The Cross of St. Anne is merely a symbol of twenty years' service. Every soldier wounded in action is entitled to a pension according to the degree of the injury received.

Regimental distinctions of standards, and inscriptions of celebrated victories, &c., are much the same as with us, and quite as much valued and prized by the corps which possess such honourable evidences of their conduct in the field.

The scale of pensions for officers is judicious and liberal. After twenty years' service, the officer may retire on one-third of his pay; after thirty years, on two-thirds; after thirty-five years, he receives his full pay, as if effective. They have, also, pensions for wounds, on a very equitable footing; and if employed also in the civil service, no paltry deductions are made in consequence, and they are allowed, very properly, to receive the reward of past service, along with the just remuneration for the actual duties they are still performing in a different vocation.

Having now given a general view of the system, formation, and condition of the Russian army, it remains to examine how far the great military force she possesses is actually available for active service, whether in a war of defence or for the invasion of foreign countries. The chief point for consideration in regard of the defensive strength of Russia, is the immense extent of the country in proportion to its inhabitants; an extent beyond the proportions of other European states, to such a degree, that no invading force competent to meet the Russian army can reasonably expect either to provide for its own subsistence by transport, nor to draw it from the resources of the inhabitants. Almost all the towns near the frontiers are more or less fortified, and are provided with garrisons of adequate numbers. Vast tracts of pine-woods, morasses, and swamps, would compel the invading columns, as was the case with the army of Napoleon, to confine themselves to the great roads, and these are exceedingly bad at all times, and of a nature quickly ruined by artillery and heavy baggage. There are scarcely any parallel or cross-roads of communication; and although the universal use of the sledge in winter greatly diminishes this inconvenience to the inhabitants themselves, and makes the want of roads a less evil, yet it is obvious, that an invader could by no means avail himself of sledge conveyance, because the season when it can be used is too severe for keeping the field in a country so inhospitable and desolate.

In answer to the difficulties of invading this vast empire, it may, no doubt, be urged that Napoleon did, to a certain degree, succeed, and that the sudden setting in of the frost was the chief cause of the disaster which attended his retreat; but we must remember that it was not till he had arrived at Moscow that the energies of the nation were effectually aroused: had he endeavoured to maintain himself in Moscow, there was a storm gathering all around, which would very soon have burst upon his head; the great bodies of troops which were assembling from all parts in his rear would have inevitably destroyed all his communication, and, cutting off his reinforcements and supplies, must have, eventually, reduced him to nearly the same con-

dition as was produced by the circumstances of his retreat. But these very causes which protect Russia from any serious attempt at invasion, operate exactly in the same degree towards disabling her from the employment of her apparently overwhelming force in attacking foreign countries.

To assemble a considerable army on her frontier, her columns must pass through that same impracticable region which presents such an insurmountable barrier to her enemies, and must encounter the very same delays, hardships, and privations, from the impediments to transport and supply of provisions. It would greatly add to these hinderances, that the greater part of the Russian army is dispersed in wide cantonments, for facility of subsistence; and those divisions which occupy the military settlements could not, from the nature of their establishments, take the field so quickly as if in barracks or ordinary quarters. Nor is the offensive power of Russia at all to be compared, in numerical strength, with that force which is at her ready disposal for defensive resistance; for the army may, in fact, be considered as three distinct classes—the disposable and moveable force: the force necessary for the protection of the extensive frontiers*; and the garrison or invalid battalions; which last, though a formidable and veteran militia, and perfectly available for ordinary and local purposes, would soon break down, if exposed to the fatigues of long marches, and the other hardships attendant on actual service.

The military strength of Russia is fettered and embarrassed for all purposes of invasion by one main cause, which, however it may be mitigated by time and judicious administration, must yet prove a heavy clog upon any military operations beyond her frontier for many years to come, if indeed it can ever be removed. The enormous expenses of the war with France caused Russia to involve herself in debt, and so greatly to embarrass her finances, that she was forced to have recourse to a depreciation of the paper money, to an extent which could not be borne, perhaps, in any other country of Europe. The difference between the silver and paper rouble is actually as 1 to 4, the former being equivalent to four francs, and the latter to one; and since all government payments are made in paper, within the Russian territory, the pay of both officers and soldiers, which would otherwise be fully sufficient, is thus so heavily taxed, that a good deal of peculation throughout all ranks, which might easily be checked and got rid of by close and rigid inspection, is suffered to pass unnoticed in consideration of this unavoidable drawback; and there can be no doubt that the consequent relaxation of the inspections affects the expenditure of public property and stores to a degree that incalculably augments the original source of the evil, by adding to the exhaustion and embarrassment of the treasury.

Now, singular as it may appear, although the Russian army submit without complaint to this unexampled tax upon their pay, yet no individual in the service would consent for an instant to abandon his prescriptive right of receiving his pay in specie the moment he sets his foot beyond the frontiers: so that the government, when estimating the expenses attendant upon fitting out a foreign expedition, must take into

* The corps of Orenburg, of the Caucasus, and that of Siberia are *always* necessary for the protection of the frontier; the corps of Finland is equally so in event of a rupture with Sweden.

the account, over and above all other disbursements, that every officer and soldier, the moment the campaign commences, is entitled to receive exactly four times as much as his ordinary pay.

It is an intricate question how far it would answer to the Emperor of Russia to have a less numerous army, and pay them either wholly or partly in specie. That the army would be more moveable and ready for active service cannot be doubted; but on the other hand, the enormous numbers which march under the Russian eagle are exceedingly imposing, and where there is so extensive and unsettled a frontier, it is, probably, a matter of necessity rather than choice to have a large force of frontier troops, however unfit for any but local service, than an army more compact and disposable for operations against the neighbouring states.

The Emperor knows his true condition as a military power perfectly well. No ordinary provocation would induce him to throw down the gauntlet, because the Russian nation would not bring forward its energies on slight emergency; but if once the aggression be such as to enlist in the cause the patriotic and religious loyalty of the people, it would be an act of temerity, equal to that of Napoleon, to beard the lion in his den, and would probably meet with no better success.

That our legislators may be aware of this, and that they may not imagine that because the Emperor of Russia is anxious to benefit his country by the arts and improvements of peace, he is the less ready to resent insult and sustain the honour of his crown, is most earnestly to be hoped. France would probably desire no better than to engage us as her ally in a war with Russia, Austria, or any other of our natural friends and her natural enemies—a policy in which she has, unfortunately, been hitherto far too successful; and if ever she should gain her invidious end, and lead us into any fatal misfortunes in consequence, who can doubt but she would be the first to pounce upon us when weakened and distressed in her own cause, and gratify her own vanity and ambition by treacherously crushing the rival of many centuries, before whom both her ancient banners and her modern eagles and tri-coloured standards have so often been humbled in the field?

GENERAL RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

Infantry, including Guard and Corps in agricultural settlements .	450,000
Garrison battalions	50,000
Invalid do.	50,000
Artillery, including Garrison Companies	40,000
Engineers and Artificers	18,000
Cavalry, including Guard and Corps in agricultural settlements .	95,000
Train	10,000
Cossacks and Irregulars	90,000
Total	803,000

ADVENTURES OF AN OFFICER IN THE BRAZILIAN NAVY*.

SOME time after my late vain attempt at escape, it was determined by the governor and junta to send us, with the Portuguese or rather Brazilian prisoners, by land, to Tandil; a distance, from the numerous deviations to avoid hostile tribes, of nearly 800 miles†, over that part of the vast and desolate Pampas "immeasurably spread" between the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Chili, and which are never traversed but by Indians, or Buenos Ayrean troops, when sent to attack them on very urgent occasions. This cruel decision was strongly protested against, and subsequently highly-reprehended by the Argentine government, as unjustifiably rigorous and uncalled for.

The arrangements for the journey were soon completed, and twenty armed Gauchos formed our escort, a very inefficient protection against the assault of hostile Indians; but an indispensable and useful body to catch and drive the numerous herds of horses and bullocks we took with us. The officers only were mounted; the unfortunate seamen had to travel on foot—a severe hardship at any time; but, in the present instance, dreadfully increased by the inclement season and scarcity of clothing. We who rode being furnished with pack-horses were able to carry nourishing provisions; but these unhappy men had no such privilege, and therefore subsisted entirely on beef, without an accessory article of any description. Our number amounted to 140, under the charge of a Spanish colonel.

The weather, when we set off, was uncommonly fine: the sun shone out splendidly for the time of year, diffusing around a spirit of animation and cheerfulness that almost imparted an attraction to the unalluring aspect of the country. For many miles we passed through large quantities of leafless bushes, in such abundance as to be impervious to the light on either side; and when we emerged from the rugged stony path which wound through them, the prospect presented to our view was a mere succession of hill and dale, with herds of guanacos browsing on the summits, and producing chiefly long dry grass and gorse: but sometimes vales, irrigated by branches of the river Colorado, were clothed with verdure, and afforded excellent pasture; and here and there thin plantations of lofty young trees would help to divest the scenery of its monotonous character. The cavalcade moved slowly, to enable those on foot to keep up with it: but we amused ourselves galloping to and fro, and exercising the balls at the hind legs of each other's horses. Our route lay through many straggling *tolderias*, near which we made it a point to halt for the night, as these localities were always in the neighbourhood of a rivulet, and abounded in firewood. On such occasions we feasted sumptuously, the Indians readily exchanging a sheep or a couple of fowls for tobacco.

The farther we proceeded, the more wild and dreary the scenery became. The small plains of dry herbage, with a few trees niggardly

* Continued from page 182.

† The distance, by the regular road, from the province of Buenos Ayres to Chili is 300 miles.

distributed on them, and terminating in ridges of barren hills, were a fit introduction to the spacious deserts we were soon to enter upon; an Indian encampment became less frequent; and at night we lay with no canopy but the sky, serenaded by the screaming and howling of wild beasts.

A cold sleet beat against us, driven by a north-easterly wind, and succeeded by thick flakes, as at the close of a bleak day we ambled through a narrow defile which opened into a gorge-like valley, inclosed on either side by lofty, abrupt, and rather precipitous rocky hills. To our great delight we found it occupied by a tribe of Indians. At the opposite extremity, a party of them were approaching on their return from an incursion, under Montero, a powerful and distinguished cacique. Besides other plunder, they brought with them three prisoners, consisting of a young man, his mother, and a child about two years old. The former had his hands tied behind him, and the halter of his horse was fastened to the tail of another, in the centre of a long line loaded with women, children, and baggage. His features were extremely handsome, and his bright sparkling black eyes one moment shot forth glances of deep hatred and defiance; the next assumed a mild expression of resignation, and the most contemptuous indifference to whatever might be his fate. With their usual good-nature we were admitted into the toldas, or wigwams, to pass the night, and for some time all were bustling about, unsaddling and unloading the horses, opening the water-proof skin bags in which the coffee, farina, rusks, and other necessities were deposited; attending the slaughter of a bullock, and spitting portions of it for our diurnal repast. When all the hum and hurry subsided, we squatted ourselves, two or three together in each tolda, round a crackling fire, by turns engaged in joking with the young Indian girls, and roasting the meat for our suppers. When this was finished, I made up my bed in a corner of the tolda with layers of ponchos and guanaco skins, and then went out to see what had been done with the captives. It was a fine starry night, and the heavy clouds having been dispersed by the high wind, unveiled the southern cross and pure ethereal galaxy in beautiful contrast to two dark remote vapours, distinguished by the appellation of the Magellan clouds. The atmosphere was keen and piercing; and the thin stratum of snow on the surface of the ground was rapidly congealing by a sharp frost. The youthful warrior was bound to a tree in front of the chief tolda, and I heard he was to be put to death the following day: his hair hung loosely about his face, and his whole frame was so chilled and benumbed as to be almost deprived of animation. So strongly did he excite my compassion, that I returned for a poncho to throw over him, but was advised not to interfere, lest it should displease the chief, whose temper was irascible, cruel, and vindictive. Most truly has it been said, there is no evil without its concomitant good; and I had some good reason to congratulate myself for paying attention to him. Taking up a horn of brandy, I sallied out to have a social pipe and a glass of grog with the French captain. *Vive la bagatelle!*—what enviable dispositions these Frenchmen have. There he was, sitting straddle-legs, by the fire, roasting a kidney he had purloined from the matador, by way of a *bon-bouche*. “Ah,” said he, shrugging up his shoulders, and snapping his fingers as he took it out of the hot ashes, “there is one grand difference

between this and a *rognon sauté*." He then engaged in an animated discussion on the respective merits of pigeons *à la crapaudine*, and partridge *à la Polonaise*; after which, with the versatility of his nature, and forgetting the present in the past, he expatiated at great length on the character of Napoleon, of whom he was an uncompromising admirer.

All was hushed in repose and stillness when I sought my couch, and no sound was audible save the monotonous croaking of the toads and frogs. The wood fires of the weary travellers no longer emitted a cheerful flickering blaze, and the prospect was altogether dreary and comfortless. As I stepped into the tolda, which was the last of a range stretching towards, and in immediate proximity to, the pass we entered by, I very nearly trod upon a luckless infant, secured in its cradle, constructed of segments of hoops, barely large enough to admit the child's body, and wrapped round the exterior with a profusion of bandages, which gives it the appearance of an old folded up, patched great coat. Fearing it might set up a squall if I meddled with it, I let it remain where it was; and the ceremony of undressing being out of the question, I threw some fuel on the fire, and then crept beneath my warm coverlet. This night I was more than usually restless, and disturbed by troubled dreams.

I was soon, however, effectually roused to perfect consciousness, by the clamorous bellowing and neighing of the distant cattle,—the trampling of whose multifarious hoofs tinkled in my ears with a vibratory and irregular cadence, as they intuitively retreated from some threatening danger. The horses in present use, and tethered, according to custom, close at hand, were snorting and trotting the length of their halters, with evident symptoms of terror and alarm.

My hack being amongst the number, I raised my head in a listening attitude,—and, gracious powers! what terrible apparition, I inwardly said, is this I look upon. That its edacious and immense jaws were widely-extended, preparatory to deglutition, and its red, fiery, blood-shot eyes intensely fixed on something before it, was all I noticed. For, panic-stricken, I sprang out under the hides, (which, as I have before remarked, the wigwags are constructed with,) and was taking to my heels; but a loud cry of horror, succeeded by a tremendous roar, arrested me to the spot, and in a second or two, a large female tiger, of rare dimensions for this district of South America, bounded by me within ten feet, gripping its prey with ravenous tenacity, betwixt its formidable jaws. This, the general voice soon informed me, was the helpless infant I noticed on retiring to rest; and the savage beast, the ruthless and insatiable monster who so alarmed me, and disseminated such well-grounded terror amongst the sagacious and acute cattle. To bridle and mount in pursuit with these famous horsemen was but the work of a few seconds: the Indians, armed with spears and balls; the Gauchos, with carbines. Anxious to see how the affair would terminate, I also mounted, and as I was giving the reins to my horse in passing the tree which the captive was fastened to, he cast such an imploring look towards me, that for the life of me I could not resist the temptation to set him at liberty; and as everybody were straining their eyes in the direction of the chase, I thought it was not likely I should be perceived: so, drawing my *cuchillo*, which, conformably to the attire, and fashion of the people whose habits I adopted, was uniformly stuck in my belt, I

cut his thongs, and galloped off at full speed to avoid being noticed on the spot, as it might afterwards give rise to suspicion when his flight should be discovered. I was not delayed much more than a moment in performing this charitable deed, and therefore soon overtook the hunters, who were close at the tiger's heels. The Indians made the welkin ring again with their shouts; and the undaunted father of the babe, spurring and urging forward his reluctant steed far in advance of the others, threw his spear with desperate and impetuous energy, but not with his wonted skill: the beast's hip was only grazed by it, but this stimulated its fury to the highest pitch. Suddenly dropping the child, she opened her parched and flaming mouth, beat her sides with her long tail, and making the wilderness echo with her roarings, crouched back to spring at the Indian, whose affrighted horse was reeling backwards on its haunches. Instantly a shower of spears and balls was let fly at her, and the former in such numbers, that the animal was literally inclosed in a kind of *chevaux-de-frise*; but the wounds inflicted by some of these would have been ineffectual to prevent her dealing destruction on one or more of the party, had she not been pierced also by a volley of bullets from the fire-arms of the Gauchos, who, checking the curb in their headlong career, took deliberate and deadly aim.

Two balls had penetrated the back of the head, but it struggled violently for many minutes until dispatched by the Indians' knives. To the delight of all, the child was taken up unhurt, without sustaining greater injury than that arising from slight indentations of the brute's fangs through the trellis work and bandages. The defeated animal's carcass was flung across the back of a horse, and we returned exceedingly gratified with this unexpected diversion and its prosperous conclusion. When the prisoner's flight was reported, rage and vexation predominated over every other feeling; and as the mother and child had also decamped, his freedom was very naturally imputed to her interference: nevertheless, a minute examination was set on foot, and I was very glad that I abstained from administering to his necessities on the foregoing evening.

How they effected their escape, and what way they could have taken, was a matter of much speculation; for although the country was scoured for miles round, no trace of human footsteps was discernible on the snow. When, however, we were making ready to resume our journey, one of the men who had been in search of them, by chance remarked to the cacique, on the adventure of the tiger being introduced, that some other beasts of prey must likewise have entered the *tolderia*, for along the same track which the former had made on its approach, were the marks of more than one of its kind having pursued an opposite course. Whirling round on one leg, and throwing up his clenched hand, a subtle and experienced old Indian said he was not now at a loss for a solution: he had noticed a tiger's skin with the claws entire, under the slave's dress, which encircled his waist downwards, and felt certain he had cut them off and employed them as sandals for himself and the woman. Such a procedure was so perfectly in accordance with the habitual and wily practices of these savages, that it was at once apparent to every one the cunning invention had been hit upon. The only remarkable circumstance was the singular coincidence of his being so well provided for turning the fortuitous casualty to such advantage.

Of whatever quality the sundry vices of these untaught heathens may be, they are most assuredly mollified and allayed by many prominent and propitiatory virtues, not the less estimable because ingenerate and unvaunted. Their hearts are highly susceptible of goodness, and their desire of returning benefits was exemplified some time after in the generous conduct of the youth I released when he heard my life was in danger.

Till now the ills we sustained were comparatively few, and to those who trudged on foot, tolerably supportable. The eye too had always found some object to rest upon that repelled the void an interminable sameness invariably produces, but this day's stage launched us fairly into the savage wilds and desolate solitude of the pampas for leagues and leagues, devoid of a single plant or vegetable production of any description. Our Indian guide, noted for his skill in exploring these pathless wastes, regulated his course, during the day, by the sun and nature of the sod, and at night by the stars and planets. The only herbage this rugged soil in most places condescends to yield is a species of long dry grass, in which the ostriches lay their eggs, and in some spots a few roods of dry bean stalks, or, at all events, what resembled them. The former is unfit to cook with, but the latter answered the purpose indifferently well. Sometimes, but very rarely, we met with a little thorn and brushwood, but whenever this happened we were sure to be painfully distressed for water, and then those who had been improvident and neglected to fill their horns and kegs at the last stream or pond, would gladly give a dollar for a single draught. For 300 miles I am sure we never saw a tree, or what had the least pretension to be one. When dressing the meat was at all practicable, provision was made for two or three days: if no ignitable matter but grass could be procured to kindle a fire with, we appeased our hunger with ostrich eggs, which are easily cooked by placing them on end in hot ashes with the upper part broken, to admit air and prevent them cracking. The flavour is very strong, but not so unpalatable as to be nauseous; yet, although I am not very squeamish, I would certainly eat almost anything in preference. When manufactured into an omelet by an expert *artiste*, as they are frequently served up in Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, "Ah! c'est une autre affaire," as Monsieur Nightingale would say. The nests generally contained on an average two or three dozen; now and then we chased the birds themselves, but it requires a very fleet horse indeed to overtake them if they have any reasonable start of you. Their velocity, however, depends in a great measure on the force of the wind, before which they always bear up, spreading their tails, to catch the breeze and accelerate their progress. After toiling nearly twelve days through these inhospitable regions, the weather became so fickle and inconstant, as one day to pour down hail and close with a hard frost, and the next appear graced with a cloudless sun, whose scorching rays compelled us to stop until it set, and resume our journey by night.

As one afternoon, much to our satisfaction, a chain of high hills were seen at a great distance rising above the plain, and reminding us, from what we had been previously told, that half our troubles were passed, a group of horsemen gradually came in sight over the undulating champaign, and, on reaching an eminence, reined up to take a survey of our dispersed party, and discover to what race we belonged. If, however, they were

puzzled to guess our origin, which, from our singularly grotesque garments, some being wrapped in skins, others enveloped in blankets, crowned with an European hat, and the sight of so many people travelling on foot in that part of the world, was not to be wondered at, not so we with theirs, for our guide was at once convinced, from information picked up on the way, that they were of an Indian tribe at enmity with the Buenos Ayreans, and it was to avoid them that we had taken a very circuitous and difficult route. While the colonel and a few Gauchos rode off to speak with them, we halted, that our defenceless and unarmed state might not be known to them. He soon returned with the pleasing intelligence that their toldas were a long way off, and, therefore, it was not likely they would molest us; but, to promote our safety as much as possible, he had told them we were going in a different direction to that we immediately took: and for greater security, when we arrived at some swamps and marshes, there we rested for the night, or rather stopped, for rest we had none, every hour expecting an attack: no fires were permitted—though for that matter there was not much of any combustible substance to make them with; and the snow fell fast and thick for the most part of the night. Our horses remained bridled and saddled by our sides as we lay on the ground rolled up in guanaco skins, which were constantly, if not on our backs, secured to the crupper. Our fears were, however, groundless; and at daybreak we proceeded on, soaked through, and almost petrified with cold. But what were our sufferings compared with those of the poor creatures who crawled on foot! Their condition was heart-rending. Many of them were missing from the time we first started. One or two lagged behind during our sojourn with the Indians, and perhaps returned to Patagonia; but other stragglers, who loitered unperceived to recruit their debilitated limbs, and never more joined us, must beyond doubt have perished with cold and hunger, as no human aid could have reached them. Many had their legs shockingly swollen, and few there were whose feet were not dreadfully blistered. No man can know what misery there is in the condition of his fellow men unless he puts himself in the same situation:

"The various ills ordain'd to man by fate,
Where'er he turns, 'twere tedious to relate."

But a much more revolting, though not less terrible death than those who were forsaken must have suffered, awaited several of these ill-treated beings, a death at which humanity will shudder, and a sickness oppresses me to recall to mind. Whenever any were seen on the march exhausted with fatigue, or weariness and sickness combined, we invariably took them up behind us, and of course helped them in every way we could: but sometimes they were so overwhelmed and faint as to be almost incapable of preserving their seat.

On the morning which succeeded the dismal and comfortless night just spoken of, two of us trotted off to a sheltered bank near the road we were pursuing, for the purpose of making some alteration in our dress, and striking a light for our cigars. As the ground was very uneven, and covered with high tufts of dry grass, we soon lost sight of our companions, and shortly heard the report of a musket, and others in succession. It, however, excited no surprise, for we supposed the Gauchos were only firing them lest the charges should have got damp,

and therefore thought no more about it. We joggled along for about a quarter of a mile, neither inclined to talk much, when all on a sudden my reverie was broken by my horse shying at something in the swamp we were splashing through. "Good God!" exclaimed Clinton, "there's a man half buried in the mud; he must surely have been riding behind some one, and dropped off without their knowing it!" Not a moment was lost in placing our horses on each side of him, and both stooped to lift him; but, on leaning down, we observed his face was pale and ghastly, and, on raising him, it chilled the blood in our veins to perceive that his stream of life had ceased to flow; his eyes were dilated, and thrust out of the sockets with a fixed and frightful stare, and his breast dabbled over with clotted blood from the perforations of half a dozen balls. Sad and sorrowful, we continued on our way, and beheld the woful tragedy again and again exhibited. This was too much: off we cantered to remonstrate with the colonel; for we were at no loss to divine from what mistaken motives the mournful victims had been so cruelly and barbarously deprived of life—their deplorable condition at once suggested it. We first acquainted the rest with what had happened; for we had an idea, and were right in the conjecture, that care had been taken to execute the horrid deed when the colonel imagined none but himself and his murderers could witness it. He was evidently astonished and displeased that we had been in the rear; but, in answer to our representations, calmly replied, that he had been actuated by the purest and most humane motives, for, as they could neither ride nor walk, the cruelty imputed to him would have been ten times greater, and preferred with much more justice, had he, instead of freeing them from the direst evils that the malignity of fortune and the perversity of human destiny can bestow, left them to a sure but lingering and terrible death, namely, that of starvation, unless devoured beforehand by wild beasts. This logic might have been all very well to silence the scruples of his followers, had they, which they certainly had not, been troubled with sensitive consciences; but, unfortunately for his inference, he had never tried any means to secure them on horse-back; would not even allow them one to ride upon; nor did he in any manner alleviate their pain and anguish.

I shall gladly pass from these gloomy reminiscences; but, before doing so, must record one more fatal consequence of this eventful journey, as it involves the life of an old acquaintance of the reader. At the close of the day replete with such enormities, we bivouacked near some ground well covered with bean stalks, and were therefore able to make fires, cook meat, and dry our clothes. As it was not necessary to keep the horses saddled this night, we were not deprived of our bed-furniture, which is carried under the ricone or saddle, from their peculiar construction calculated to fit well upon a number of blankets laid in folds over the horse's back. While I was spreading them out with a large dry skin above all, the poor blacky who fell from aloft when the Duqueza de Guyaz went to pieces, came shivering up to me, and begged I would lend him a poncho; I gave him a blanket, and then turned in and pulled the woolly skins round my head and shoulders, for the air was extremely cold, and resigned myself to rest. When I awoke in the morning, and peeped out from my snug burrow, I found everything conglaciated by a hard frost; the sun was rising bright and

clear; but near me was one who would never again behold its blessed light, or feel the warmth of its radiant beams. The weak and emaciated negro lay beside me, frozen to death. Whether while living, or after he died, the blanket had been taken from him, I know not; but he had not only been relieved of that, but his tattered coat was also stripped off, and his person was nearly denuded.

From the abridged account I have given of this disastrous journey, some notion may be formed of the calamities which ensued. Piteous indeed was the attenuated appearance of the forlorn cripples who survived it, as they hobbled, at the end of twenty-nine days, some leaning on sticks, others on crutches, into the precinct of Tandil. This place is about sixty leagues from Buenos Ayres, and thirty from the coast. The only buildings, with the exception of a few pulperias, are the fort and the barracks within it, to which are attached the dwellings of some artisans. The fortification, which merely consists of four concave curtains, the angles salient towards the country, and surrounded by a dry ditch, about twelve feet deep and fifteen toises broad, was erected to keep the Indians in check, and is situated in a valley watered by a winding stream, and encompassed by sterile craggy mountains. On the summit of one is a stupendous natural pyramid of enormous blocks of granite, surmounted by a shapeless mass of prodigious size, which is so admirably balanced as to vibrate with the lightest breeze, yet retain its equilibrium in the strongest gale. The pasture on the low ground is plentiful and rich; but fire-wood is very scanty, and is only to be obtained from a great distance.

The inmates of the house I was billeted in were very pleasant, good-natured people. They were five altogether, comprising the patron or master, his *chère amie*, the shopman, a sort of gentleman (Gaúcho, who lived by his wits, and an assistant, who was then superintending the construction of another pulperia, and made the bread which all these shops sell. The female was a very pretty brunette Indian, and could speak the Spanish patois of the camp. The assistant was a native of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, and was endued with information and intellect in proportion to his master's ignorance and illiterateness. The former had travelled a good deal; but the latter had been born and brought up in the Campaña, and, with the exception of a trip once or twice to Buenos Ayres, had seldom gone to any populous hamlet. It was really amusing to hear him express his incredulity on subjects connected with the "Old World. As I had been at Teneriffe, the Spaniard would often talk about his native home, and when there were other auditors besides myself, the sights seen by Baron Munchausen were thrown into the shade by his bombastic and marvellously inspiring delineations. Ridiculous and absurd as some of his stories were, his master would rather believe them than allow himself to be persuaded that the peak of Teneriffe was eternally covered with snow. "How can that be?" said he: "If the climate is so hot, what must it be on the top of so high a mountain which is so much nearer to the sun?" A reference to his own cordilleras was unavailing. He had never seen them. As little would he credit the fact of camels being provided with a reservoir for water, and, in consequence, passing many days without drinking. His incredulity would sometimes so provoke the other as to cause many angry words; and upon one occasion, when we three were standing outside the door, and

the European insisted on his acknowledging he was at all events convinced the world was round, he replied, *Caracco*, neither you nor any one else shall cram such an assertion down my throat; which put the former so much out of temper, that he applied some very degrading epithets to the South American: the answer was an *estocada* with his knife, which his adversary nimbly averted, and drawing his own, placed himself in a posture of defence. Both wrapped their ponchos round the left arm, and drew back about half a dozen yards, then perpetually advanced and retreated, keeping their eyes fixed on each other; sometimes they feigned a stroke, then aimed a thrust; now stooping, now rising and darting rapidly forward, and striking a blow which would be received skilfully on the poncho—then moving round, and giving place to each other. At last they were on the point of closing, when the *Peon* grappled his master's wrist, and tried to wrench the weapon from his hand. Both fell in the struggle, but the latter got up before his enemy, and moving backward, shot his knife from the palm of his hand (a feat which is performed in a very particular manner, and with amazing nicety) at his opponent's breast; but stumbling at the same instant, it took a slanting direction, and consequently missed him. Being left by this slip entirely at the mercy of his inflamed antagonist, an attribute which he was not disposed to trust to in him, away he ran, with wonderful velocity, towards a neighbour's house, certainly the wisest course he could have taken:

“ For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain ;”

which he certainly would have been, had he remained.

[To be continued.]

NAVAL FRAGMENTS.

No. I.—THE FRENCH FISHERMAN.

ON one of the most inclement days in the winter of 1812, the year in which, I believe, the *St. George*, *Hero*, *Defence*, and *Saldanha* were lost, an English frigate from Plymouth anchored in a beautiful roadstead on the western coast of France, which bears the name of a celebrated buccaneer captain of the sixteenth century. The blockading squadron lay at single anchor, prepared to resist the fury of the gale, with their lower yards and topmasts struck; while the fleet of the enemy seemed tranquilly reposing on the smooth surface of the inner harbour. The hour was that of divine service, but even the solemnity of the occasion, rendered still more binding by the strict discipline of a man-of-war, did not prevent many from showing themselves in different, sly corners of their vessels, anxiously scanning the new arrival from England. As the gale continued too boisterous to admit of any communication except by signal, the important part of our intelligence was telegraphed to the Commander-in-chief. The captains of the squadron became thus acquainted with the secret, but it went no farther,

as the mysteries of the signal-books were, in those days, exclusively confined to the naval monarchs themselves.

The gale continued provokingly violent throughout the day. To us it mattered little: our holiday enjoyments had but just ended; and with the monotonous prospect of being separated at signal distance from the squadron for three months, as the look-out frigate off Rochelle, we were not much disposed to sympathize with the eager hopes or apprehensive anticipations of our anxious companions. A single day had but intervened since we were in the full tide of our annual festivities. The social ties which bound us to the port in which we had refitted, had ceased for another year; our carnival had closed; and to all of every degree on board our departure from Plymouth was as if each had left his own home: even the sterile aspect of Mount Batten claimed a portion of our retrospective attachment.

On the following morning, the sea was as tranquil as it had been disturbed the day before. The sky was clear and serene, the waters seemed refreshed by the tempest, and the ships of the line lay in apparent sluggishness, as if reposing from their previous labours. The margin of the sea off the isles of Ree and Oleron was sprinkled with picturesque-looking fishing-boats; small coasting vessels, deeply laden with wine from Bourdeaux, had just merged from the creeks in which they had sheltered themselves from the storm, and were creeping along the land under the immediate protection of the batteries which lined the coast. A gun-boat would now and then dart out from some hidden nook, to mark the progress of the little flotilla, and then slowly retire to its lurking-place, satisfied that for that time its services were not required.

Within the vicinity of our squadron all was life and animation: the topmasts were quickly raised to their appointed berths; the lighter spars were elevated above them like magic; the long drift of cable, to which the vessels owed their safety in the gale, was shortened in; and at the hour of breakfast the scene was changed from the dismal gloom of a November storm, to the summer aspect of calm and sunshine.

Within a couple of days we again weighed anchor, and relieved the frigate, whose dreary station off the old town of Rochelle we were destined to occupy for the period before alluded to. In our brief intercourse with this vessel, the contrast was indeed striking: with us it was quiet, almost to sadness—with them it was exhilarating; and while, on the one hand, their mirth served to increase our gloom, the dulness we exhibited seemed to augment their happiness. The captains dined together as usual, and the following morning our lively friends left us for England, to participate in the short-lived enjoyments to which we had so recently, so reluctantly bid adieu.

It is, I know not why, generally believed that sailors are never so happy as when they are at sea. For my own part, I had fifteen years of it, and I confess the truth of the observation never exhibited itself to my notice. Sailors are never more quiet than when on the sea, but never so happy as on shore. I remember an instance of an old marine who belonged to the guard-ship at Cork; he left his vessel but once in the twelve months, and that was when he received his pay. Long habit had given him the privilege of asking the first lieutenant's permission

to absent himself for the time specified, in the following terms, "Please, Sir, may I go on shore for three days to get drunk?" At the expiration of his leave, he returned to the ship, took four and twenty hours to recover his equilibrium, nor quitted her until the period of his annual Saturnalia again arrived. He was the steadiest and the best man on board.

Although our solitary station off Rochelle was quiet almost to sadness, we could not be said to want occupation. Our ordinary duties usually comprised six hours of the day; from which it may be reasonably inferred, that the remainder of our time, if judiciously arranged, could not leave us altogether bankrupts in employment. It is true, we had full leisure for the improvement of our intellects, but had we been ever so willingly disposed to cultivate our minds, our means were too limited to enable us to do so. The extent of our library, in the midshipman's berth, was a "John Hamilton Moore," a well-thumbed volume of "Joe Miller," and the "Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." The last mentioned was little calculated to leave us on good terms with our present monotonous position: nevertheless, in minor points, we managed to occupy our leisure hours—some in learning the flute—others in the construction of small ships—and those who had no resources within themselves slept the best part of their time, and when awake, became snappishly discontented, because their inward monitor whispered them they lacked the ingenious industry of their companions.

It is a common saying that sailors can turn their hands to any thing; and there is one peculiar feature in their profession which, if accurately noted, will in no small degree account for the ingenuity thus observable in their characters. When we have an instructor at our elbow, we mechanically turn to him for advice; but when left to ourselves, we naturally refer to our own resources, and thus we acquire a habit of contrivance, by which we eventually learn to surmount any little difficulties that may impede our progress in the minor occurrences of life. We are, besides this, placed under circumstances which call forth mental energies that might otherwise have lain dormant; and although the events which lead to their development may be trivial, the mind is, nevertheless, prepared to contend with more important casualties hereafter. Sailors have thus become proverbial for the facility with which they hit on a substitute in cases of emergency. I have been led into this little digression by the recollection of our pursuits in those days, which, trifling as they may appear, had notwithstanding a considerable influence on the future destinies of the individuals themselves.

Our young aspirants were not of the aristocratic part of the profession: we had not a scion of nobility on board the ship: those, therefore, who manifested a desire to improve their minds, claimed the friendship of their commander, which eventually led to their preferment in life; while the sleepers and snarlers were left to their own indolent habits to shift for themselves. This recalls to my memory a friendly lecture I one day received from an old and esteemed officer who took a lively interest in my welfare. "Two vessels," said he, "sailed together from England for the same port in the East Indies. The captain of one of them, being an active, good seaman and an excellent navigator, was always on the alert, availing himself of every change in the weather,

press his opinion of the advantages and utility of extending to the Army and East India Company's Service the benefit of the establishment, which was as yet confined to the Navy. When Lord High Admiral, he repeatedly sent for the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and recommended him to enlarge the school at Greenwich, and give to the sons of officers an equal chance with those of seamen, so numerous were the applications to his Royal Highness for admission to the asylum for the sons of officers; but the charter was imperative, and debarred any change of the kind proposed. Notwithstanding this, so alive was the generous heart of our Monarch to the urgent claims of the children of a numerous class of officers, that he extended the number of officers' sons to be admitted to 200; but which number was again reduced to 100, when his Royal Highness quitted the Admiralty.

Is it then, Sir, unreasonable to suppose, that, considering the King's ardour in so legitimate a cause, and the countenance at all times shown by the Government to similar patriotic designs, his Majesty's Ministers,—who, as enlightened statesmen, must duly appreciate the importance of our Army and Navy, and the advantages of education to officers, and who are, as it were, pledged before the nation to the political maxim now universally recognized in every civilized state, that the Government should provide for the education of its subjects—could refuse that liberal assistance which would enable us to commence this national undertaking with energy and confidence? Surely the Army and Navy, so distinguished for their loyalty, are, in common with the rest of our countrymen, entitled to the same consideration as any other part of the community.

But, Sir, it is not upon the generosity of our Monarch, nor upon the liberality of the Government, that I would throw the burden of raising or sustaining these Institutions. We must put our own shoulders to the wheel; we must give the first impulse to the undertaking ourselves; and it would be no trivial point gained, if by mutual and general understanding it were declared, that all officers eligible to become members would be *expected* to become such on promotion, if not previously enrolled. Let this be done in the true spirit of professional ardour, and very soon may our great naval arsenals and garrison towns, Portsmouth and Plymouth, contain each its own elementary school, preparing the youths in them for admission to the central establishment.

Unanimity is the great moving power requisite to this undertaking. A *conjoint* appeal to the Government would exhibit the desire and determination of the Army, Navy, and East India Company's Service, to place themselves on a level with the other liberal professions in the scale of education, which, it will not be denied, has hitherto been too much neglected by us.

Sandhurst, which annually provides the army with a body of officers scientifically educated for the profession, was originally applied to another highly benevolent purpose,—the affording a cheap and good education, wholly gratuitous, for the orphans of deceased officers, both of the Army and Navy; and such continued the composition of the College, until a party in the House of Commons, year after year, inveighed against the principle of this charity, as well as the expense; insisted that every one should pay for his education, and that the institution should support itself. The success of these arguments produced a gradual reduction of the Orphan Class, until at last their gratuitous education has ceased. The rates for officers' sons generally have been raised; and the sons of civilians, I believe, now form above half the total. The institution is now obliged to take care of itself; and its authorities, rather than exhaust the liberality of Government, have continued to make such arrangements for the present and future years (of course by the diminution of the number of officers' sons) as will enable the establishment to support itself.

The Naval College, although not on so large a scale, has also lost much of its original character. I have been informed by a distinguished Admiral, that it was originally founded by donations from naval officers, for the purpose

when the warm tint of the setting sun was no longer visible, she silently pulled away from the ship in the direction of two very large *chasse-marées*, which lay becalmed a long distance from the land, with their sails helplessly flapping against the masts. On this occasion it fell to my lot to accompany my friendly monitor, Mr. Elwin, in the boat, and we pulled five miles in the direction alluded to before a single word was spoken.

As we approached the spot where the *chasse-marées* were seen becalmed, we slackened our speed, and each man in silence prepared his fire-arms. Guided by the compass which lay in the bottom of the boat, we again pursued our course; but there was not a vestige of either vessel to be seen, although we traversed the ground over and over again, and strained our eyes to penetrate the gloom of night, until they felt like balls of fire when withdrawn. Reluctant to return to the ship without having accomplished our purpose, we pulled in for the land, thinking it not improbable that chance might favour our views. In about twenty minutes we again lay on our oars, and the last man had just swallowed his allotted portion of rum and water, when we saw, or fancied we could discern, a dark object on the verge of the horizon. We were at first disposed to imagine it one of the vessels described on our mind, but the galley accelerating her speed, soon neared the object, and each man letting his oar glide gently alongside the boat, we ranged up softly under the stern of the largest gun-vessel I ever saw. About seventy men were strewed on her deck fast asleep. An awning was spread over the vessel, and the arms of each man lay on his right side. There was not at this moment a breath of wind in the heavens. The stars twinkled in myriads over our heads, and sparkled like diamonds on the dark surface of the tranquil sea. We lay in this extraordinary position for at least five minutes, each of our men holding his breath while he gazed intently on his sleeping enemy, with his pistol firmly grasped in his right hand. The order was at length given by a silent motion from our officer to leave the vessel, and we allowed ourselves to drift with the current, until our drowsy foe became once more a dark speck in the horizon.

It was some time before Elwin sufficiently recovered from the conflicting state of mind in which this singular scene left him, to be able to discuss its novelty with any thing like calmness. The trial to him, poor fellow, had been severe almost beyond endurance. He knew, and felt, that his promotion in the service depended on his own exertions, and he had long panted for a favourable opportunity to signalize himself. The men continued to ply their oars in silence. Not a single murmur escaped their compressed lips, although, from their unreflecting minds, something of the kind might have been expected, especially when we consider the unusual excitement they were thrown into by this extraordinary rencontre: but they knew Elwin to be brave, resolute, and undaunted; they had fought by his side upon more than one occasion; and his coolness in the moment of danger had often inspired them with confidence. At last Elwin exclaimed, as if following up the train of thought into which the strange event had thrown him, "Seventy to ten!—'twould have been madness to have aroused the slumbering foe—the odds were too much against us." And then, addressing himself to the men, he said, "Well, my lads, our next touch may give them some—

thing more to dream of." This observation reconciled us, in some measure, to our second disappointment: the men cheerfully acquiesced in the prudent decision of their leader, and the energetic tug they gave their oars evinced how fully they were prepared to move on in search of new adventures.

It was now nearly twelve o'clock: the tranquil aspect of the weather remained unchanged; there was not a passing cloud in the studded canopy of heaven to indicate a breeze; all around was hushed in the repose of midnight. Our boat lay on the surface of the water, as motionless as the sea itself, while her crew refreshed themselves with the scanty portion of bread and cheese which they had reserved from their evening meal. Elwin shared his cold beef and biscuit with me, and a small allowance of grog afforded the men an opportunity of good-humouredly drinking a quiet night's rest to their sleeping friends in the gun-boat. After indulging a hearty laugh at the novelty of the toast, they resumed the oar, and our sylph-like galley again skimmed swiftly along the margin of the deep. Whether our leader had at this moment any fixed point in view was unknown to us. I perceived by the compass that we were pulling in for the town of Rochelle; but it never once entered my head that he would venture nearer than within musket-shot of the batteries: when, however, we found ourselves within pistol-range of the enemy, the whispered admonition to the men "to row gently" convinced me how much I was mistaken, and the impulse that something was yet in reserve for us banished all conjecture from my mind.

In a few minutes we were at the entrance of the small river leading up to the town. Fortunately there was a slight surf on the pebbly beach, which drowned the measured sound of our muffled oars, and we passed the batteries without being challenged. Our little band were thus arranged: the two foremost men kept a sharp look-out ahead on either side of the narrow channel, four of the crew who occupied the centre of the boat were prepared with their fire-arms to act on the moment, and the remaining two plied their oars at lengthened intervals with noiseless accuracy. In this manner we stealthily pursued our silent course until we found ourselves within a few yards of a large sloop which lay on the outside of a tier of small vessels, the innermost one of which was secured to the quay. Elwin, who was much the tallest man in the boat, raised himself erect to reconnoitre her deck, and then beckoning to the four men in the centre, boarded her by her channels, the after-hatch being quietly laid on, over which a man was placed with a brace of pistols and a cutlass.

As if to compensate us for our former disappointment, every thing seemed to favour our enterprise: the tide was at its ebb; we knew the channel to be perfectly clear; and at the moment we cut her moorings, and opened the folds of her single topsail, a light breeze sprang up which bore us at a rapid rate down the river. As we approached the batteries, Elwin asked me in an under tone if I could speak French; but I had scarcely replied in the negative, when two voices from either side roared out, "*Qui va là?*" To answer the challenge was quite out of the question, for not one of us understood a syllable of the language. Elwin motioned to us to lie down. The challenge was quickly repeated.

"Répond, ou je tire!" shouted the angry sentinels; and in less than a moment, two bullets whizzed across our bow. The alarm was ~~now~~ spread. "Les Anglais!" resounded from one end of the harbour to the other; lights gleamed in quick succession along the shore, and shots fired at random fell harmlessly around us. We had now passed the barrier, and before the enemy could get their guns to bear on us with effect, we had receded from their aim; and as we were gliding rapidly through the water with a freshening breeze, we fancied ourselves comparatively secure, when the following accident soon undeceived us. One of the men, in handing the compass out of the boat, betrayed our only light: a mark of which the French cannoniers promptly availed themselves. In an instant we were struck by three forty-two pound shot. Our top-mast, to which was appended the only sail we had spread, fell over the bow; and a chance ball, which some say will kill the devil, nearly knocked my promotion on the head. Elwin ran to the helm, ordered the foresail and jib to be set, bore away three points, and in a few minutes we had changed our position, and were again free from the direction in which the guns of the enemy were pointed.

The batteries continued to amuse themselves for some time; and when Elwin conceived himself out of the track of the gun-boats, he directed the mainsail to be set. Up to this moment it had not occurred to us to examine the hold, although we pretty well guessed it could not contain much, from the height the vessel swam out of the water: when, therefore, the hatches were removed, nothing was visible but a heap of stones, over which were strewed some musty straw, the staves of an old wine-cask, a few *empty* marquees, and a loose crate of pottery used by the peasantry for domestic purposes. The constant hammering which our captives kept up against the hatch that confined them to the cabin, regardless of the unintelligible, though good-humoured threats of their sentinel, at length induced Elwin to release them; and when it was removed, a feeble old man in a white cotton nightcap crawled up the narrow aperture, followed by a fine boy, both of whom gazed at us in bewildered astonishment.

The poor fisherman who stood before us, supported his attenuated frame with his right hand leaning on the bulwark of the sloop, while his left rested on the shoulder of the little boy. He stared at Elwin; then at me; glanced his vacant eye at the men who stood on the fore part of the deck; looked over the side of the vessel, then at her mast head; and having seemingly convinced himself of the fatal truth, he despondingly exclaimed, "Hélas! mon petit-tout est perdu!" At this moment our attention was suddenly arrested by a blue-light which beautifully illumined our frigate; and as we prepared to anchor the vessel, we thought more of the venerable old man and his sorrowful exclamation than we did of our own exploit.

PROPOSAL FOR AN UNITED SERVICE SCHOOL.

HAVING devoted considerable space to the following Letter from Commander Dickson on a subject which we strongly recommend to the attention of the Services, we are unable, for the present, to do more than allude to Major Lachlan's plan of a "National Institution" for the reception of the orphans of officers, and the education of officers' children, of both sexes, generally. The zealous and intelligent officer in question has, we are happy to observe, published his prospectus, which want of sufficient room alone prevented us from giving in the pages of this Journal. The suggestions of Major Lachlan, combined with those offered by Commander Dickson, and generally concurrent with less specific propositions by other correspondents, which have appeared in our pages, will, in the mean time, we have no doubt, meet with the consideration they merit; and we shall next month recur to Major Lachlan's plan, of which we shall offer our readers an analysis.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Jan. 10, 1834.

SIR,—The successful establishment of the Naval School, an institution honoured by the distinguished countenance of the King, and supported by the cordial union of all ranks of naval officers, has induced me to suggest, through the medium of your Journal, the advantages and practicability of establishing, in conjunction with the present Naval and Military Schools, one of a higher class, to be designated the United Service School, or College, for the education of the Sons of Officers in the Army, and East India Company's Service, as well as those of the Navy. The education I propose to be of a superior order, and at an expense within the reach of all members of the United Services, whose pecuniary circumstances warrant them in giving their sons the advantages that such an institution will be calculated to afford.

At the time that the plan of a Naval School was submitted to the consideration of the Naval Service, many distinguished officers, particularly Sir Thomas Hardy and Lord Napier, recommended the union of the three services in this desirable object; and instanced the United Service Library and Museum as an earnest of the cordial and spirited manner in which they might be expected to co-operate, and of the more extended scale which the great accession of numbers would enable its projectors to operate upon; but the exclusive character of Dr. Bell's munificent donation, which was given to a *Naval School* only, and the enthusiasm with which the original plan was received, were deemed sufficient reasons against the proposed alteration, which was therefore abandoned.

Now, however, that the original plan is realized, and the Naval School is established on a firm basis, an obstacle can no longer exist to an union which will supply all that is yet deficient, and complete all that yet remains undone in the present institutions. An opportunity is presented of appropriating to this purpose a magnificent and commodious building*, desirable at once for

* It is a remarkable coincidence that at the very time this splendid offer of a princely mansion, with park, gardens, and chapel adjoining, &c. &c. was made to the Naval Service by its philanthropic proprietor, exactly two years ago, "the Prince Joseph of Chimay, a Belgian by birth, of the French family of Caraman, then attached to the Dutch embassy, but now residing in France, projected, and has since raised at his sole expense and under his single superintendence, a precisely similar institution to that now proposed. The school building, of 'Prytaneum,' stands close adjoining the gate of his château, situated in the village of Menars, on the banks of the Loire, five miles from Blois, and as the only playground is the park, there is no day that the Prince is not among the pupils; few that the Princess is not there like-

its situation and the liberality of the terms on which it may be capable of accommodating 300 pupils. The details I shall reserve for future communication, and confine myself now to saying that, the summer next, it would be possible to establish within its walls an institution that might, in a few years, compete with the best schools in Europe, at a cost not exceeding a tenth either of the time, trouble, or money which must be bestowed upon the erection and preparation of an equally suitable edifice.

The proposed United Service School will in no manner interfere with or injure the Naval School at Camberwell, nor the military one recently projected by Captain Hamilton; but would materially assist the operations of both, by its connexion with them as an upper school, into which the more advanced pupils may pass; and by receiving at once the sons of those who may be able and willing to bestow a higher description of education upon their children. The effect of this would be to relieve the other schools of those pupils to whom a finished education, say at 30*l.*, 35*l.*, and 40*l.* per annum, according to their respective school classes, may be desirable. This extra charge, or rather a small tax levied upon it, say five per cent., would form a fund for the better endowment of the orphan or gratuitous branches of the Naval and Military Schools, benefiting at once, as the poet says of Mercy, both him who bestows and him who receives; while the education that this institution, on so extended a scale, would be capable of affording, may be reckoned as fully equal, if not superior, to one now obtained at the cost of 100*l.* per annum.

Again, it is to be observed, that the original inducement held out to the subscribers to the Naval School was, that, while the scale of education should be suitable to the sons of gentlemen, the terms of admission should be within the reach of officers of *scanty means*. The more effectually this object can be realized, the more fully will that school fulfil the primary intention in establishing it; and hence, the appropriation of a part of the accumulating fund of the proposed upper school, to the reduction of the terms of admission into the lower schools, should never be lost sight of in the consideration of this plan.

If the promoters of the Military School could obtain from Government the temporary grant of the unoccupied barracks at Hythe, those of the Horse Artillery at East Cliffe, or Sandown Fort, in the Isle of Wight, a situation admirably adapted for such a purpose, that school might instantly be formed, and we should then hold out a helping hand to each other, and more cordially unite in carrying forward the scheme of an United Service School.

The King only waits the organization of an authorized committee to execute. The conception and execution of the plan are to be entirely attributed to the Prince, who passes at Menars the greatest part of the year, and devotes himself to the superintendence and upholding of that which his munificence and benevolence have created. The terms annually, including every expense, are 40*l.*; and so far from speculation on the future prospect of interest entering into his plan, the annual receipts do not yet meet the outgoings, nor, until the number be increased to one hundred or more, will this be the case. Such are the advantages which this novel and infant establishment holds out, and such the promise of increase of English youth alone, that it was contemplated last summer to appoint a Minister of the Church of England to superintend their religious duties. A sensible and rational discipline is invariably exerted, and this combination of discipline and confidence is that in which we in most of our systems of education must acknowledge our deficiency. The distance which is so often kept up between teacher and pupil produces restraint on one side, reserve on the other, and frequently mutual dislike. But at Menars there is no such separation, the repulsive power is no way in force. In fact, here a true system of education has been put into operation by the cheerful spirit of well-being, which is visible, whether in school or out of it.

"Many of the most distinguished scholars of France have interested themselves in its success, and have given their earnest approbation of its proceedings. The names of De Barante, Lacretelle, Laromiguière, and Andrieux, without mentioning any others, attest the opinion of the enlightened part of France in its favour."—(*Quarterly Journal of Education*.)

press his opinion of the advantages and utility of extending to the Army and East India Company's Service the benefit of the establishment, which was as yet confined to the Navy. When Lord High Admiral, he repeatedly sent for the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and recommended him to enlarge the school at Greenwich, and give to the sons of officers an equal chance with those of seamen, so numerous were the applications to his Royal Highness for admission to the asylum for the sons of officers; but the charter was imperative, and debarred any change of the kind proposed. Notwithstanding this, so alive was the generous heart of our Monarch to the urgent claims of the children of a numerous class of officers, that he extended the number of officers' sons to be admitted to 200; but which number was again reduced to 100, when his Royal Highness quitted the Admiralty.

Is it then, Sir, unreasonable to suppose, that, considering the King's ardour in so legitimate a cause, and the countenance at all times shown by the Government to similar patriotic designs, his Majesty's Ministers,—who, as enlightened statesmen, must duly appreciate the importance of our Army and Navy, and the advantages of education to officers, and who are, as it were, pledged before the nation to the political maxim now universally recognized in every civilized state, that the Government should provide for the education of its subjects—could refuse that liberal assistance which would enable us to commence this national undertaking with energy and confidence? Surely the Army and Navy, so distinguished for their loyalty, are, in common with the rest of our countrymen, entitled to the same consideration as any other part of the community.

But, Sir, it is not upon the generosity of our Monarch, nor upon the liberality of the Government, that I would throw the burden of raising or sustaining these Institutions. We must put our own shoulders to the wheel; we must give the first impulse to the undertaking ourselves; and it would be no trivial point gained, if by mutual and general understanding it were declared, that all officers eligible to become members would be *expected* to become such on promotion, if not previously enrolled. Let this be done in the true spirit of professional ardour, and very soon may our great naval arsenals and garrison towns, Portsmouth and Plymouth, contain each its own elementary school, preparing the youths in them for admission to the central establishment.

Unanimity is the great moving power requisite to this undertaking. A *conjoint* appeal to the Government would exhibit the desire and determination of the Army, Navy, and East India Company's Service, to place themselves on a level with the other liberal professions in the scale of education, which, it will not be denied, has hitherto been too much neglected by us.

Sandhurst, which annually provides the army with a body of officers scientifically educated for the profession, was originally applied to another highly benevolent purpose,—the affording a cheap and good education, wholly gratuitous, for the orphans of deceased officers, both of the Army and Navy; and such continued the composition of the College, until a party in the House of Commons, year after year, inveighed against the principle of this charity, as well as the expense; insisted that every one should pay for his education, and that the institution should support itself. The success of these arguments produced a gradual reduction of the Orphan Class, until at last their gratuitous education has ceased. The rates for officers' sons generally have been raised; and the sons of civilians, I believe, now form above half the total. The institution is now obliged to take care of itself; and its authorities, rather than exhaust the liberality of Government, have continued to make such arrangements for the present and future years (of course by the diminution of the number of officers' sons) as will enable the establishment to support itself.

The Naval College, although not on so large a scale, has also lost much of its original character. I have been informed by a distinguished Admiral, that it was originally founded by donations from naval officers, for the purpose

of educating their sons for the sea service; and as it subsequently became an object of patronage, he suggested that a charter should be obtained for the Royal Naval School, to prevent its being diverted from its object by power and interest; and Colonel Dyson, one of the first subscribers to the Naval School, has stated to me that the East India Company's Establishments of Addiscombe and Haileybury are upon that expensive scale which precludes the possibility of an officer sending his son to either, who has little more than his professional emoluments to depend upon, and that in the whole territory of India, such is the scarcity of good schools, excepting at Calcutta, where the charges are unconscionable, that every officer of the Indian army, high and low, rich and poor, are under the necessity of sending their sons to England, which, including the passage-money, education and clothing, is almost ruin to the junior officers, averaging about 100*l.* per annum for each.

Thus, Mr. Editor, are both Royal Colleges, as well as the Honourable Company's, sealed books but to the wealthy; and by the force of circumstances, a co-operation between these peculiarly circumstanced classes becomes indispensable, if, by education, they are anxious to preserve to their sons their relative stations in society, and which can only be effected by their advancing and excelling those below them, who are now making such rapid strides in the acquisition of knowledge, through the instrumentality of the charitable and humane; otherwise they must sink to a par with the lowest mechanic of the day. As a proof of the necessity of the Establishment at Camberwell, I will relate two facts: 1st, That on my visiting the school after the boys had joined, I was told by the Rev. Mr. Pemble, the head-master, that taking one pupil with the other, they were the most deficient of all the respectable classes of society, and many of them totally ignorant of the mere rudiments of education: 2d, A lieutenant's wife, a soldier's daughter, who brought her son over from Cherbourg, intending him for the medical profession, who, had he been educated in France, could not by the laws of England practise in his own country, likewise assured me, that on the whole line of French coast, from Honfleur to L'Orient, such was the anxiety manifested by naval men there to give one of their sons an English education, that, to use her own words, "they were working like horses" to introduce one son to the Naval School, when their means would permit.

Again, the vicissitudes which the naval and military life present, the unavoidable and unforeseen absence of fathers, their moderate remuneration, while his rank compels the officer to give a superior education to his children,—the general nature of provincial and private schools at 20*l.* a-year, which are known to be wholly inefficient, as the education and food cannot in such establishments exceed 12*l.* or 13*l.* both together, in order to leave a profit to the master— all combine to prove that there is no effectual mode of obviating these difficulties, but by an union of subscribers upon the principle of mutual assistance, without reference to pecuniary gain.

The number of shares, (transferable,) I would limit to 200 for the first year, 60 for each service; the remaining 20 to civilians, the sons of those who have rendered services to the cause by their personal and gratuitous labours. The school would then be better organized than with a larger number at first; and so soon as the school routine was established, and order and discipline introduced by an efficient head-master, who should be liberally remunerated, the machinery would work of itself, and the school may be enlarged to any number.

While the letter of General Sir Herbert Taylor convinces us that His Majesty appreciates the importance of such an union, that of General Sir Edward Paget confirms its necessity, and the advantages it will produce to a class of men whose combined efforts have placed their country so proudly eminent among the nations of the world, but whose limited incomes debar them, for the most part, from educating their sons on their native soil. Encouraged, Mr. Editor, by the energy with which your valuable publi-

cation advocated the cause of the Naval School, which is too deeply rooted to fall, and of too rapid growth to remain on its present limited space, I trust that the object I have in view, that of giving the earliest notice to officers serving on foreign stations, that such an institution as the one I now propose is in progress, may be disseminated through the magnifying medium of those columns, whose guide has been hitherto public utility, and whose aim is to promote all objects based upon universal philanthropy and benevolence.

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient and obliged servant,

W. H. DICKSON, Commander.

FROM GENERAL SIR HERBERT TAYLOR.

"Brighton, Dec. 26, 1833.

"DEAR SIR,—I have had the honour to submit your letter of the 23d inst., with the inclosures, to the King, who orders me to say, that whatever may be his opinion of the advantage and utility of extending to the Army the benefit of the establishment which is as yet confined to the Navy, and which the unavoidable exclusion of orphans from the Royal Military College, arising out of the reduction of the provision heretofore made by Parliament for that benevolent branch of that establishment, may render desirable, His Majesty cannot enter into the subject until it shall be brought under his consideration by the responsible military authorities.

"I beg to add, that various propositions for the establishment of a Military School on the plan of the Naval School have been from time to time received from military officers; among those more recently, Major Lachlan, late of the 17th regiment, at Plymouth.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

"Commander Dickson, R.N."

"H. TAYLOR.

FROM GENERAL SIR EDWARD PAGET.

"Royal Military College, Dec. 20, 1833.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., desiring my opinion upon the feasibility of a scheme 'for establishing an United Service School for the Sons of Officers of the Royal Navy and Army;' and I cannot hesitate, in reply, to express my conviction that any institution of the kind proposed, which could be made to afford a liberal and gentlemanlike education, upon such economical terms as would place its advantages for their children within the reach of all officers, would be a most valuable boon to both services.

"Of the practicability, however, of effecting so desirable an object at a much lower rate of expense to parents than the ordinary charges at the private schools of the country, I regret that I am really without any means of forming an accurate estimate; nor is it a question in which experience at this Establishment can assist me in arriving at a correct judgment: because it is obvious that the plan of management and discipline, the course of studies required, and the outlay attending the whole project and conduct of such a school for general purposes of instruction, must differ in almost every respect from the peculiarities of a system, so exclusively adapted to a purely military education as that established at this place.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

"Commander Dickson, R.N."

"EDW. PAGET

OCCUPATION OF EGYPT AND CANDIA.

REPLY OF MAJOR MITCHELL.

SOME of the newspapers having accused me of recommending, in the article on Egypt and Candia, a measure at variance with the received law of nations, I beg leave to make a few remarks in reply to these accusations.—Vattel says, (liv. i. chap. 2.) *La nation ou l'état a droit à tout ce qui peut lui servir pour détourner un péril menaçant et pour éloigner des choses capables de causer sa ruine ; et cela par les mêmes raisons qui établissent son droit aux choses nécessaires à sa conservation.* A passage on which I might, no doubt, rest the merit of the case, though I shall attempt, if possible, to place it in a still stronger light.

Virtue and honour are in all times and climes unchangeable and unchanged ; like the beacon on the cliff, their light is spread afar through the night, dispelling from the eyes of those who are willing to see, that darkness unjustly said to hang over all human ways. And were men, casting hatred, envy and avarice aside, to advance, like a band of brethren, hand in-hand along the path traced out for them by divine command, it would then be easy to try any erring comrade, who should diverge from the track, by abstract rules of simple right and justice. But do we see men behave in this manner ? And though it is, no doubt, the duty of governments as well as of individuals to strive to bring about so desirable a state of society, would it not be worse than idle to argue a point of ethics or of politics on the supposition that any such perfection already existed ? Men, whether individually or in masses, are constantly running counter to each other ; every one follows his own object or idol : selfishness rules the many, might replaces right ; the ways of God remain light, but the ways of man are darkened, and where Virtue has one worshipper, Mammon has a thousand. In such a state of society, where the hermit in his cell is alone independent of circumstances, the actions of men must be judged according to the situation in which the actors are placed, a rule for which we have the highest of all authorities. If, for instance, a man in the heat of passion shoots another through the heart, he is condemned as a murderer : if, on the contrary, he shoots him in self-defence, he is acquitted by all laws human and divine : the deed of violence, the act of shooting, is the same—situation and circumstances constitute the difference.

It is even so with nations, who are only masses of men governed by the views and passions of the one or the many ; and who, from the complicated nature of their relations, are forced to carry the principle of self-defence further even than individuals. Their actions must also be tried according to the relative position in which they find themselves placed ; and distant Japan can alone, like the hermit in his cell, act a totally independent part. If, without notice or provocation, we seize upon a fertile island or province belonging to another power, (as the French seized upon Egypt and Malta,) it is a sort of political felony. If, however, we begin by publishing a proclamation in the “Gazette,” were it as destitute of all just grounds of hostility as the declaration of war issued by Russia against the Turks in 1828, the world are, in general, lenient enough to judge by the result. It is only when states are directly attacked, or when their immediate or prospective safety, honour, and interest are distinctly endangered, that conquest is held altogether justified and allowable. And in this situation are we placed by the conduct of Mehmet Ali. He has, for the gratification of his own ambition, struck the last and most fatal blow at the power of Turkey, a power that formed a barrier against Russia, and protected, or helped to protect, Europe and ourselves from the aggressions of that ambitious and gigantic empire. He has, for his own objects, broken down the

fence that sheltered us from the storm, and we have not only a right again to demand it at his hands, but the interest of our people renders the demand imperious. In a state of society where darkling blows are struck at every turn, men go armed in proof; they laugh at the party moralist who bids them bare the neck to the blow of the first assailant, and woe to the man that deprives them of the shield that was their protection.

But, perhaps, we shall be told that there is no such state of society, and that we live in an age when right alone is might. Pleasing assurance, no doubt, but let us see how the history of our own immediate time will bear it out. The present century, long before a third of its course had elapsed, already witnessed all the aggressions of Napoleon. The effected, or attempted, annexation to France of Italy, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Westphalia, Illyria, the Hanse-towns and even Dantzic, situated on the distant shores of the Baltic. It witnessed the forcible retention of the Prussian fortresses and the friendly occupation of the Danish islands. That human ambition is not extinct because a vain man is buried at St. Helena is also evident, for the same fraction of a century saw the unsuccessful Whig attack upon Egypt and Constantinople, as well as the more reprehensible, but successful, Tory attack on Copenhagen. It saw Russia attack Turkey without cause in 1809, and deprive its ally of Finland in 1807. It further saw the liberal and lauded republicans of America invade unprotected Canada in 1812, when they thought us reduced to extremity; and afterwards take forcible possession of the Floridas, when they knew that Spain was altogether powerless. The same most excellent reason justified the capture of the island of St. Augustine. This most peaceful and virtuous age also saw the upstart Bernadotte (reader, you recollect, *un des plus grands Capitaines de son tems*) seize upon unoffending Norway. It saw the congress of Vienna sanction the partition of Saxony, and the destruction of the independence of Poland and Genoa. At a later period still we saw the French invasion of Spain and the Austrian invasion of Naples; the unhallowed battle of Navarino; the unprincipled invasion of Turkey in 1828; and the ruthless massacre of the Poles in 1832. All these acts of aggression cannot, of themselves, justify the commission of a single additional act of the same nature, but in times when such acts are committed, nations must be armed at all points, and woe to whoever attempts to deprive them of the shield that was their safeguard.

One of my reviewers allows, indeed, that, in case of a war, the time may come when Britain shall be forced to occupy both Egypt and Candia. It seems then that the difference between us is merely as to time, as my voice was for the immediate occupation of those countries; and the late armament sent to the Levant, merely in order to be recalled, seems pretty well to bear me out. What indeed could a British fleet effect in the Archipelago, where Russia has neither ports nor establishments, and no trade worth talking about? If, attacking the weak instead of the strong, we force the passage of the Dardanelles, (no easy matter, as we know from experience,) and oblige the sultan, under the walls of Constantinople, to forego the Russian alliance, are we prepared to prevent a Russian army from marching directly upon Constantinople? Certainly not. Fleets alone can do nothing in such a case, and a few companies, if sent from Malta or the Ionian islands, just as little. If we go into the Black Sea, what is to be effected there? Should there be water enough to admit of large ships approaching Odessa, we might, perhaps, at a severe loss, burn a few coasting vessels, destroy the Lazaretto, and knock down two or three counting-houses and corn-stores, but no military object, worth the foremast of a line-of-battle ship, could be gained by such an attack. If we proceed to Sebastapool, we may, no doubt, at the risk of having some ships set on fire by red-hot shot, and with the certainty of losing a number of brave men, batter the rocks of that stronghold, but without troops we cannot carry the place, and against a mere naval attack the fleet and arsenals will be safe enough. In the present state of artillery, ships alone can effect nothing against land batteries of ordinary strength,

and no European town was successfully attacked by fleets during the whole of the last war.

In 1828, five sail of the line would have saved Varna, and would probably have preserved the Turkish empire, but what could twenty sail of the line effect now? And how will the account stand if Russia is allowed to strike her next grand blow, and how can you prevent her from striking that blow, unless you have a strong place of arms in the Levant? and what place of arms is there except Candia, which, to be really strong, must be backed by Egypt?

But, says the reviewer, the nations of Europe are now awake to their danger, and Russia will no longer be permitted to continue her course of unjust aggression. Right happy should I be could I agree with my learned antagonist in this view of the subject. But when history tells us that confederates never have acted with ordinary prudence and foresight under such circumstances, would it not be madness to reject its warning voice, in order to pin our faith to the unsupported assertion of party writers, even of the greatest ability? What was the enlightened union that reigned among the states of Greece on the invasion of the Persians? Where was their union when the Macedonians subdued the country? Is the thunder of the Times newspaper now to bring about what the eloquence of Demosthenes once failed to effect? Look at the second Philip doubting and delaying till the Huns and the Ebringtons of Carthage had ruined Hannibal and their native land together, and acquiring wisdom only on the heights of Cenocephale. Look at the Achæians, called the wise, who in the Macedonian war forsook those Macedonians, to whom they had long been united by the bonds of friendship, in order to join the Romans, whom they feared and hated; and then see them, deservedly, meeting on the field of Leucopetra with the reward of their baseness.

Shall we be told that modern times are more enlightened?—*Voyons*. To pass over the first coalition against republican France, dissolved after a few unsuccessful skirmishes, let us come down, at once, to the year 1805, when imperial France already threatened the independence of Europe. We first see Prussia, blind to her own danger, looking tamely on when Austria was humbled in the field of Austerlitz. In the following year, Prussia was overthrown at Jena, and Austria remained a passive spectator of the contest: an obligation that Prussia repaid in 1809, when the power of Austria was broken in the battle of Wagram, where a few squadrons would almost have changed the fate of the war. The consequence was, that in 1812 both parties were forced to follow, like vassals, in the train of the conqueror's car to attack the very country to which they were looking up for support. It was not till the Hand that directs the storm had paralyzed the mighty in his career, and strewed the plains of Russia with the bones of unconquered armies, that the great of their generation arose in wisdom. When the danger was thought to be over, and when the spoil was to be shared, then were the nations of the world enlightened to that interest to which they had before been so blind. The same timid want of foresight and union showed itself at the congress of Vienna, when Poland was sacrificed to Russia; it showed itself again in 1828, when Turkey should have been supported; as well as in 1832, when the interest of Europe, and all the best sympathies of our nature, called loudly for the protection of Poland. Sweet to the palate must be the water of oblivion, if it tempts us to potatoes capable of driving these memorable and warning events from our recollection!

It has often been recommended, that the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia should be given to Austria, in order that the strong arm of that military power might be interposed between Turkey and her northern enemy. The remedy seems a simple one, but the energy and unanimity required for carrying the measure into effect are wanting; the enlightened nations of Europe have neither the will to do, nor the soul to dare; they only look to the moment and to themselves, and hope that, by bending to the

storm, they may escape its fury. Under such circumstances we must act for ourselves, and must not depend upon others. The danger to be apprehended from Russia is pretty well allowed on all hands, but where is the remedy? Much has been said against the occupation of Egypt and Candia, and it is easy to write *tirades*, but nothing else has been proposed. If when the struggle comes, we are strong in *position* and resolution, we shall find friends and allies; if we are found wanting, in both, we shall be left to fight the battle by ourselves. To put a simple case, likely enough to happen: what, in the event of a war between France and Austria, who are on no very friendly terms, is to prevent Russia from extending her frontiers to the shores of the Archipelago and the Adriatic? And what a wide field for future intrigue and aggression will then be opened! With Candia in our possession, we might interpose—without it we can do nothing.

From the new alliance between France and England, I anticipate no good, because that alliance is founded on jarring and discordant elements. True it is that the last gun fired at Waterloo settled accounts between us, and that our interests are at present the same, particularly in regard to the eastern question; but the people of France, above all, the higher orders, hate us too much to believe this. France is, besides, governed by the remnant of the Jacobine faction and the Napoleon party, and both ascribe their overthrow to us; and can anything ever atone to a Frenchman for the loss of his *gloire militaire*? The French have no longer any wish to fight us, but they would delight in sharing with Russia the spoils of the Turkish Empire, more particularly if it could be done to our complete exclusion. They cheered Russia in the Turkish war of 1828, because it was looked upon as a sort of indirect attack upon England.

One of my reviewers, the same, I believe, who some months ago wrote a series of articles on the military power of Russia which attracted a good deal of attention at the time, says that I have overrated the force of the Russian army, and undervalued the strength of the army of Egypt. All this is, no doubt, possible, but it has nowhere been proved. The reviewer quotes my own words, indeed, to show that the Russian army has many weak points, but every word said on the other side of the question is entirely passed over, particularly the passage wherein it is shown that Russia, though unable to support large armies in Turkey, could easily bring numerous armies to act against the Christian countries of Europe.

As to the army of Egypt, the opinion of one of Mehemet Ali's French officers is not sufficient to make us believe in the existence of efficient tactical armies in countries where we cannot find the elements necessary to the formation of such armies. The Turks were avowedly brave men: the Persians, though less distinguished for personal courage, were at least habituated to the use of arms, yet the tactical soldiers of both countries fled from the Russians at the first onset in a manner that, by all accounts, was more than ridiculous. Why, then, should we think better of the unwarlike Egyptians? Their victories over the undisciplined bands of Sennar, Arabia, Syria, and Greece, can go for nothing; as *system*, method, and the mere power of simultaneous action must always, in the end, give to the feeblest tactical armies the most decided advantage over those who act only from chance, or as the impulse of the moment directs, knowing neither how to prepare for victory nor to follow up success, even when there is the courage to achieve it: a courage of which none, of the nations or armies hitherto vanquished by the Egyptians, have shown a single particle. The following extract from the "Frankfort Gazette" of the 3d instant will throw some light on the value of this army:—"Selim Bey, the well-known renegade Selves, has deserted with two of his brothers, and put himself under the protection of the Sultan; two other officers have done the same. The commander of the artillery, Ali Bey, died lately in Syria, it is suspected by foul means. The Egyptian officers openly express their dissatisfaction.

Affairs are no better in the naval forces. Owing to the increase of desertion, a decree has been issued that every officer in whose company a man is missing shall instantly supply another. Wretchedness prevails among the people," &c. &c.

In the reviewer's statement respecting Greece there is also an error. It is said that we only interfered when Greece was actually lost to the Sultan, whereas the reverse is the fact, as the entire of Greece, except Nauplia and possibly Corinth, had been recovered from the insurgents long before the battle of Navarino. Nor did we interfere to save Greece from the hands of Russia; the time for the seizure of distant Greece, which could only be reached with our sanction by sea, or by marching through the whole of the Turkish dominions, had not then arrived. But we saw that Russia intended to make the Greek revolution a pretence for attacking Turkey, and not daring to tell the strong to forbear, we joined them in order to oppress the feeble; and had, after all, the mortification of seeing Russia attack Turkey on some other frivolous pretence. I mention these matters only to show how much easier it is to be critical than correct.

Another of my critics has most facetiously proved that I was ignorant of the facility of driving the British fleet out of the Mediterranean, and that I was totally mistaken in supposing the present army of Egypt so feeble and inefficient as was the French army of Egypt in former times: it would, by this writer's account, require two campaigns, attended with the loss of 50,000 men, to enable us to send Mehemet Ali to Florence, there to amuse himself along with the Ex-Dey of Algiers. All I can say on these points is, that I was in darkness, and that I am enlightened. The sailors of England will, no doubt, fly from the Russians just as fast as the soldiers of England will fly from the Egyptians: but, if I was in darkness on these points, still more was I benighted as to the generosity of the Moslems. I rather thought that the Turks would have rejoiced to see their old enemy Mehemet Ali called to account: I was mistaken: for if we but touch a hair of his beard, the Turks, casting *chibouques* and hostility alike aside, will start from their carpets, scimitars will be drawn, the standard of the Prophet will be raised, and the *gracours* will be laid low. *Allah akbar!* At this rate what tears will flow in Paris should the meteor flag of England be struck and her fleets be defeated! what lamentations will be heard through *la belle France* should the soldiers of England be trampled beneath the hoofs of exulting adversaries! mustachios will "twirl for very ire" at the thoughts of our overthrow, and sabres will leap from their scabbards to avenge our disasters! High-minded indeed is the present much-belied generation! Noble are the days of these years, and happy the men who live in a time so glorious; provided always they have something better than half-pay to live upon.

As to the title of Mehemet Ali, it is idle to argue about it: he is, no doubt, perfectly legitimate by *canon* law, which is your only real law in these cases; but his acknowledgment by the Sultan does not atone for the injury his conduct has inflicted upon us. He has weakened, we may say paralyzed, the arm that aided us; we are forced to strengthen our own in consequence, and are fully justified in doing so at the expense of the first aggressor. It must always be recollected that in depriving Mehemet-Ali of Egypt and Candia we shall attack neither the pride, prejudices, nor habits of the various tribes over whom he now rules with a rod of iron. Neither law nor love, but simple force, made him sovereign of the countries in question, and to supplant him we may have to wage war against an individual, but not against a nation.

The idea, that a power is rising up in Egypt which shall check the progress of Russia, is of course only amusing; for Egypt owes its independence to the arms and intrigues of Russia; and the two countries will continue to be united, by interest as long as the fragments of the Turkish empire hang

together. At present they are playing most admirably into each other's hands: Russia, by breaking the Turkish power in 1829, made Egypt independent: by the conquest of Syria and the battle of Kniak, Mehemet-Ali obtained in 1833, for Nicholas, the treaty of Constantinople. How the autocrat will repay the favour, remains to be seen.

I close with an extract from the speech addressed by Gustavus Adolphus to his assembled ministers and generals, in reply to the objections which some of them had urged against the intended expedition to Germany.

"The object of this enterprise," said that great sovereign, "is to set bounds to the increasing power of a dangerous empire, before all resistance becomes impossible. Your children will not bless your memory, if, instead of civil and religious freedom, you bequeath to them the superstition of the monks and the double tyranny of popes and emperors. We must prevent the subjugation of the Continent before we are reduced to depend upon a narrow sea, as the only safeguard of our liberty,—for it is a mere delusion to suppose that a mighty empire will be unable to raise fleets wherewith to attack us, if once firmly established along the shores of the Ocean."

Edinburgh, Jan. 1834.

J. MITCHELL,
Major H. P. Unat

MEMOIR OF THE SERVICES OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WEBBER.

THE military career of the subject of this memoir commenced in 1780, by his being appointed to a Cadetship on the Madras Establishment of the Hon. East India Company, and he arrived at that Presidency in January, 1781. In July following, he volunteered to join the army under the command of General Sir Eyre Coote, with which he was present at the battle of Polyore, fought on the 27th August, and where he received a severe contusion in his thigh from a cannon-shot.

Officers being required to serve in the army formed in the Tanjore country, under Lieutenant-General Sir Hector Munro, Ensign Webber again volunteered his services, and was present at the attack of the lines, and also at the siege of Negapatam. He subsequently joined the field force under Colonel Braithwaite, and escaped the fate of that officer, by being compelled, from severe indisposition, to go into sick quarters.

The subject of this memoir next joined the force subsequently formed at Trichinopoly, under Colonel Lang; and at the taking of Caroor, he was slightly wounded in the head. After this service he was attached to Colonel Fullarton's army, and with that officer he served until the peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun, in 1784; after which he did duty with various corps in different parts of the Coromandel coast, agreeably to the usages of the service at that period.

Having assisted in subduing the rebellious Rajahs in the Northern Circars till 1792, he joined the army under Lord Cornwallis, and was present at the memorable attack of the lines of Seringapatam, on the 6th of February, when, perhaps, the British interests in India depended upon 8700 firelocks, the whole amount of the three columns of attack*! It was upon this occasion that the gallant General Meadows exclaimed, "Good God! I would at this moment give ten thousand pounds of my fortune to know where Lord Cornwallis is." In fact, the mystery which covered the opera-

* See Colonel Sandy's Letter to Major-General Beatson; and also the Major-General's Report, in Sir John Philpott's East India Military Calendar.

tions of the right column of the British army nearly proved fatal to the British empire in India, and also to the mind and life of the brave Sir William Moadows. More than forty years have elapsed, and the noble chiefs of that army are beyond the voice of man, and so are, perhaps, nine-tenths of that army; but, in military history, the circumstances will continue full of interest.

In 1801, being promoted to the rank of Major, he joined the headquarters of the Madras European regiment at Amboyna, and was immediately appointed to command at Banda, from which he was shortly relieved, being selected by Colonel Oliver, for his conduct in reconciling the discordant interests of the Malay princes of Ternate, Tidore, and Bachian; and on his being ordered to deliver over the island to the Dutch, he received the public thanks of the Dutch Governor, who relieved him, in the name of the Sultaun and inhabitants of Ternate, for his attention to their welfare during the period of his administration.

Major Webber returned to the coast of Coromandel, with the remains of the Madras European regiment, and was sent to join the force under the command of Colonel Harcourt, at Cuttack.

In 1804, being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was nominated to command the 2d battalion 22d Native Infantry, and in 1807, after an absence of twenty-seven years, he obtained a furlough to revisit his native country. He returned to Madras in 1809, and was ordered to join his corps at Cananore, where he was employed in reducing to obedience the rebellious Polhigars in the Wynaard, for which service he received the thanks of Government; and was subsequently appointed, by Lieut-General Abercromby, to command Chittledroog. In 1815 he was nominated by Government to command the Mysore division; and in 1816 the ceded districts (head-quarters at Belpary), which he quitted in 1819, on being promoted to the rank of Colonel, and returned to England. He closed a life of honour and valuable services on the 8th of August last.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

EVERY corps has not only schools of mutual instruction, in which the young soldier acquires the first elements of education, or has an opportunity of rendering himself more perfect in whatever knowledge he may have previously acquired, but he is initiated in the theory of the duties which appertain to his vocation. No recruit is allowed to enter the battalion-school unless he can run, leap, crawl, and swim; he must likewise be able to load and fire from the top of posts, cords, or bars, which he had previously mounted, as well as to swim a distance of four hundred feet with his arms and baggage. As the great bulk of the population has served in the ranks, the military education they have received has produced an extraordinary effect on the country people. Independently of the habits to which the private has been trained, no less attention has been paid to the education of the non-commissioned officers. Schools have been established for their benefit; and as every one may attend them or not, as they list, the executive is certain to have none but well-qualified officers in the superior ranks of the army. Equal vigilance is exerted with respect to every young officer. None are admitted without undergoing so rigid an examination, that no young man will expose himself to it without having gone through a complete course of study for some years in a preparatory military school. Besides all this, a school for the superior description of military acquirements, with reference to particular services, is in process of formation: it

will be formed on the model of the Polytechnic; but, as the number of officers is not large enough to furnish a complement for a separate establishment for each branch of the service, they will be united under one roof. The pupils are to remain four years in this school, and it will supply officers for the following services: the staff, artillery, engineers, bridges and high-ways, rocket corps, and military instruction. The general principle to be followed, with regard both to theory and practice, is that the pupil shall execute with his own hands and mind, and be guided only by his professor. It is laid down likewise, in reference no less to the instruction given in the mathematical sciences than to their application, that analysis shall constitute the basis and corner-stone of the studies pursued. We may add, that in the regimental schools, (and there is one to each regiment of engineers and artillery,) the subjects taught are languages, drawing and mathematics, fortification, and equitation. Every soldier and non-commissioned officer is expected to attend the courses given in these schools; and the greater the progress they make, the more certain they are to pass the severe examinations which precede their promotion from one rank to another.

MILITARY OFFENDERS.

The Report from the Minister of War on the course of Military Justice during the past year, states that, out of 16,642 officers of all ranks, there were but 15 indicted, which makes 1 in every 1108. Out of the 20,534 sub-officers, or sergeants, there were 170 indicted; or about 1 in 117. Out of the 26,012 corporals, there were 216 indicted; or about 1 in 120. And out of the 325,214 privates, inclusive of bands, drummers, trumpeters, artificers, &c., there were 6451 indicted; or, on an average, 1 out of every 50.—*December, 1833.*

SPAIN.

Of all instruments, none is so great a favourite in the Iberian peninsula as the guitar. Indeed it is on record, that a Portuguese army, being compelled to retreat, left behind them eleven thousand of these instruments on the field of battle. We are told also that a Spanish trooper, during the war of the Succession, having surprised one of the enemy's advanced posts whilst essaying to tune his guitar, and observed him bungling sadly over his task, tore it out of his hand, set it in trim, and then gave it back to him. "*Ahora es templada!*" said the trooper, and galloped off.

THE STAFF.

According to the Royal Almanack for the present year, the staff of the Spanish army consists of 69 lieutenant-generals, 163 major-generals, and 337 brigadier-generals, exclusive of such superior officers as have respectively sided with the Carlist or Constitutional parties, and have not received the royal pardon.

GERMANY.

"On my way towards Augsburg across the Geisslinger Steig, I passed through large bodies of Austrian infantry, who were on their route to reinforce the garrison of Mayence. The sight called the political state of Europe at the present day forcibly to mind; and I could not refrain from hazarding the following remark upon it.

"In a strategetical point of view, Mayence has been happily selected. The fortress is capable of providing quarters for a considerable army; it rests *d cheval* upon the Rhine, and is calculated not only to afford a basis on its left bank for a line of operations directed against France, but, in the event of any advance on the part of the French, who should issue from Strasburg by the right bank, to make a diversion in their rear. It occurs to me, however, at the very first blush, that Mayence and its neighbour, Landau, are the only strong places on the side of Germany along the whole

extent of the Upper Rhine, and that both points lie close upon the verge of the Upper and Lower Rhine. Suppose, now, that these extreme points were kept fully occupied by the French forces, what could hinder a more southerly force from marching forwards from Strasburg and Hünigen, and following up the old line of operations in the direction of Ulm, where there exists no one strong place to interrupt them? Can any circumstance more forcibly attest the foresight of the Congress of Vienna, in determining that a German federalist fortress should be constructed in the face of Strasburg and Hünigen? And is it, or is it not intended, I would inquire, to set about the erection of that bulwark, so soon as the ramparts of Hünigen start up *de novo*? But where is the use of inquiring; time will probably give a readier and sharper answer than men dream of."—(*Notes on a tour to Vienna.*)

PRUSSIA.

We find, from the census completed at the close of the year 1831, that the military on active service, including 1556 individuals belonging to the gendarmerie, 4763 in veteran companies and hospitals for invalids, and 707 in the cadet establishments, amounted to 189,650

The returns also show, that the total number of the members of their families, including 37,736 children, as well as their menial servants, those children being under the age of fourteen, was 68,565

Total of individuals ranked as military, according to the returns of the military authorities at the close of 1831 358,215

HANOVER.

The re-organization of the Hanoverian army being now completed, its effective strength will hereafter be as follows:—The Staff will consist of fifteen officers; the Corps of Engineers, of two companies of pioneers and sappers and miners, &c. amounting to 198 men; the brigade of Artillery, composed of two squadrons of horse, and two battalions of foot, of eight companies each, including a company of artificers, will muster 1368 men, and 275 horses; the Cavalry, consisting of one regiment of heavy, and three of light horse, six squadrons each or twenty-four in all, will muster 3340 men, and 2444 horses; the Infantry, composed of two battalions of guards, two of light infantry, and twelve of the line, all having five companies each, will amount to 15,580 men. The effective strength of the whole army will, therefore, consist of 20,501 men, and 2719 horses. But, as there are 720 men liable to serve in the cavalry, and 420 of the guards who have nearly completed their period of service, and will be placed on furlough, the *bonâ fide* strength of the army will be reduced to 19,361 men, and 2719 horses; which is 1236 men and 395 horses fewer than its previous numbers.

The total expenditure of the army is estimated at 84,800*l.*, which is 19,850*l.* less than in former years: this reduction will, however, be but of gradual operation.

CAVALRY SCHOOL AT STADE.

By order of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Viceroy of Hanover, and with the approbation of the King, a military academy was instituted at Stade in 1829, for the second-lieutenants or cornets of Cavalry, for affording them an opportunity of acquiring that knowledge of military science that is required of them at the examination which they must pass before they can be recommended for promotion to first-lieutenants. The Board of Commission for this purpose consists of a general, a field officer and a captain of cavalry, and a field officer and lieutenant of artillery. The captain of cavalry, Captain Jager of the 5th Ulans, (Lancers,) and the lieu-

tenant of artillery, Lieutenant Deichman, are the officers who instruct and deliver lectures to the candidates for promotion; and they are likewise the examiners before the Board.

The session of this military academy is from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, when the officers must rejoin their respective regiments for the next six months of drill and exercise.

Two of the second lieutenants of each of the eight regiments of cavalry generally attend this school, and the following are the subjects of their studies:—

A.—LANGUAGES.

1. *German*.—Each officer must deliver a written treatise on a given military subject, usually a part of the Military History, or a description of a celebrated battle.

2. *French*.—An exact translation of some French military author, and a report on any military subject; such as the attack of a piequet, conduct of a patrol, &c.: and to be able to write down correctly any dictation in the French language.

3. *English*.—The knowledge of it is a great recommendation: and it is expected, if the candidate has already shown a knowledge of it at his first examination as cadet, that he has kept up and improved in his acquirement of that language.

B.—MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES.

Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and sufficient acquaintance with practical geometry to be able to make a correct plan or survey of a country, with the usual instruments employed for these purposes.

C.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

A perfect knowledge of modern history, also of geography, mathematical, physical, political, and military; particularly of Europe.

D.—MILITARY SCIENCES.

1. History of war, ancient and modern: with intimate knowledge of the details of the campaigns and principal battles from the Seven Years' War to 1815.

2. The tactics of cavalry, infantry, and artillery; each separately.

3. Tactics of all three arms together.

4. Knowledge of the *terrain*, with its importance in warfare for manœuvring, fortifying, or occupying in any manner with troops.

5. *La petite guerre*, or service of light troops.

6. Acquaintance with the general conduct to be observed in attacking or defending woods, villages, hills, and defiles, with small detachments of all arms, and making the proper dispositions for them.

7. Field fortification; general acquaintance with the best means of intrenching a camp or strengthening a position: and also of attacking similar works.

8. Permanent fortification; a knowledge of the different parts of a fortified town or fortress, and the method of attacking and defending them.

E.—KNOWLEDGE OF PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

1. Ability of drilling and manœuvring a squadron.

2. Knowledge of the arms of cavalry, of the interior economy of the squadron, the *réglement* of servitude, articles of war, &c.

3. Knowledge of saddling and bridling horses.

4. Anatomy and veterinary art; a knowledge of the anatomy and osteology of the horse: of the exterior faults to which horses are subject; their causes, and the remedies to be applied; also of the interior diseases to which horses are liable, and are most likely to occur on service.

F.—MILITARY DRAWING.

That description of military drawing called at Sandhurst and Woolwich *penwork*, after the German system of Schwaun. The officers are expected to be able to copy correctly plans of battles, and draw their surveys and sketches of the country with expertness. This art is carried to great perfection in Hanover, and is done very expeditiously, notwithstanding the apparent labour and minute exactness required.

In order to give the officers time to acquire all the information required of them to exhibit at their examinations, it was determined that there should be two winters devoted to the above-mentioned studies, and the lectures were divided into two courses in the following manner:—

FIRST WINTER.

1. Languages—French and English.
2. Geography.
3. Modern history, from the time of Charles V. to the present time. In the introduction is given a short sketch of the history from the time of Charlemagne to that of Charles V.
4. Tactics. The introduction to this subject is made by a general sketch of the whole extent of the military sciences, in order to acquaint the officers with the different subjects they are to study, with the interior connexion of them. Then follows the description of the tactics of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, as far as may be useful to officers of a higher rank who may be employed to command detachments of all arms. In these lectures are particularly pointed out the respective duties of each of these services, and how they have changed their system at different periods, until they attained their present state of perfection.
5. History of war. Relation of the campaigns and principal battles of the Seven Years' War, and that of the Revolution, (or Thirty Years' War;) with particular explanation of the ancient (or linear) system of war, and the modern system, (in separate corps:) the forms employed on the offensive and defensive, and the requisites for a good position, &c., so as to give the young officer a correct knowledge of how the ancient system was gradually altered to the new; and to enable him to understand perfectly the descriptions of battles, and to compare and criticise their respective faults or merits. As it would be impossible in one winter to go through the details of all these battles, it is thought sufficient to explain those only in which the system of Frederick the Great, of Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the subsequent change of that system in the Thirty Years' War, are most clearly exhibited.
6. Mathematics; comprehending arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry.
7. Anatomy of the horse, and veterinary art.
8. Military drawing.
9. Knowledge of the *terrein*; showing what positions are best for fighting or manœuvring on, or otherwise occupying a country. This points out the advantages of the military *coup d'œil*, which may be improved by practice to a great degree.

When the school breaks up at the end of the session, each officer is given some task to perform during his leisure hours in the season of regimental exercise, to keep up what they have been studying, and to prepare for the second winter.

SECOND WINTER.

1. Languages, French and English.
2. Geography,
3. Modern History, } A continuation of the first winter's study.
4. History of War, from 1799 to 1815. Most particular attention is paid to the campaigns and battles of Napoleon.

5. *La Petite Guerre*. The different descriptions of light troops, and their particular duties, service, &c.

6. Attack and defence of woods, hills, villages, and defiles, with small corps of all arms.

7. Fortification, permanent and field.

8. Mathematical Sciences: Practical Geometry, surveying and making plans of a part of the neighbouring country.

9. Practical Sciences: saddling and bridling horses.

10. Military drawing.

11. A short sketch of the Fine Arts and Belles Lettres, of ancient and modern times, is also given in a series of lectures, once or twice a week.

At the end of the second winter's studies, the officers must undergo their examinations before the Board; and if they pass creditably, are recommended for promotion to first-lieutenancies, as vacancies may occur. To each officer is given some work to do in the course of the year - to make a plan of a particular part of the country, and to write upon some military subject, or give in a translation from a French or English author.

The general aim of these studies is to enable officers, not only the better to fulfil their duties as subalterns, but, by their knowledge of military sciences in general, to be intelligent field-officers, and fit for employment on the staff in time of war.

Although the sciences above-mentioned are very numerous, and appear too much to be attained in two winters, yet the results of the two first courses (1829 to 1830, and 1831 to 1832) have plainly proved, that with constant application and tolerable talents on the part of the students, the officers attain a great deal of military knowledge; and it may confidently be expected, that in time of war this establishment will prove of great benefit to the cavalry, and to the service in general.

Stade is a fortified garrison town, on the little river Schwingy, four miles from the Elbe; about four hours' sail from Hamburg, to which place there is a packet every day; and twenty-four hours' journey from Hanover.

The garrison consists of a major-general and staff, and the head quarters of a cavalry and an infantry regiment, besides some artillery and engineers.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN MOORE. BY HIS BROTHER.

Although favoured with an early copy of this long-expected biography, it has reached us too late in this short month to permit us to offer more than a cursory notice of its contents. The respect we have ever entertained for the character and memory of the Hero of Corunna inclines us to view with especial favour the pious task undertaken, and, if we may venture to judge from a hasty glance, successfully executed by his brother Mr. James Carrick Moore. Imperfect as our perusal of these volumes may have been, we have read enough to satisfy ourselves generally of the judgment manifested in their compilation, and of the manly sobriety and condensation of sentiment and style in which the career of a gifted soldier and an ardent patriot is embodied. The Life of Moore is one of the most varied and valuable, both in a military and moral light, in the records of professional or of private duty.

ALLAN BRECK.

This is the most striking production of Mr. Gleig, since the general voice first advanced the "Subaltern" to the Company of our classical writers. Sketched on the model of Sir Walter Scott's historical novels, but judiciously avoiding all servile imitation of that great master of the class of writing to which this work belongs, ALLAN BRECK exhibits Mr. Gleig's powers in

a new light, and proves him capable of producing the highest dramatic effect. The scene is laid in Scotland chiefly—the period is “the Forty-five”—and the incident, or rather personal defect, on which the tale turns, is a new agent in modern composition, and is brought into play with equal truth and success. Yet, whether it be from professional predilections on our own part, or that the genius of the author is more at home upon themes familiar to his early career, we confess that no portion of the work has more pleased us than the warlike scenes of the “Forty-five,” especially those animated incidents more immediately connected with the battle of Culloden. This historical episode, skilfully interwoven with the denouement of the novel, is equal to the best of Mr. Gleig’s military descriptions, and would alone repay the perusal of these volumes, which cannot fail to interest and delight those into whose hands they may fall.

LETTERS FROM A FATHER TO HIS SON ON HIS ENTERING THE ARMY.

Dedicated, by Permission, to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. B., by an Old Officer.

We have perused this little volume with much interest, an interest arising from the merits of its contents which are really valuable to any young man so circumstanced, and which would ensure it universal circulation, if its worth were more extensively known. We cordially recommend it to our readers, as a valuable directory for the young, and a kind monitor to those who are on service.

VALPY’S SHAKSPEARE, VOL. XV. CLASSICAL LIBRARY, VOL. L.
HISTORY OF ENGLAND, VOL. I.

This elegant, excellent, and cheap edition of our popular Bard, at the head of this list, is completed in the present volume, and is calculated, as well as destined, we hope, to run an extensive career of permanent favour. No library, public or private, should be without it.

THE FAMILY CLASSICAL LIBRARY,

now in its 50th volume, closes with the 51st, and Livy. We shall offer a parting opinion of this standard work in our next.

Having so successfully executed the two projects to which we have referred above, Mr. Valpy, equally enterprising and judicious in the selection of his subjects, now proposes to print a new Series on a similar plan, embracing the HISTORY OF ENGLAND, by Hume and Smollett, with a continuation to 1835, to be continued in 19 monthly volumes, with illustrations. The first volume of this well-timed work is before us, and fully realizes expectation. It would be impossible to project a more desirable publication than this, and Mr. Valpy will unquestionably meet with equal success in this, and in his other well-judged and popular undertakings.

THE ROYAL MARINER. BY CHARLES DOYNE SILLEPY.

The leading poem of this miscellaneous collection embraces the naval career of his present Majesty, and is composed in a spirit of praiseworthy enthusiasm. The volume is handsomely executed, and contains much pleasing poetry and good feeling.

We shall make room next month for a great mass of Critical Notices, which we are again forced to postpone.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Feb. 19, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—In my last letter I gave you but a scanty account of what the Firebrand Steam Packet encountered in her passage from Lisbon, as she only arrived the evening before I sent my communication. The officers did not get an observation after leaving Cape Finisterre, for three days; providentially the weather cleared for a few minutes, and having observed the Isle of Wight a-head, and running through the Needles, the vessel was preserved from shipwreck. The damage she has sustained is considerable; it was intended to repair her in the basin, and have a thorough refit, but as the paddle-boxes and wheels were rendered unserviceable by a tremendous green sea which she shipped, (the whole of the wood-work being washed away,) and in consequence of the main-beam being injured by the strain upon her, it has been ascertained that it will take a long time to make good her defects, and she has been paid off, that the services of her officers and men may be made available elsewhere. The Firebrand has, in the late perilous instance, proved herself to be a most excellent sea-boat, and as her engines and machinery are of the best description, there is no doubt she will be brought into service again as soon as possible.

On the 26th ultimo, Captain E. Harvey, in command of his Majesty's ship *Undaunted*, anchored off Spithead. On rounding the Isle of Wight, the previous evening, the strong wind, tide, and thick weather, all contributing, drove her to leeward, and she grounded on Selsey Bill about nine o'clock, fired minute-guns, and made signals for assistance, and was, in consequence, boarded by two pilots in their galleys from Selsey. By great exertion, prompt aid, and a flood-tide, the ship was hove off the ground, anchored in safety, and afterwards worked up to Spithead, without experiencing any material damage. She touched at Ascension on the 19th of December, but had quitted the limits of the East India station (St. Helena) on the 13th of December. Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, the Commander-in-Chief, was at Madras, and had his flag in H.M. ship *Curacoa*, Captain Dunn, (the *Melville*, 74, having been despatched to Calcutta, to convey the Right Hon. Lord W. Bentinck, the Governor-General of India, to Madras.) Captain Harvey, in the *Undaunted*, was to have had that honour, but, shortly after sailing, the ship was visited by a miasm, or pestilential blast, which disabled upwards of 100 of her men, and confined them to their hammocks. The crew, thus weakened, her Captain with great judgment most wisely took upon himself the responsibility of abandoning the voyage, and returned to Madras, and, by so doing, and the able medical treatment rendered by Messrs. Gibson and Coulter, the Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon of the ship, the major part of the crew of the *Undaunted* were, through the mercy of Providence, happily saved from destruction, eight cases only having proved fatal. (Mr. Coulter has since most deservedly received his promotion.) The squadron were disposed of as follows: H.M.S. *Imogene*, Captain Price Blackwood, had been to New South Wales, but would finally rendezvous at Canton. H.M.S. *Alligator*, Captain Lambert, had gone to the former settlement. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Captain Handly, was in the Straits of Malacca, but under orders for England. H.M. sloop *Harrier*, Lieutenant Craufurd acting, was at Trincomalee, refitting; and the *Hyacinth*, Commander F. Blackwood, on her way to that port. At the Mauritius every thing was quiet. Captain Dickenson, in H.M. ship *Talbot*, had sailed from thence on the 6th of November, and after calling at the Cape of Good Hope, was to proceed to England.

The *Undaunted* has been taken into harbour and paid off, and will be docked in a short time to ascertain if she has sustained any damage from being on shore, and re-commissioned.

U. S. JOURN., No. 64, MARCH, 1834.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. Rowley, Bart. K.C.B., hoisted his flag (white at the fore) in H. M. ship *Endymion*, Captain Sir Samuel Roberts, C.B., and with his suite sailed on the 3d instant to assume the command in the Mediterranean, and relieve Vice-Admiral Sir P. Malcolm.

The *Lightning*, government steam-vessel, went out of harbour on the 7th instant, and Lord Howard de Walden embarked under the customary salute, and she proceeded with him and his suite to Lisbon. Lord W. Russell may possibly return to England in the *Lightning*.

H. M. ship *Blonde* also went out of harbour the same day, and on the 14th, the most noble the Marquis of Sligo having embarked, that ship sailed for Jamaica; she will afterwards proceed to the South American station. Captain Mason carries a broad pendant, as a second class commodore.

The outward bound merchant-ships, whose detention I have detailed to you for the last two months, after making several attempts to proceed on their respective voyages, finally succeeded in doing so on the 8th instant. The *Upton Castle*, with Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane and his staff on board, bound to Bombay, had the ill luck to run foul of a vessel on the 2d instant, (having on that day endeavoured to sail,) and experienced so much damage that it was found requisite for her to be brought into harbour and repaired. She has, however, managed to get away at last. Sir James Stirling and family, in the *James Pattison*, have also sailed for Swan River.

The *Jupiter*, troop-ship, commanded by Mr. Easto, Master, R.N., after a complete refit, sailed from hence with a detachment of officers and men of the 57th regiment, to Malta. She will put into Plymouth and Cork to embark troops. From the latter port, a detachment of the 92nd regiment will be put on board for Gibraltar. The head-quarters of 51st are expected to return to England in the *Jupiter*.

The police for watching and guarding this dock-yard have not yet come into operation, although nearly all the men have been selected. A building heretofore used as the painter's shop is to be appropriated for their reception, and with some small addition of out-houses, &c. now erecting, will be admirably adapted for the purpose. This station-house will be on a most eligible spot, within hail of the dock-yard gates, and contiguous to the Admiral Superintendent's office. In about a fortnight or three weeks, there is no doubt the detachment will take possession and commence duty.

13th Feb. H. M. sloop *Sparrowhawk*, Commander Pearson, sailed for South America to join the squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour. H. M. sloop *Gannet*, Commander Maxwell, arrived from the North American and West India station. She left Barbadoes on the 15th January. Commodore Pell, in H. M. ship *Forte*, with H. M. ship *Sapphire*, were at anchor in Carlisle Bay. The *Vestal*, Capt. Jones, had gone to Jamaica. The *Dispatch*, Capt. Daniell, between Maranham and Para, had captured a Spanish schooner with slaves. H. M. sloop *Wasp*, Commander Burney, (which ship had been compelled to put into Lisbon on account of a most violent attack of cholera among her crew,) had nearly become perfectly healthy, having only one or two cases remaining when the *Gannet* spoke her, as the ships were working in and out of Barbadoes. The *Gannet* sailed on Friday last to Sheerness to be paid off.

The ships fitting here are the *Edinburgh*, 74, Capt. Daeres, very forward, and destined for the Mediterranean; the *Belvidera*, 42, Capt. Strong, nearly ready, and intended for the West Indies; and the *Charybdis*, Lieut. Mercer, for the coast of Africa.

The *Nautilus*, Lieut. Crook, the *Rainbow*, Capt. Bennett, and the *Tyne*, Capt. Lord Ingestrie, C.B., are but just commissioned. The latter is in dock.

There is a Sicilian jigger-rigged vessel of 20 guns, under the command of His Excellency G. I. Duca di Furnari, called the *Zephyr*, at Spithead, having arrived on the 5th instant on her passage to the Mediterranean from the River Thames. She saluted the flag of the Port Admiral, and had the

same number of guns returned from the Victory. Nothing has transpired as to her business in this country.

Of the three ships, *Ganges*, *Bellerophon*, and *President*, ordered the latter part of the last year to be brought forward for service, only the *President* has yet been put in commission, the pendant being hoisted on Monday last: Capt. John M'Kerlie is appointed to her. The *President* will carry 52 guns, and her tonnage by admeasurement is 1533. Her crew will consist of about 420 officers and men, including five naval lieutenants and a captain of marines. She has an improved square stern, has been launched about 7 years, and never in commission before. Her force is more than H.M. ships *Alfred* and *Barham*, as they only carry 50 guns each, but her tonnage is considerably less; the former being 1763 tons, and the latter 1761. They are, however, cut down 74's. The *Ganges* and *Bellerophon* are in the basin in a very forward state; their lower rigging being over the mast-head, and their top-masts pointed. It is probable they will not have captains or officers appointed to them, until some of the ships of the line at Lisbon, or in the Mediterranean, arrive in England, and are paid off, for the two will require about 1200 seamen to man them, and although there are plenty out of employ, a demand of that nature at one port is rather serious.

The following mates and midshipmen of His Majesty's Navy have passed the mathematical examination for lieutenants, since the list inserted in your December Number.

Effendi Yousooff	Supernumerary-Mate, H.M.S. <i>Andromache</i>
Mr. James Henry Bridges	late <i>Pallas</i>
" Robert Pison	" <i>Algerine</i>
" Clarence R. G. Braddyll	" <i>Belvidera</i>
" Fred. L. Barnard	<i>Ocean</i>
" C. A. Brown	<i>Confiance</i>
" Henry Byng	late <i>Badger</i>
" Sir John Galwey	<i>Andromache</i>
" Jos. H. Kay	<i>Edinburgh</i>
" Rob. Dashwood Fowler	late <i>Rainbow</i>
" George G. Wellesley	" <i>Tyne</i>
" T. H. Tristram	<i>Undaunted</i>
" James N. Strange	<i>Ditto</i>
" A. E. Ommaney	<i>Ditto</i>
" John E. Patterson	late <i>Ranger</i>
" Peter Fisher	<i>Undaunted</i>
" John C. Hughes	late <i>Caledonia</i>
" W. H. Gemys	<i>Edinburgh</i>
" G. Ogle	late <i>Racehorse</i>

Relating to Military Affairs,—you have, most probably, heard that Major-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, K.C.B., is our new Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the District, in the room of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, who has been appointed Governor of Canada. The latter distinguished officer carries with him the regard and esteem of all the officers who have had the pleasure to serve under him, for his mild, gentlemanly, and soldier-like manner of carrying on the duty for the years he has been in Portsmouth: it is not yet settled what ship will be named to convey him to his new government. The residence in High-street lately occupied by the Naval Commander-in-Chief is fitting for Sir T. M'Mahon, and will be infinitely preferable to the shabby out-of-the-way place in which the Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison has been poked for very many years. If the Ordnance, or whatever Board has the charge of it, do not pull it down, it should be converted into a military infirmary.

It is intended for the future that nearly all the work required to be performed by the Engineer and Ordnance department, in the garrison, shall be executed by contract. The officers and men belonging to the corps of sappers and miners, heretofore stationed at Landport Barracks, have been

marched to Woolwich, and the Barracks offered for sale by public tender. The store-houses on the Mill dam, and some other property in the neighbourhood, is to be let, and only one or two officers and foremen of works kept, to inspect and superintend the contract repairs required from time to time.

The troops in the garrison consist of the dépôts of the 12th, 65th, 77th, 84th, and 99th regiments. At Gosport, those of the 86th, 87th, and 97th carry on the duty.

P.

Milford Haven.

No report was sent from this port last month, owing to nothing having occurred worthy of notice. The improvements of Pembroke Dock-yard are proceeding with great activity, under the able superintendence of Capt. Savage of the Royal Engineers; and it may not be altogether uninteresting to give a brief description of the various public works now in progress in this neighbourhood.

1st. The Mould-Loft.—A new noble stone building of great length and width, being the largest mould-loft in the kingdom, with sawpits underneath, having accommodation for eighty pair of saws. This edifice is now about half finished, and when complete, will form quite a handsome ornament of this arsenal.

2nd. The Smithery, which is likewise about half finished. A substantial and also ornamental stone building, placed in a straight line with the storehouse, public offices, and mould-loft, having handsome arches, &c.

3rd. The new house building for the captain superintendent of the dock-yard, which, when finished, will form a spacious and desirable residence, having handsome dining and drawing rooms fronting westward, and commanding a view of Milford Haven for nine miles, between the dock-yard and the harbour's mouth. This building is but just commenced.

4th. The new marine guard-house, on the west side of the dock-yard gates, which is nearly finished—a strong building of limestone.

5th. The house for the residence of the surgeon, adjoining the dock-yard gates to the eastward. This is a neat stone edifice, originally built for the warden, but now having an additional story added to it.

6th. Two new first-rate building-ships are decided upon, but not yet commenced.

7th. Floating-dock gates to be widened, which is in rapid progress, though not yet completed.

8th. New packet-quay at Hobb's Point, about a quarter of a mile east of the dock-yard. This beautiful specimen of submarine masonry will, it is said, be finished by June next, when in all probability the Post Office Steam Packet Establishment will be removed thither.

9th. New hotel for packet passengers, advertised for by government, to be built upon the Ordnance land at Hobb's Point, but not yet contracted for.

10th. New dock-yard chapel—finished.

11th. Sea-battery, mounting 21 guns, 24-pounders, with a guard-house, magazines, &c.—finished.

N.B. The two last can hardly be classed as works in progress, but having been recently completed, could scarcely be passed without notice.

In addition to all this bustle of improvement, ship-building is carried on with undiminished activity. The Vanguard, new 76 gun ship, upon Symonds' principle, is proceeding rapidly, and a magnificent vessel she promises to be, constructed with admirable skill, and unexampled solidity. Having greater width than the Rodney, we could have wished that she had the same length, and her equal could not then have been found upon the ocean; but it is with great deference we presume to doubt the propriety of Symonds' judgment respecting the length of this class of ship, as he has proved in Vernon, Vestal, Pantaloon, and Pandora, that his calculations are generally unexceptionable.

The Rodney troop-ship, commanded by Mr. Wool, Master, R. N., put

into this port on the 12th instant, having carried away her main-yard; but this was speedily repaired, and she sailed again for Cork on the 14th.

The Effort, of North Shields, a snow of about 300 tons, laden with timber, has been picked up, water-logged, off the Smalls Lighthouse, by some of the Milford pilot-boats, and towed into this harbour. Her masts and yards were standing, but not a living soul on board, nor have we learnt what became of her crew.

It is understood to be his Majesty's intention to visit Ireland during the approaching summer; and report says he will touch at Milford Haven, either going or returning. The Firebrand, steam-ship, just paid off at Portsmouth, will, it is said, be forthwith fitted to receive on board the Sailor-King and suite. How will the Irish rejoice at their Sovereign's visit!

He loves the Green Isle, and his love is recorded

In hearts which have suffer'd too much to forget;

And hope shall be crown'd, and attachment rewarded,

And Erin's gay jubilee shine out yet!

Mile Town, Sheerness, Feb. 20th, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—The Naval occurrences at this port, during the past month, have been as follows:—On the 26th ultimo, his Majesty's steam-vessel, Phoenix, 4, commander Robert Oliver (*b*), lately fitted out at Chatham, passed down the Thames on her way, to Calais, at which place she was to embark the Duke of Cumberland; on the 28th she returned, having his Royal Highness on board, who immediately proceeded to town, preparatory to the meeting of Parliament, but, we understand, will return to the Continent before the close of the session. On the 21st ult. the Firefly, steam-vessel, commanded by Lieutenant Thomas Baldoek, arrived at this port from Woolwich, and after having received on board various supernumeraries for the westward, sailed hence for Portsmouth and Plymouth.

On the 22d, the Salamander steamer arrived at Sheerness and passed on for Chatham, to bring down a detachment of Royal Marines, consisting of one hundred privates, with whom she returned on the following day, and put on board the Thunderer, 81, Captain W. F. Wise, C. B., for a passage in that ship to Plymouth. On the 24th, the Thunderer proceeded to the Nore, where her crew were mustered and inspected at quarters, by the Commander-in-Chief, who was pleased to express his unqualified approbation of the state of the ship, and of the expertness and alacrity manifested during the exercise by the crew in general. On the morning of the 25th she got under weigh, and proceeded, in company with the Salamander, for the Downs. On the 1st instant, she sailed thence for Plymouth, where she arrived on the 3d. She had twice sailed from that place for Spike Island, (where she embarked two hundred marines in addition to the one hundred she had received on board from Plymouth,) and is daily expected to sail for Malta. The Salamander returned on the 26th, on her way to Woolwich. On the 6th instant she passed Sheerness for Chatham, there to embark one hundred marines, for a passage, to join the Plymouth division for immediate embarkation; on the 11th, she passed the Nore for Woolwich, where her commander, (Horatio Thomas Austin,) officers, and most of her crew, were turned over to the Medea, a newly-built steam-vessel lying at that port;—Commander W. L. Castle having been appointed to re-commission the former vessel. On the 21st ultimo, his Majesty's sloop, Rover, 18, commander Sir George Young, Bart., was taken out of dock at this port, and on the 5th instant, having undergone a thorough refit, proceeded to the Little Nore. On the 6th, she sailed direct for Malta, carrying out some supernumerary boys of the first class, for the disposal of Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. We very much applaud the regulation made by the present Admiralty, of sending out disposable boys, in every ship proceeding to a foreign station, thereby furnishing a nursery for our future seamen. These boys being of

the 1st class, and expressly ordered to do their duty *in the tops* or as *artificers*, or in such other manner as the captain may think proper, "*with a view to their becoming expert seamen or mechanics*;" so that, being entered at the age of seventeen, the complements of the different ships on the station to which these boys are sent can always be kept complete as they attain the age of manhood. They are on no account to attend on the officers as servants; but their Lordships have ordered that as many boys of the 2d class as can be spared from the duties of the ship shall be employed exclusively as attendants of the officers and young gentlemen.

In our last, we mentioned the patent Pivot Fid, invented by Richard Blake, Esq., the newly-appointed master shipwright of this dock-yard; and we now with great pleasure make known, through the medium of your excellent and widely-circulating journal, that it has answered the most sanguine expectations that could be entertained. It has been fitted during the last three months to the bowsprit of the *Badger*, Revenue cutter, during which time, her commander, Lieutenant William Beckett, had frequent opportunities of giving it a fair trial:—The following is an extract of his letter to the inventor. "The ease with which it acts, combined with its simplicity, entitles it to my strongest recommendation: in fact, I cannot say too much in its praise, and I think, from its facility of operation under the heaviest strain, it is applicable to every kind of fid, and not one of its least advantages is, that the fid is attached to the spar, and always to be found in place by day and night. By your desire I have been very particular in correcting a misconception of the principle of your fid, by pointing out that the pin, which is introduced to keep the fid in place, and to pivot on, has no share in resisting the pressure on the spar, and in proof of which have shown that, when the rigging has been set up and the fid acted on, the pivot-bolt was slack, and might easily be drawn out." Since Lieut. Beckett made known to the Board of Customs his decided conviction of the superiority of Mr. Blake's fid, several Revenue vessels have been ordered to be fitted with it, but in vain do we inquire whether the Admiralty have followed the example set them by the Customs. Aware as we are of the tardiness of the ruling Powers to adopt any new invention, we yet hope that they will not be so blind to the interest of the service, as to allow this excellent, yet simple invention to pass unnoticed. On the 4th and 5th instant, a general survey (similar to the one in 1816 and 1831 on Warrant Officers) was held on the *Cooks* of the Ordnance at Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, to ascertain their efficiency for service at sea. In the Medway, nineteen only were found fit for *active service afloat*, eighteen for *harbour duty*, and seventeen *unfit for any further service*. At Portsmouth, thirty-two were found fit for service at sea, sixteen for harbour duty, and nineteen unfit for any service, who have accordingly received superannuations.

Lieutenant Edward de Montmorency, Warden of Sheerness Yard, has been superseded by Lieutenant John Wise, R. N., late of the Coast Guard, under the denomination of "Director of Police." He is to receive 4s. per diem, in addition to his half-pay as Lieutenant of the Navy. In consideration of the long servitude of the late Warden, the Admiralty have permitted him to occupy one of the vacant residences at Deptford, until some other situation falls vacant to which he may be appointed. Mr. John A. Pritchard, Midshipman, has passed his examination, as to his qualifications of seamanship for a Lieutenant's commission.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

B.

P.S. The *Gannet*, 18, Commander Maxwell, has just arrived here from Portsmouth, to be paid off into ordinary. The *Jaseur* has proceeded to the *Little Nore*, to be paid advance; she will sail thence for the Mediterranean on the 23d instant.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

The Author of "Reminiscences of a Subaltern," in reply to a Soldier of the 3d Division.

MR. EDITOR,—In the United Service Journal for August last, I have this day, for the first time, read two letters; one signed "A Soldier of the 3d Division," the other from the pen of Captain Canch, of the 5th regiment: the first animadverting upon statements of mine in Nos. 11, 12, and 13 of my "Reminiscences," the second setting me right in an observation I made respecting Colonel Ridge and the gallant 5th. For both I feel obliged, and shall always be thankful to any officer who will be so kind as to set me right when he supposes I err. I never do so intentionally; and if what I am now going to say be wrong, I hope your Correspondent, "A Soldier of the 3d Division," will do me the favour to correct me.

I have, in my narrative of the storming of Rodrigo, said what General Picton did not do; namely, that he did not notice Lieutenant William Mackie, of the 88th. I shall now say what, in my opinion, he ought to have done.

On the morning of the 20th of January, 1812, the day after the capture of Rodrigo, he should have sent for Lieutenant Mackie, and taken him by the hand and brought him to Gallegos, the head-quarters of Lord Wellington, and said,—“My Lord, this is the young man that so gallantly led the forlorn-hope of my division last night. He is an officer of first-rate merit,—*is the senior lieutenant of his regiment*,—and I beg your Lordship will notice him.” Had he done so, would he have done too much? because Mackie was a hero in the very essence of the word, and not only Gen. Picton, but every soldier in the 3d division, knew him to be such; for it was not his leading the forlorn-hope at Rodrigo, gallantly as he volunteered his services on that memorable night, that Mackie had to depend upon to ground his claims to the notice of his General. His conduct at Busaco, at the head of the battalion-men of the 88th, who supported the riflemen of the 3d division, should have gained him a company! at Rodrigo he ought to have been a major!! at Badajoz, a lieutenant-colonel!!! But what is he *now*, after a lapse of twenty-three years?—A captain, without so much as a medal to mark his gallant—his chivalrous services!

Had the General of his division done as I have said, is it likely that Lord Wellington would have turned a deaf ear to such an appeal? But if he did, surely the General might have issued a division order, expressive of his sense of the services of Lieutenant Mackie; or he might, in presence of his division, have declared his approbation of his conduct; and General Picton never wanted words—when it suited him to give his opinions on a division parade. No, no; the defence attempted to be set up is not maintainable. General Picton had but one course to pursue; namely, to recommend Lieutenant Mackie to the notice of Lord Wellington; and if that failed—or whether it did or not—to notice him himself. In a word, Mackie was one of the bravest and one of the most ill-treated men in the world.

As to the death of General Mackinnon, and the consequent failure of his promise, it is equally untenable. Is it to be supposed that a general who commanded and arranged the attack of his division did not know the name of the officer who led the forlorn-hope of it? And let not your Correspondent for a moment suppose that in anything I have written I seek for more

than justice—even-handed justice—to the officers and men of the 88th regiment.

If Lieutenant Gurwood, of the 52d, was entitled to promotion for his gallant conduct—and who will say that he was not?—surely Lieutenant Mackie, of the 86th, is equally entitled to the same favour. Major Manners, of the 74th,—belonging, like Mackie, to *Mackinnon's brigade*—led the storming party, *which Mackie preceded with his forlorn-hope!* and gained promotion in consequence!! How will your Correspondent, “A Soldier in the 3d Division,” account for this? Mackinnon's death ought to have barred *both or neither!*

Your Correspondent says, that “the sentiments therein contained,” (alluding, of course, to what I have written.) being continued to the present time, call forth “justice to the dead as well as the living;”—no doubt they do, and why not? But how will your Correspondent account for the *promotion* of Manners and the *neglect* of Mackie, both belonging— if we are to cavil about the thing, which, by the way, is only childish—to the brigade of Mackinnon?

Does your Correspondent know that the 88th, independent of what I have before said, have been denied the badge of the battle of the Pyrenees on their colours, and that the 45th and 74th, *belonging to the same brigade!* are allowed to bear it? Can he give any reason for this slight? Can any of General Picton's staff—I will take Colonel Stovin for an example—give a reason why it is so? He cannot, I believe, no more than any one else. If your Correspondent will inquire at the Horse Guards, he will be told by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, that the 88th cannot be allowed the badge of a battle—in which their conduct was marked as being gallant—because the General commanding the 3d division did not recommend the officer commanding the 88th for a medal! Is this “justice to the living?” Is this justice to the brave 88th? I think not.

The object I have in writing as I have done, is not meant in any way to throw a slur on any particular General; they are, to me, all alike. What I wish for is to uphold the character of my regiment, the 88th; all that I seek for is the same favours for them as those granted to others—placed in the same position. I seek for no additional mark—I claim no precedence for that corps; all I ask for is *justice!* This is all that is sought for, this is all that is expected;—with that the 88th ought to be satisfied—but with nothing less!

I never imputed any blame to General Picton for not leading on his division at the assaults of Rodrigo or Badajoz; on the contrary, I praised him for not doing so. He arranged and directed both attacks with his usual talent; conducted them with his usual skill; but he was not rash enough to *lead* them, well knowing that his directions were of more consequence, and that in the hands of Brigadiers or Colonels, his men were as likely to do their duty, without the chance of their chief being cut off in a station that would have been better filled by a common soldier. And the circumstance, according to your Correspondent, of General Picton being wounded at the “Mill-dam,” is conclusive, and bears me out in what I have said.

If General Picton fell wounded at the mill-dam on the river Rivellas, some hundred yards from the castle wall, it is manifest that he could not, as I before said—*he did not*—head his men at the assault. But in saying what I did say, and which I still assert as a fact, that neither at Rodrigo nor Badajoz did the General ~~head~~ his men, I meant nothing derogatory to General Picton, but wished merely to prove how well soldiers could act under their own commanding officers. If the object of your Correspondent was to prove that General Picton headed his division at the assault of the castle of Badajoz, his own letter is a disproof of the fact; for he says that “General Picton did bravely head his division, and far in the fire fell wounded in the foot on the left side of General Kempt, in the approach to the mill-dam on the memorable 6th of April, 1812.”

Now, General Kempt, who is still alive, and who, according to your Correspondent, fell wounded at the same time General Picton did, namely, at the mill-dam, will scarcely lay claim to the glory of having headed his brigade at *the assault of the Castle*. Taking it for granted that Picton and Kempt both fell wounded at this point, *who was the General* that led on the 3d division to the assault of the Castle? There was no General excepting these two in the division; they both were disabled, according to your Correspondent, long before the division reached the point of attack. It was owing to the bravery of such men as the gallant Colonel Ridge, and Captain Cunch, of the 5th, Lieutenant Boles of the 83d, and Mackie—the gallant Mackie—of the 88th, that the place was taken at all; and so far I am, I think, borne out in the opinion I gave of the folly of Generals placing themselves at the head of their men at an assault, when the duty could be as well performed by subordinate officers.

Your Correspondent, in conclusion, quotes a passage from my “Reminiscences” of May last, and I must confess that I can in no way understand the meaning of the quotation;—it is this: “The brave Captain Oates, so far from being recommended, was not even noticed by General Picton for his gallant conduct at Fort Picurina;” and by way, I suppose, of putting a stop to any further “extracts, and the sentiments therein contained,” he adds, “Fort Picurino was undoubtedly the key to Badajoz, which was the door opened by the escalade of General Picton’s division for Lord Wellington’s subsequent success!!!”

Every person at all acquainted with the siege of Badajoz will admit this fact; but what has it to do with the shameful neglect of Captain Oates?—Nothing. Oates deserved notice and promotion. General Picton could not promote him, but he could have recommended him!—he could have noticed him!! Did he do either the one or the other? This is the point at issue.

As to the proclamation mentioned by your Correspondent, that “Badajoz was taken by the 3d division,” I am not so sure that the 5th division would not lay claim to a portion of the glory. In anything I have written, I have, I believe, given the 3d division their meed of praise. Your Correspondent may do better than I have done for them, and I hope the survivors of the “fighting division” will believe me sincere when I say that I shall feel happy when such a man as “A Soldier of the 3d Division” will place their imperishable deeds in a more distinguished point of view than I have been able to accomplish by my feeble efforts.

I hope Captain Cunch will excuse my not devoting more than a line or two in this letter to reply to his kind hint. Had I been aware that he was the officer who led on the gallant 5th, with our lamented friend Colonel Ridge, I should have mentioned his name; and I shall feel obliged to him for any information he may be pleased to give me, through you, as to the part his regiment took in the battle of Salamanca, which will be the subject of my next “Reminiscence.”

Dublin,
Nov. 20, 1833.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
The WRITER of “Reminiscences of a Subaltern.”

* * By some unforeseen accident the above letter reached us only a few days since.

Captain J. E. Alexander in answer to Medicus.

MR. EDITOR,—In the last Number of the United Service Journal, I observe a sharp attack on some statements in my “Transatlantic Sketches,” regarding the medical department in Demerara, and I beg shortly to answer Medicus.

In the “Sketches” I said that I supposed the unhealthiness of the troops in barracks at George Town, Demerara, (100 out of 300 being sick of fever

and ague at the time of my visit in 1831,) arose from the badly selected site of the barracks, and the ground being indifferently drained round them. To this Medicus says, "It is impossible to select a better site for the barracks." True, it may be difficult to select a situation which is more elevated, when all the land about George Town is a dead flat; and I am aware that the barracks of which I complained were constructed by Dutch engineers before the British took possession of the colony in 1801. Still I maintain that it is quite possible to drain the land about the barracks, and prevent stagnant water, even in "a dead flat;" the want of proper attention to drainage I observed in many parts of the West Indies, besides Demerara. So sensible was the late energetic governor of British Guiana of the bad state of the barracks which I saw the troops occupying at George Town, that, after strong and repeated representations on his part, new barracks and on a different site were ordered to be constructed, and are now occupied by the troops, who have also the advantage of a capital hospital; and all this since I was in Demerara.

Next, Medicus quotes a passage, in which the crowded state of the barracks in the West Indies in former times was alluded to, as being one of the chief causes of the heavy mortality which used to prevail among the troops, and then he triumphantly states, "if the men had given up the use of new or even old rum, there would have been more sense and reason in the author's argument: * * * the baneful habit of intemperance is of itself a fertile source of disease, and adds more to the invalid and pension list, than all the other causes put together." I perfectly agree with Medicus in this, and if he had taken the trouble to read further on in the "Sketches," he would have seen that the dire effects of rum in the West Indies are fully commented on, and that the consequences of crowding barracks with men in a tropical climate are merely alluded to as *one* of the probable causes of disease in former times, and before the introduction of the iron bedstead.

Medicus then asks, "Do the men composing the wing of a regiment (generally amounting to 400 rank and file) suffer to a very considerable degree from disease by being cooped up every night for four months and a half on the orlop deck of a Chinaman?" Now, *Scoticé*, I ask in my turn, if troops on board ship, crowded together though they may be, yet with wind-sails conveying a current of pure air down the hatchways, can be said to be subject to such predisposing causes of disease, as those whose hammocks used to be touching each other in a barrack in the West Indies, and that barrack, perhaps, in the immediate vicinity of a swamp?

I am next accused of detracting from the character of medical officers who have been employed at Demerara, (though Medicus seems inclined to bring down the ire of the whole Medical department of the army on my head, which is not at all fair,) by my hinting that they have not made representations in the proper quarter regarding points which require alteration and amendment.—To this I answer, that I have the highest respect for the Medical department of the Army, and I have no wish or intention to detract from the character of the individuals composing it. I am happy to say that I have many personal friends among army medical men, with whom I should be very sorry to quarrel, and of whose good opinion I shall be always proud: in fact, officers who have served any time know that medical men in regiments are, from their education and habits of study generally among the most intelligent of the members of the mess. I am well aware (though Medicus seems to think not) that reports were continually sent to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, regarding the health of the troops, and the prevailing diseases on foreign stations. I do not "unsparingly censure the services and labours of the Medical department in general," as Medicus insinuates, and what I said applies only to Demerara, for it seems to me that if representation had been made in "the proper quarter" by medical officers there, regarding the want of proper drainage, &c., that measures would have been taken to remove one of the chief causes of dis-

case between the tropics, a swamp near a barrack :—the Governor took a more effectual way, subsequently, by removing the troops from the swamp. All that I can now say regarding this branch of the subject is, that if the medical officers who have been employed at Demerara whilst the troops occupied the old and crazy barrack, have thought that the swamps near them ought to have been and could have been drained, or the barracks removed, and have made strong and urgent representations on the necessity of these measures, then I beg their pardon, and hope they will excuse me for what I have said.

Then the opinion in the "Sketches" on the cause of yellow fever in a newly cleared tropical district, low-lying and near the sea, is commented on, when decayed trees and leaves being first exposed to the influence of the solar rays cause poisonous exhalations, &c.—*Medicus* says, "Demerara was cleared fourteen years ago, and had been so for some time previously, and yet yellow fever prevailed in 1819." I fear that it was difficult to account for the fever of 1819, and I merely ask for information, if the canals and ditches were kept clear then; if the old Dutch water-courses in the lapse of time had not been neglected; and above all, if the barracks were not crowded?—at any rate the iron bedsteads were not in use then. Some years subsequent to 1819, when the late enlightened Governor of British Guiana assumed office, he paid particular attention to the state of the canals and ditches in and about George Town, and did all in his power to get them into good order.

Lastly, we come to the surmise on my part, that since the people here are generally unacquainted with the climate, and even the situation on the map, of Demerara, that regimental medical officers are also likely to be ill-informed on the subject of the diseases of the country; and that, supposing them to be so, I suggest that they should condescend immediately on landing to be instructed by the old and experienced surgeons of the colony, as to the local manner of meeting the prevailing diseases in Demerara. Now *Medicus* does not say whether or not young medical officers when they arrive at Demerara consult with the old surgeons of the colony (staff or civil surgeons); he evades this. Allow me to tell him what occurred in India some few years ago. A King's regiment arrived there, the medical officers of which were determined to pursue a system of their own, and condemned *in toto* the manner of treating diseases in India, though founded on experience of the climate: among other things they would not prescribe any colomel; the men on first rising in the morning had a cup of coffee, (that was all very right;) after drill they had their breakfast, (quite correct;) but were confined in a manner to their barracks all day wrapped up in bed-gowns like Parsees; the officers dined in the middle of the day buttoned up in their red coats as in Europe, instead of dining in the cool of the evening as is usual. What was the consequence of all this? from seventy to eighty men died the first year, and one of the surgeons. So much for not consulting with old and experienced surgeons, and not adopting the local practice.

As to the surgeons alluded to in the "Sketches," I have only to add that *if* they immediately on landing in Demerara, freeing themselves from all self-sufficiency, (too apt to beset all of us when first leaving the walls of *alma mater*;) make a point of obtaining all the information in their power from the medical officers (connected or unconnected with the service) who have been for years resident in the colony, and who ought to know the diseases of the country, and the remedies, better at least than those who may have only read of them,—if they are in the habit of doing this, I do not consider it *infra dig.* to consult with a surgeon not bearing his Majesty's commission, then I again beg their pardon.

I am much obliged to *Medicus* for certain compliments he has paid me; I owe him no grudge for his attack on a few of my statements. If I went about praising indifferently all men and all departments, I might gain more friends, but the truth would not appear, and the community

would not gain any advantage, however small, by my details; Medicus thinks I have been "hoaxed by some notorious quack, who had more *time* than patients to kill." This is very facetious, no doubt; but query, is not killing time a more innocent amusement than killing patients?—not that I would for a moment insinuate that Medicus does either. But to conclude, as circumstances will prevent my carrying on this controversy at present, I hope there will not be occasion to continue it, and I wish Medicus a very good morning.

JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER,
42d R. H.

London, 3d February, 1834.

Courts of Inquiry and Court-Martial.

MR. EDITOR,—Perhaps you will allow me to make a few observations on the letter of Miles in your last Number.

Though I take the liberty to differ from him; we coincide in anxiety for the welfare of his Majesty's service.

Having a few years' experience in the army, it has not given me cause to think it a usual custom in the general to decide from the *ex parte* statement of the commanding officer, on the conduct of the inferior officers.

If Courts of Inquiry have not been held by the generals in such matters, there must have been some sufficient reason to prevent them, though it might not have been advisable to declare it.

But that any recommendation of Lord Hill's should fail to carry weight with them is impossible, since his power rests as much on a deserved popularity as on an exalted station, and in this instance the recommendation was to be acted on by those who are not only readily obedient from a just knowledge of their duty, but who also hold him in universal esteem.

In the hurry of writing, surely your gallant correspondent's pen must have shed more *ink* than he intended, when he asserted that in too many instances the commanding officers are influenced by prejudiced or vindictive feelings.

Let us look to the heads of British regiments, and where shall we find men more deserving the respect of a soldier?

It is certainly very true, that when a Court-Martial can be avoided without detracting from discipline, something is gained to discipline by the avoidance of its last resort; for as a danger often incurred is seldom much feared, when Courts-Martial are frequent, they lose in a great degree their efficacy, which consists as much in the prevention of crime as in salutary effects to be expected from its punishment.

The necessity of reference to the General of the District on the subject of resistance on the part of the inferior officers to the commanding officer may result, indeed, from the overbearing and, therefore, justly censurable demeanour of the latter; but it can by no means be admitted, as a thing of course, that this resistance may not have arisen from an insubordinate spirit in those whose duty it is to obey him. I speak abstractedly, and wholly without allusion to particular circumstances.

The late Earl of Liverpool quoted in the House of Lords as an observation of great value which he had heard from Mr. Fox, "that there was only one thing he thought more detestable than the tyranny of the few over the many, and that was the tyranny of the many over the few;" and this worst of all tyranny a commanding officer may have to struggle with; for whilst numerical strength, on the slightest excitement, rises feverishly in those liable to government, the power of regimental commanding officers is in its nature far from being despotic, even on a very serious emergency.

On every side it is, however, properly restricted, and yet from the exercise of that power, such as it is, under every difficulty, they are expected to produce the important result of a high state of efficiency and

discipline in their corps. Considering the many unruly minds, the many turbulent tempers they command, to limit this power still more strictly would not improve the result, nor is it called for by a general abuse of their power. But whoever else may stir up the waters of bitterness, their agitation is imputed to them.

There is not usually any indisposition on the part of the general officer to receive the complaint of a junior officer of any undue exercise of power over him by his commanding officer, when this complaint is temperately and respectfully transmitted; nor is there, on the part of the latter, any disposition to stifle inquiry thereon: on the contrary, the commanding officer usually will be found to court ample inquiry, as having acted on the purest motives for the good of the service; he feels that it will not only set him right in the opinion of his superior, but also will place his conduct in its true light with those he commands, and even with the officer who, for the moment, may think he has a right to complain of him.

That there may be exceptions to this is possible, but such is the integrity of the general administration of the army, that these exceptions must be of rare occurrence, and of a very short-lived continuance.

A Court of Inquiry (whose nature is by no means so nicely prescribed as that of a Court-Martial) should have its exact limits and real power very clearly and precisely defined by the highest authority; else it will not always prove a useful tribunal, for it may not; for the above reasons, invariably confine itself to its proper province, nor even at all times be manageable in its conduct.

Supposing, however, every matter connected with charges against an officer to be previously canvassed by a Court of Inquiry, it may yet be doubted whether he would come before a Court-Martial as perfectly unprejudiced in their opinion as he does now. The judgment of so many officers as would constitute the Court of Inquiry, being so far deliberately unfavourable to him, that they deem him a fit subject for trial by Court-Martial, would certainly carry with it a more importantly disadvantageous weight than when the whole of his inculpation rested upon the mere charge of his commanding officer.

The proposal to saddle the General Officer with the expenses of any Court-Martial, which should prove a failure as to conviction, does not seem reasonable.

The only evidence on which his opinion must be formed is not on oath, and not subjected to the sifting process of legal cross-examination, which truth cannot always meet without involuntarily prevaricating: therefore, when there has been every expectation of proving guilt, that expectation may be defeated by the breaking down of evidence in the course of trial.

But who—not Mr. Hume—can think that a British General Officer is only to be influenced to do justice to the lowest individual under his command by a *money motive*?

Hitherto we have been discussing contingencies arising from disunion and disputes in the service; let us turn to better things.

The honour of the service and its efficiency will ever be best promoted by the unanimity of all regimental ranks in their several and relative duties, — and that unanimity, they may be assured, is best maintained by mutual confidence, and the reciprocal offices of kindness and regard between authority and obedience, which, under every variety of station, links mind to mind. I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

3d February, 1834.

SCYLURUS.

Court-Martial on Captain Wathen.

MR. EDITOR,—To the numerous letters and opinions respecting the late General Court-Martial on Capt. Wathen, which have been before the public, I must request to add another upon a point affecting neither the prisoner nor the prosecutor, but essentially affecting the discipline of the Army. I mean the latitude assumed by the Court in giving any opinion but on the subject laid before them for their consideration and decision.

There can be no doubt as to the propriety of the decision of the Court, as far as regards Capt. Wathen; but the Court went out of their particular province in what followed their decision respecting him. In most fully and most honourably acquitting Capt. Wathen, the greatest latitude the Court might have assumed respecting the charges, should have been, that they were most frivolous and most vexatious.

It is to be hoped that the discipline of the Army, which it is the particular duty of General Courts-Martial to uphold in their decisions, will not be affected by this precedent; if followed, it will be fraught with danger, and disrespect to the Commander-in-chief, although any officer acquainted with the President and members of the late Court will fully acquit them of any such intentions.

J. G.

Confidential Reports.

MR. EDITOR,—The late proceedings in the 15th Hussars have led me to reflect, as I have often done before, on the deplorable power of mischief placed in the hands of Commanding Officers by what are called "*The Confidential Reports.*" The spirit of Great Britain has always been considered as decidedly opposed to any thing like *espionage* or *stabbing in the dark*; then why should such a degrading practice as this exist in a profession, the life of which is honour itself? Let us, however, hope that there may immediately, and for ever, be an end to so great a disgrace to every one connected with it.

February 4, 1834.

FAIR AND ABOVE BOARD.

The Crisis of Waterloo.

MR. EDITOR,—After a lengthened sojourn in a northern glen, it is with an astonishment similar to Rip Van Winkle's, that we now stumble upon Major Gawler's "*Crisis of Waterloo.*"

Some writer has wisely said, "That the memory of what we have done, without the aid of vanity, would be little better than a congregation of regrets;" for true it is, that had Major Gawler given birth to his "*Crisis*" in 1815, and succeeded in convincing us or the world, that his corps had more merit in that victory than ours or any other engaged in it,—our life,—had it exceeded the "*life of man,*" would have been too short to deplore our *goose-ship* in exposing our person to so much peril, with all its concomitant *funk*, for nothing; but as he has been mercifully pleased to withhold its delivery for the space of eighteen years,—and we have had the pardonable vanity of fighting the battle over again at the rate of three hundred and twelve times per annum,—we must not now be denied the privilege which is not even refused to respectable Longbows,—the merit of believing our own story.

As one of the 5th Division, therefore, we tell you, Mr. Editor, that we ourselves decline pocketing the meagre, subaltern portion of glory which Major Gawler is pleased to dole out to us, in common with other Waterloo men. The 52d Regiment may have wheeled sections right,—sections left,—or sections all round about, for what we know; but as no wheel made that day ever brought a section of the 52d between us and our enemy, whose countenance we never lost sight of while he stood, nor his back when

he fled,—until night wrapped him in her mantle,—we claim the exclusive merit of flogging him from beginning to end.

It is unnecessary here to repeat what is universally known, that our division stood openly in the gap, from the commencement of the battle,—and received and repulsed several of the most formidable attacks which were that day made on the British position,—each in its turn a crisis. But we beg to assure Major Gawler, that even at the “Crisis” which he claims as his own, we were as warmly and as critically engaged as the 52d could possibly be. We regret, exceedingly, that we are not informed, as he is, as to the name or quality of our opponents. They might have been the Old Guard,—Young Guard,—or no Guard at all; but certain it is, that there they were, looking fierce enough, and ugly enough to be anything.

The 52d Regiment ranks, deservedly, among the first in the service; and, hitherto, they have been modest, as they were good and gallant: but they have at length taken out their *muzzle-stoppers* to some purpose, when one of their field-officers comes forward to claim the battle of Waterloo; for the gallant Major seems to grasp at nothing short of it.

London, 19th Feb., 1834.

G. H.

* * It will be evident to Major Gawler, that there is more fun than malice implied in the foregoing squibs from an Old Rifleman and Brother in Arms.—ED.

Addendum to Sir Robert Seppings' Explanation.

MR. EDITOR.—Since my last paper was presented, on looking over certain memorandums, I found by chance that the Conway and Imogene were directed, in the first instance, to be built on lines similar to the Tyne, and they were so proceeded with: afterwards the drawings were recalled, and the dimensions increased by the order of the Admiralty, which fully exonerates me from blame, if any is attached.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

Feb. 1834.

ROBERT SEPPINGS,
Late Surveyor of the Navy.

Fraud on the Companions of the Bath.

MR. EDITOR.—Your invaluable periodical is the only refuge left to the Army against the “slings and arrows of outrageous” ill-usage in every way. A petty grievance, in a very shabby shape, has been practised upon a numerous class of its veteran officers, which, doubtless, need but be known to our present gracious sovereign to be redressed. His munificent and generous predecessor, who, though so justly sparing in bestowing military honours, yet gave them with peculiar grace to the deserving, could never have contemplated that the class of meritorious officers entitled, according to his own edict, to the 3d class of the Order of the Bath, should, besides the regular fees due to the Heralds' Office, be made to pay for that which has never been, nor seems ever intended to be, performed, though twenty years have elapsed since it was paid for out of the small pittance commonly the lot of the individuals that contributed.

At the time of the extension of the Order of the Bath, and the creation of the third class, the officers entitled to the latter received, along with the badge from the Heralds' Office, a most ungracious printed *bill*, one of the items of which was a sum charged for putting up, in Westminster Abbey, the escutcheon of the Knight Companion, which he was desired to send in. No such thing has ever since been done or attempted.

This may apparently be but a trifling addition, in the eyes of some, to the honours of this humble class, which, however, were perhaps harder earned, in general, than the higher distinctions; but I, as one of those unfortunate

wights, designated "Companion!" and you, Sir, I am sure, with the feelings of a soldier can appreciate its value and the mortification, besides injustice, of being thus choused out of this addition to the distinction, and gratifying memorial with posterity.

I am sure you will lend yourself, in your usual able manner, to obtain what redress there may be for this humble class of merit, of which,

Sir, I have the honour to be,

Your obedient humble servant,

Westminster Abbey, Feb. 12, 1834.

"A JOLLY COMPANION."

On Sailing against the Wind.

MR. EDITOR,—I beg to submit to the consideration of such of your readers as may be interested in it, the following plan for making sail against the wind:—Let a ship be provided with sails, &c., like those of a wind-mill, which will be turned by the wind, and let the power thus acquired work a paddle-wheel; thus a power would be obtained *from an adverse wind* equivalent to that of steam.

This apparatus should be employed on each side of the ship; it would not be expensive, it would be moveable, it may be taken to pieces, and put together when wanted; and if successful, promises to be a most useful invention, as we should no longer hear of ships being detained for weeks in port, or delayed almost indefinitely on their voyage, by adverse winds.

Sir, your very obedient servant,

Feb. 12, 1834.

D. P.

Gaol Flogging.

MR. EDITOR,—The humbug of the radical press of the present day is so notorious, that the venom which it sedulously scatters is happily inseparably blended with what must, with all rational persons, operate as an antidote. At this moment a great many falsehoods are daily and weekly published about corporal punishment in our Army and Navy. But whilst the radical prints circulate fables about the punishment of soldiers, and argue on the brutality of the law which would authorize the correction of a soldier for any offence by such means, it is curious to observe that their columns report the proceedings of the late Middlesex sessions without comment or remark, by which it appears that two individuals were, for "starring the glaze," breaking a shop window and extracting property, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to be flogged twice. Now, Mr. Editor, every man who reads the written law, must know that a soldier cannot, for the same offence, (though the most extreme,) be imprisoned and flogged; nor can he under any circumstances, be flogged twice. Will, therefore, these *soi disant* philanthropists and reforming spirits, before they preach sedition under the pretence of ameliorating the condition of a soldier, exert their influence with their friends, the present Ministers, to shelter themselves from the liability which they now scribble under, of being imprisoned and flogged twice for the same crime, if they commit (a matter not improbable,) a proportionate offence? They may be assured that soldiers detect humbug; they know full well that the gentry who generate poison for their bread, seek every opportunity to reduce their pay and pensions, and that their only aim is to destroy their discipline, the only hope, the only panoply, which the country now has to secure it from anarchy and confusion.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.

MISO-RADICAL.

Answer to an E.I.C. Sub. on the exclusion of King's Officers to Staff Appointments in India.

MR. EDITOR,—Although it would appear almost unnecessary to answer the E.I.C. Sub.'s letter of last December, filled as it is with matters irrelevant to the subject at issue, I should nevertheless have offered these few remarks at parting in your Number of last month, had not my absence abroad, and the consequent delay attending the receipt of your valuable publication prevented me. It is useless to recapitulate the reasons already given, why King's officers should share the Staff appointments at present monopolized by his service, as they remain at this moment unanswered by him. Law and equity are very often two distinct things; having possession, he has nine points of the former, but I think I am not singular in my opinion when I say, that he has not one point of the latter.

Blackwater, near Bagshot,
Feb. 6, 1834.

Yours obediently,
BROWN BESS.

Free Postage of Letters for Officers Abroad.

MR. EDITOR,—I lately heard of a regulation adopted by his Imperial Majesty of Russia in his naval service, which appears to me highly worthy of imitation.

Officers employed on foreign stations are allowed to send and receive letters to and from home, free of postage. Should the Russian Government be beforehand with us in liberality?—The loss would be but trifling, and I think not grudged by the country to its naval defenders.

Some such regulation as the following would preclude much imposition:

1st. That single letters only should be sent free of postage.

2d. Each officer abroad to be allowed to send one or two letters free, and no more, in order to prevent them from forwarding, with their well-known good-nature, letters belonging to shore-going friends.

Ever yours,
L. T.

Queries on Ancient and Modern Tactics.

MR. EDITOR,—Having perused with much pleasure, and I may also say profit, the controversy lately carried on between J. M. and the advocates of infantry superiority, as also the remarks of the former in your Number for the present month, I am led, though generally coinciding with him, to ask J. M. through the medium of your Journal, one or two plain questions, without, however, any idea of entering into an argument.

First, if the present system of warfare should be changed back to the original hand-to-hand engagement, would not the chances be (in the present civilized state of Europe) greatly in favour of that power which could bring the greatest numbers into the field? If so, as I imagine, could we fairly expect that 10,000 English soldiers could beat, as they have done, nearly double the number of their enemies?

Again, is it not one of the best arguments in favour of war as an art, as at present practised, that a few men in a good position, or intrenched, can defy the efforts of a superior force?

If so, it must be done by fire-arms, or at all events by weapons causing destruction at a distance; for, should the contending parties, from the description of weapon used, be alone enabled to engage hand-to-hand, there could be little use of advantageous positions, or in fact of the art of war at all. Brute force would then carry the day.

The small armies which England has generally brought into the field, and with which she has so often accomplished her ends, is, in my humble opinion, a great proof of the superiority of modern strategy over the uncivilized system of the warring millions of ancient eras.

Dec. 10, 1833.

MILES JUVENIS.

U. S. JOURN. No. 64, MARCH, 1834.

2 D

Suggestions for improving the Organization of the Yeomanry.

MR. EDITOR,—Permit me, through the medium of your excellent Journal, to propose a few improvements in the organization, equipment, and training of that loyal, valuable, and highly-constitutional force, the Yeomanry of the United Kingdom.

Many of the Yeomanry Cavalry are, at present, mounted upon horses of an inferior description, and many others are far from remarkable for their equestrian skill. These would be far more efficient if dismounted and formed with the addition of a few carefully selected volunteers into companies of skirmishers, one of which consisting of from thirty-two to sixty-four men, officered by a chief, two leaders, and four sectionaries, should be attached to every troop of Horse Yeomanry.

The skirmishers should be armed with dragoon carbines, and cutlasses or sabres of the admirable description called sabre-poignards, with which the French grenadiers and light infantry have recently been furnished by order of Marshal Soult. A weapon more terrific in appearance than the sabre-poignard, more murderous in a street-fight, or *melée*, more useful in the attack or defence of a building, has never yet been invented. Its weight and form render it, even in the most awkward and inexperienced hands, far more than a match for the pike or the bayonet. The uniform of the skirmishers should consist of a black seal-skin cap, black short jacket with scarlet facings, and scarlet trousers with a black stripe down the side. The cartouch-box should be supported by a black glazed leather shoulder-belt, and the sabre should depend from a broad waist-belt of the same material.

The evolutions of the skirmishers should be as few and as simple as possible, but especial pains should be taken to accustom them to charge after the old Highland mode, of which, as it appears to be equally misunderstood by its admirers and depreciators, I make no apology for subjoining a short description.

Formed three deep, with ranks a pace and files six inches apart, the Highlanders usually advanced at double quick time till within eighty yards of the enemy: then after pouring in a volley, the front rank passed their muskets to the third, and, drawing their claymores, the whole clan dashed onwards at full speed, stooping as much as possible to avoid the answering fire of the enemy, and closing upon the centre, so as to form six or nine deep at the moment of coming in contact with the hostile ranks. No sooner had their opponents given way, which they usually did without waiting for the shock, than the front rank of Highlanders dispersed in pursuit, and being unencumbered either with muskets or knapsacks, seldom failed to overtake the greater part of the fugitives. Such was the celebrated Highland system of attack, which in no one instance was ever successfully resisted by any body of infantry armed either with the pike or the bayonet. Even at Culloden, the two regiments charged by the Atholmen, although protected by the concentric fire of four well-served 6-pounders, were overthrown in an instant, their guns seized and colours taken, their officers cleft down at their posts, their privates slain or dispersed over the field.

It may be asserted that a corps of skirmishers armed with short swords and carbines, would be unable either to meet a charge of cavalry or to repel the onset of a determined body of pikemen. Readily the first objection is admitted, but we contend that this apparent defect is really an advantage, as against cavalry the skirmishers would never be called on to contend, and as their arms would upon this very account be useless to any body of rioters into whose hands they might, by accident, chance to fall. The second objection will at once be disposed of by a reference to the far-famed assault of Ismail in 1791. On that memorable occasion, Marshal Suvaroff, conscious of the inability of the musket and bayonet to contend at close quarters against the sword, armed 9000 of his people with Kozak pikes. Without opposition the spearmen were allowed to mount the breach, but whilst

forming on the ramparts they were fiercely charged by the Moslems, who fired their pistols in their faces, and mixed with them scimitar in hand, before they could close up their disordered files. In the *melée* which ensued, the pikemen were completely overpowered and driven across the ditch, leaving five thousand of their number dead upon the breach. The bayoneteers who succeeded to the assault were even less fortunate than the pikemen, upwards of eight thousand of them perishing by the sabres of the Janissaries, and, astonishing to relate, the corps which ultimately succeeded in entering the town, was one of dismounted hussars, who, sword in hand, forced the breach and gained the ramparts after both bayoneteers and pikemen had failed.

I remain, Sir, yours very obediently,
H. I.

The Yeomanry.

“Audi alteram partem.”

MR. EDITOR,—As an attack is made on the officers of this force by a correspondent of the last month, I cannot but think that you will, in common justice, allow room for a reply. The Yeomanry officers are censured for appearing abroad in regimentals, and a foreign general is anxious to *distinguish which department an officer belongs to—the regular Army, or the Yeomanry*. This of itself would be a compliment, as the plain inference must be, that the appearance of the Yeomanry officer was so military, and his costume so correct, that even the eye of an experienced general could not determine which service he was attached to.

The King of England has Aide-de-Camps of Yeomanry cavalry, and at his Court all officers of Yeomanry appear in their uniform; consequently the highest compliment these officers can pay at a foreign court is to appear in the regimentals they wear at their own. In 1827, the King, George IV., was pleased to command, “as a mark of his royal approbation, that the officers of every Yeomanry corps then subsisting should retain the rank and honour belonging to their respective commissions:” therefore a great many officers, not now serving, are entitled to their brevet rank, and do *not assume a military rank they are not entitled to*. No allusion is made by your correspondent to the host of deputy lieutenants, or to the militia officers—his whole fire is directed against the Yeomanry.

It would have been better had he thought of the service rendered to the Yeomanry by the officers who have been in the regular cavalry, and who are now holding commissions in this national force. They merit some mark of distinction from his Majesty. Whilst adjutants and serjeant-majors are paid, they are not even paid the compliment of a brevet step in the Yeomanry—an honour which could cost the country nothing.

A Yeomanry inspection is now a severe ordeal for the commanding officer. Eight days only are allowed for the training a regiment to go through a review. Two of the eight days are occupied in marching in and out; a Sunday also intervenes; so that five days only can be appropriated to the drill, and yet the new manoeuvres are expected to be gone through with rapidity and precision on such emergencies. The officers who may have retired from the Line are invaluable as officers of Yeomanry, and they would not disgrace a British uniform at a Prussian review; nor, officered as Yeomanry corps are, by men of the highest grade in their respective counties, would they appear to an Austrian officer as objects deserving censure for paying the monarch of the state they were in the compliment of appearing in their regimental uniform at a review.

AN OLD CAVALRY OFFICER, AND SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR JOURNAL.
Exeter, Jan. 14th, 1834. *

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OLD ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY MAN complains of the Chaco at present worn by the Artillery and Infantry soldier, as not affording any protection to the head from the cut of a sabre, and being uncomfortable to the wearer from its unsteadiness; and suggests the adoption of the helmet, such as our dragoons used to wear about twenty years ago. Our correspondent is far from being singular in his condemnation of the present ungraceful covering of the soldier's head. In our Number for August last, in the article on Military Costume, will be found the proposition for a substitute nearly similar.

U. M. L. defends the late Regulation respecting the Change of Uniform for Surgeons and Pursers, against some observations contained in the letter of **A**, in our Number for December last, and suggests the propriety of discontinuing their classification as Warrant Officers; and, further, that the title of Commissary be substituted for that of Purser.

A SEVEN YEARS LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT complains of inadequate remuneration to meet the unavoidable extra expenses incidental to that appointment; and suggests also, from the time the Adjutant arrives, by regular succession, at the top of the list of Lieutenants, that he receive the brevet rank of Captain, until a vacancy occur for his regimental promotion to that rank.

One of the Five Hundred Lieutenants of the Line, unable to purchase, will find the substance of his communication included among the topics of the Leading Paper in our present Number.

NOTICES TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received Mr. R. Hudson's letter, and, although the subject of his inquiry be not within our immediate province, we shall endeavour to procure the information he seeks, and, should we succeed, will communicate the result to him by letter.

Want of room has prevented us from complying with the wish of "An Old War Officer." We shall introduce the subject when an opportunity offers; but, we hope, in a more original manner than that which he suggests.

We should have readily inserted the communication of "The Widow's Friend" this month, had our correspondent saved us the time necessary to translate the lengthy extracts he appends;—the absence of which preliminary we discovered too late for remedy.

We have accidentally overlooked the subject of Mr. F. B.'s Inquiry (Dublin), but shall communicate with him on the subject.

The questions of our young friend, E. H., would require more time and space to answer, than, in this scanty corner, and pressed as we are, we can just now afford. We shall find means, however, if possible, to satisfy E. H., as well for his own benefit as for that of other aspirants similarly situated.

G. M.—Yes!

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

* * In the list which we gave in our January Number, (page 63,) of persons connected with the Prize Ring, who had figured in the Criminal Annals of the country, there was an accidental error in the mention of one of the names, which was stated to be *John* Belasco, instead of *Samuel* or *Emanuel* Belasco. This partial error in the Christian name of the party being rectified, the particular charge, made in the instance specified, stands correct.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—The KING opened the Session of Parliament by a Speech from the throne, on Tuesday the 4th ultimo.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN WATHEN.—We give, in an adjoining page, the charges, opinion, and sentence of the Court-martial on Captain Wathen of the 15th Hussars. This document comprises all that it may be desirable to record of a proceeding, the necessity for which we have already lamented, and feel additional reason for regretting. While we sincerely sympathize in the complete and honourable acquittal of the meritorious officer upon whom this Court-martial was held, and applaud the upright spirit of patient investigation in which it was conducted, we still feel, viewing its professional tendency, that it were much better the trial had never occurred; nor shall we contribute, by further comments, to sustain the unhealthy excitement to which it has given rise.

INDIAN ARMY.—Our Indian friends were, by the last accounts, all anxiety for the result of the proposed changes in the system of the Indian Government. The following is an extract from the communication of an intelligent correspondent:—

Bombay, August 2, 1833.

"We are all in uncertainty, waiting the final settlement of the Company's affairs: now that she is floored, we begin to find out virtues in the old Lady, for which she never had credit in the period of her prosperity and munificence, and which we shall not find either in her successor or in herself, should she continue 'shorn of her beams.' Whatever be the result the Company's *servants* must suffer; and I only hope that its *subjects* will benefit in proportion, though I can hardly conceive how, by any reductions consistent with efficiency, India will not severely feel the burden of supporting alone the expense of the system by which she is governed, if it remain on the present scale. That portion of this system which is alone efficient, at least in this presidency, THE ARMY, has been reduced in point of expenditure as low as is consistent with maintaining its obedience, and already too low for officers to maintain their respectability. Of every regiment consisting of twenty officers, I do not exaggerate, when I state that only three or four of these (the seniors or those who happen to hold staff appointments) will be unembarrassed; of the rest, nearly every man will find it a point of the greatest difficulty to steer clear of *gaol*, when duty or other cause brings them within the jurisdiction of the Court. Their adventures, on these occasions, form one of the most frequent and interesting topics of discourse at their messes. Conceive the demoralising effect of such a state of things, and the degra-

dition in the eyes of the natives who are principally the losers in these cases; and which is by no means owing solely to individual extravagance, but to the rate of their pay being out of keeping with the style of living, and with that granted to the other branches of the service, by which this extravagance in the style of living is kept up. In the CIVIL SERVICE again there is much room for clipping; but this department has been left untouched even in these times of searching economy, because the members of it are also, for the most part, members of the families of the individual directors. But this branch of the service is not only inefficient from the ignorance and indolence of its members, (who have no inducement to be otherwise,) but, also, by allowing natives to perform the important duties entrusted to them. The ignorance and indolence of the Europeans afford ample scope for the tyranny, oppression, and extortion, of their native servants, so that, between both classes of servants, the Company's subjects are most cruelly oppressed, and the government most shamefully *looted* (robbed). But here again the reductions which should be effected in the salaries and allowances of individuals ought, if the interests of the country are considered, to be applied to the improvement of this branch, which, indeed, includes all the departments which constitute a government, viz.: Revenue, Judicial, Political, &c., and, what is most absurd, the members of which are disposed of indifferently to perform duties in any of these divisions; so that one man may, in the course of a month, have sat as Justice, Assistant Judge, have performed the duties of Customs and Revenue Collector, and those of Political Agent, or Secretary to Government. It is no wonder that the misery of the Company's slaves, and the impoverishment of the whole country should be the result of such a system. I could give you many anecdotes which having occurred to myself, would be facts to justify the assertions I have made, but you will be inclined to exclaim 'enough' of India."

As friends to the Indian Army

Respecting our East India connexion, we beg to offer a few observations.

Some months since we were apprized by kind and well-informed correspondents in India, that a small, but violent party at Calcutta was labouring, with the aid of one or two Radical newspapers, to persuade the Bengal Army that the United Service Journal was unmindful of its interests, and unfriendly to its well-attested claims;—in other words that we ourselves were so "bigoted" towards the King's service, as to be wholly blind to the merits, and inaccessible to the vindication of our joint comrades of the Honourable Company's Army!

It is an achievement of obvious ease, but questionable honour, thus, at so vast a distance, to distort facts and impute motives which never had existence save in the fancy or the spleen of the accuser; merely for the purpose of usurping the notoriety of a spurious championship, the fabric of which must, sooner or later, be dissipated to the winds, by the breath of truth.

Satisfied with the scrupulous and impartial uprightness of our own intentions, in the difficult and delicate functions we have the honour to discharge, and equally convinced of the just appreciation of our course by the great majority (for who may hope to please *all*?) of our oriental companions in arms, vouched to us by the many eminent individuals of that Service, with whom we have the pleasure to be on terms of personal intimacy, we have hitherto suffered these disingenuous proceedings to pass without notice, in unaffected contempt of their aim and character. Our attention being, however, been recently directed to the noisy

iteration of these factious and self-interested misrepresentations, we feel it due to any members of the Bengal Army, who may have yielded their better judgment to hardy and *ex-parte* assertion, to disabuse them on the point so insidiously brought into question.

We also feel it to be our duty to bring attempts affecting, in their tendency, the harmony of the King's and Company's United Services, which it has ever been our object to cement, more clearly to the view of the respective authorities.

More than two years back, (September, 1831,) an article, evidently *not editorial*, but admitted in the ordinary course of free and unbiassed discussion, relating to the "Native Army and General Defence of India," appeared in this Journal. It is scarcely necessary to add, that we cannot literally be supposed to concur in every opinion or speculation broached by Contributors, who avail themselves of our professional pages for critical investigation or historical detail, relating to subjects upon which they may entertain particular views, or possess peculiar information; nor that we should stand editorially committed to the line of argument employed by a qualified writer whose initials were affixed to his essay; we discharged our duty in assuring ourselves that his objects were public and general, and in guarding against any matter exceeding the limits of fair discussion; nor, in our opinion, was any such matter discoverable throughout the paper as printed.

The party, to whom we have alluded, complain that we refused to admit an answer to this—as they are pleased, very absurdly, to assume—"attack," upon a highly respectable body. This assertion, whether deliberately or ignorantly made, is palpably untrue.

Within a short period after the appearance of that article, we inserted a reply of double the length of the former, under the head of "An Apology for the Indian Army," (vide U. S. J. for Jan., 1832,) written by an officer of distinction in that Service, and marked by equal knowledge of the subject and becoming moderation of tone. We should have been happy to have seen the subject followed up by the same competent hand, had circumstances permitted his persevering, as he had originally proposed. Enough, however, had been done as to the fair balance of the general argument.

A twelvemonth after, (Jan, 1833,) we readily gave insertion to a *second* communication in support of the Indian Army, addressed to us from India by "an Officer of the Bengal Infantry." This correspondent entered warmly, but with frankness and courtesy, into the discussion, which there closed. In the interval, an anonymous printed pamphlet had been addressed to us for insertion, to which, deeming it objectionable in its language and tendency, we hesitated to give admission;—feeling, on the one hand, a sincere desire to promote, as far as in our unbiassed judgment we could with propriety do, the true interests of our Indian comrades, and, on the other, apprehending, from the tone of this diatribe, that the result of its publication would be positively offensive to the King's Service, while it could neither be advantageous nor acceptable to the Company's, and would only tend to disunite both. We steered the middle course—time wore—and we hoped that cool reflection had convinced the writer, whoever he might be—and we do not even now know—of the prudence and impartiality of our media-

tion. But it seems we were mistaken, and a few advocates of violence and disunion accuse us of having deprecated and evaded both.

Of the senseless and vulgar abuse levelled at ourselves by the Radical Newspapers of Calcutta, we only stoop to make mention, in order to show the character of the Allies enlisted by the petulant parties, who thus pretend to represent the feelings and advance the claims of the loyal and honourable body constituting the Bengal Army. Of the many indignant communications on this subject, which have reached us from the spot, we have declined to insert a single one, or in any way to moot the question, from contempt, as concerns ourselves, and from still higher public considerations;—we would not willingly be accessory, by this introduction of petty squabbles, to the slightest infraction of that harmony which ought to subsist, and we trust ever will prevail, between the King's and the Company's Services.

We take this opportunity of correcting a vulgar error, into which it is surprising that any persons in a position to know something of society at large, and of the professional world in particular, should have fallen—if it be not, as we suspect it is, a weak invention of the enemy; we allude to the habit, in certain quarters and for certain purposes, of coupling the *United Service Journal* with the *United Service Club*, of which the former is insinuated to be an emanation and dependant! How flippantly men argue of facts and principles whose own notions on these points are vague, and whose aim is selfish! The *United Service Journal* has not the slightest connexion, except in its distinctive appellation, with the *United Service Clubs*, of which we have not even the honour to be a member.

On one occasion we were appealed to for our interference respecting some misunderstanding alleged to have occurred at the Junior *United Service Club*, regarding the admission, we believe, of the *Company's Officers*. We wrote to our anonymous Indian Correspondent, who wished us to insert an *ex parte* tirade on the subject, offering our best advice, but declining to meddle with a matter totally foreign to our province, and which our meddling could only still further embroil: we recommended, therefore, that the difference should be left altogether to the good feeling and good sense of the Club, which, in the end, could not fail to decide justly and satisfactorily. Our motives, even in this case, we fear, were not appreciated; but we have not been, nor shall we be, deterred by isolated instances, from aiding, to the best of our means, in maintaining the general cordiality and co-operation of the two Services.

We may here be permitted to profess generally, and with perfect sincerity, our interest for and just appreciation of the superb Army of the Honourable Company, as well as our unbounded admiration of the progress and administration of the singular and illustrious Corporation whose standard they have triumphantly carried from the mouths of the Ganges to the shores of the Indus. For the practical illustration of these views and sentiments we refer to our past career; while in avowing our uniform desire and disposition to conform, where practicable, with the wants, wishes, and even prejudices of our Indian, as well as other Constituents, it behoves us to add that our actuating principle is to place ourselves in a position to command, while we zealously cultivate, the respect and support of **THE UNITED SERVICE.**

THE POLES IN SWITZERLAND.—A party of the riotous refugees, whom the defeat of the Polish insurrection has scattered, like firebrands, throughout Europe, where they have become a common and a mischievous nuisance, recently made a ridiculous attempt, under the redoubtable Romarino, to reform SAVOY, and, as a consequence, all ITALY. This project, however extravagant, yields in sheer absurdity to the collateral design of revolutionizing the ultra-democratic little Canton of GENEVA! Where will this phrenzy end?

SPAIN.—The Contest in SPAIN continues. By a paper in our present Number, we have completed the chain of military and other public events in that country, from the return of Ferdinand to his death.

FRANCE.—Combinations and disturbances, excited by the Republican party in FRANCE, and precipitated by the mad freak of the Polish agitators in Switzerland, prevail to a serious extent at Lyons and in Paris.

PORTUGAL.—Some movements and actions have taken place in PORTUGAL, which leave the Brothers, as to military positions, pretty nearly where they were. It is, however, believed, on the authority of parties who have had opportunities of judging, that the cause of Dom Pedro rapidly declines.

Lisbon, February 8th, 1834.

MR. EDITOR.—As I had the honour to inform you, General Saldanha left Cartaxo on the 14th ultimo, and marched to Leiria, where he completely routed 1400 militia and volunteers: a few days after he countermarched to Torres Novas, where he also surprised and discomfited two squadrons of the best cavalry of Dom Miguel. On the 28th he was again at Pernes, eight miles from Santarem. General Povoas, who is now the Commander-in-Chief of the Miguelite army, hastened to attack him there, but Saldanha was *sur ses gardes*. Povoas was repulsed with some loss, though his movement had been well combined with a false attack at Valada, on the right flank of Villa Flor. Saldanha is again at the head of the army of the Queen, before Santarem. The gallant and beloved General Stubbs was appointed the substitute of Villa Flor at Cartaxo; for Dom Pedro hates Villa Flor heartily, since he consented to present him the spirited protest of the Peers, against the base and illegal proceeding of the ministry against Count da Taipa.

Notwithstanding all those advantages on our side, the principal fact is, as it was in the beginning of February, viz. the Miguelites are at Santarem, and I think we are not yet able to attack them there. Saldanha, who has been of late a favourite with Dom Pedro, is again distrusted; for he refused to march to Coimbra, and fell back to Santarem. If his political courage was equal to his military capacity and bravery, Portugal would have been, a long time since, free from the plague of the Brazilian Court.

Let not the English army believe with the daily newspapers, that the war is to terminate in a week; no, Mr. Editor, this unfortunate war will continue as long as Dom Pedro is at the head of the government; for he and his minions are hated by the Miguelites, and despised by all the Constitutionalists; he is not upheld but by the parasites who form his heterogeneous administration. Marvao stands yet for Donna Maria, and I hope its garrison will soon be able to intercept the convoys of Dom Miguel in the road to and from Elvas to Porto Alegre. The administration of the Portuguese funds in London was, some days since, the object of the most poignant sarcasms against the ministers of Dom Pedro: a collusion to defraud the public treasure is freely spoken of. The fact is, that the public money is squan-

dered away in London in the most exceptionable manner: arms, ammunition, &c., have been bought at the most extravagant prices. All these transactions will be submitted in the Cortes to a severe inquiry. And very great sums are expended in recruiting vagabonds, who are brought here by one steamer, and sent back by another.

I have the honour to remain, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

PORTUENSE.

A NOTE FROM ASMODEUS.—

MY DEAR EDITOR.—What does Sir James Graham mean, by his insinuations about the 100 senior Captains on the list? Would he, or any one in the Admiralty, try some of them at a fall? Let them be mustered, and I will answer for it, that, with two or three exceptions, they are as able and willing to support the honour of the British flag, as any officers upon the list. On the principle of appointing none but those in rude health, the country would never have reaped the noble services of a Keats, or a Nelson. Fortunately, mind, and talent, and zeal for the country's welfare, were once thought equivalent to robust constitutions. The same minister also asserted that the appointment of the present Surveyor of the Navy was made "*after consultation with the highest naval authorities*;" but the question is becoming so sore, that this general mode of random assertion will not satisfy the Navy and the country. The names of these advisers must be given; and why, if they conscientiously think the measure beneficial, should they be anxious for concealment?

Do the microscopic barnacles of our War-Minister, which show him that the reduction of a penny a week at the Chelsea School is a saving to this affluent nation; do they, I ask, prevent him seeing what is passing a little farther off? Do the proceedings of the French at Algiers elude his optics? What millions of expense, or what humiliation are they preparing for John Bull!

Pray advise all your readers to get Professor Sedgewick's Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge. It is, indeed, a masterly production, and shows that Alma Mater has some deserving off-spring. It is lamentable that low Whiggery, and even Radicalism, should have ever found shelter, for a moment, in the cloisters of a college. We trust it has rather been in manner than in matter,—a mistake of feeling rather than an intentional error of judgment.

Can you put us right about Captain Harris's New Zealand flax?—for while one set of reports declare it to be a marvellous acquisition to the "Shipping interests," another swears it is all a humbug? How is this? Is the *Phormium tenax* good for any thing, or nothing? Pray tell us, for we are apparently "at sea" upon the subject.

Your redoubtable correspondent, who so fearlessly entered the prize ring, and floored all the fancy, thinks that stopping the licenses of public-houses for a year would cure the evil of professed pugilism. Such a measure might have been effectual in the despised times of our forefathers; but we are now "altering all that,"—and P. G. H. ought to have recollected, that now-a-days any rascal may open a resort for thieves and prostitutes whenever he chooses, under the name of a "beer-shop," without license, and in utter contempt of the magistrates. This, however, is but one of the many benefits which society is likely to wince at, in its rage for capsizing the time-proved establishments of the nation.

ASMODEUS.

P.S. You will smile at what I am about to tell you, but I have it hot from the mint. Lord Durham's recent reclamation of the *honour* of having drawn up the "Reform Bill" has aroused indignation in a quarter which had been

resigned to secrecy; and the public are about to be informed who *actually* did perpetrate it. From this, it will appear, that the noted penny subscription-cups ought, in justice, to change masters.

COURT MARTIAL.

GENERAL ORDER, HORSE GUARDS, FEB. 1, 1834.

At a General Court-Martial held at Cork, on the 23d day of December, 1833, and continued by adjournment to the 16th of January, 1834—

Major-General Sir John Buchan, K.C.B., President.
 Lieut.-Colonel James Charles Chatterton, K.H., 4th Dragoon Guards.
 Lieut.-Colonel White, Major, 96th Foot.
 Lieut.-Colonel James Lewis Basden, C.B., Major, 89th Foot.
 Lieut.-Colonel R. Anderson, 91st Foot.
 Major Cyprian Bridge, Captain Royal Artillery.
 Major Ponsonby Kelly, 24th Foot.
 Major William Mitchell, 56th Foot.
 Major John Walter, 29th Foot.
 Capt. A. S. H. Aplin, 89th Foot.
 Capt. Francis Hawkins, 89th Foot.
 Capt. Edward B. Curteis, 7th Dragoon Guards.
 Capt. Warb. Grey, 56th Foot.
 Lieut. C. G. King, 89th Foot.
 Lieut. Ince, 89th Foot.
 David Walker, Esq., Deputy Judge Advocate—

Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th or King's Hussars, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charges:—

1st.—“ For that he, Captain Wathen, of the 15th Hussars, did, on the 8th of November, 1833, at Cork, at the half-yearly inspection of the 15th Hussars, voluntarily state, in an invidious and improper manner, to Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, that an unusual supply of new stable jackets had been issued to the men of his troop, and which had been sent from the tailor's shop without his knowledge, thereby imputing improper conduct to Lieut.-Colonel Lord Brudenell, his commanding officer, although it is the custom of the Service to issue new stable jackets to cavalry soldiers as they may require.

2d.—“ For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in first having stated to Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, on Friday, the 8th of November, at the place aforesaid, ‘ that he had been informed by the serjeant of his troop, that the men were discontented at having new stable jackets delivered out to them,’ such statement being contrary to the fact; and having afterwards on the same day, in an improper and disrespectful manner, when addressed by the Major-General, denied having made the above statement, which denial he, Captain Wathen, repeated to the Major-General on the Monday following.

3d.—“ For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in stating to Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, on the said 8th of November, at the place aforesaid, that ‘ he had reported or mentioned to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell, that the men of his troop had expressed discontent at having new stable jackets delivered out to them,’ which statement was directly contrary to truth and fact.

4th.—“ For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having in a letter addressed to his said commanding-officer, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Brudenell, dated the 12th of November, 1833, made a statement contrary to truth and fact, viz.:—that, in compliance with instructions conveyed to him by the Adjutant on the evening of the said 8th November, after the inspection, he had assembled his troop after evening stables, to convey to them the Major-General's approbation of their appearance, &c.; whereas he, Captain Wathen, did not, on that evening, obey Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell's orders to the above effect, conveyed to him through the Adjutant.

5th.—“For that he, Captain Wathen, after having assembled the men of his troop on Saturday, the 9th of November, 1833, at the place aforesaid, addressed them in an irregular and unofficer-like manner, by then and there not confining himself by communicating to them the Major-General's approbation of the regiment; but in adding, that some strangers or civilians had particularly remarked the soldier-like appearance of his troops, or words to that effect; and also saying that he had no doubt that had they gone on foreign service they would have done their duty, as well as any other troop, notwithstanding any unpleasant circumstances which had occurred in the troop, or words to that effect, which address was highly improper, inasmuch as allusion was therein made to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell's recent censure on the want of attention to the care of the horses in Captain Wathen's troop.

6th.—“For having, on the 12th of November, 1833, at the place aforesaid, refused to obey an order then given to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell, his commanding officer, to repeat verbally what he had said to his men, on the said Saturday, the 9th of November, and in having afterwards, when permitted by his said commanding officer to commit to writing the nature of the said address to his troop, repeatedly refused to obey the order then and there verbally given to him by his said commanding officer, to leave his written statement locked up in the regimental office during his absence at parade.

“Such conduct being insubordinate, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

“The Court having taken into its serious consideration the evidence produced in support of the charges against the prisoner, Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th or King's Hussars, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, is of opinion that he is Not Guilty of any of the charges preferred against him. The Court, therefore, honourably acquits him of each and of all the charges.

“Bearing in mind the whole process and tendency of this trial, the Court cannot refrain from animadverting on the peculiar and extraordinary measures which have been resorted to by the prosecutor.

“Whatever may have been his motive for instituting charges of so serious a nature against Captain Wathen (and they cannot ascribe them *solely* to a wish to uphold the honour and interests of the army), his conduct has been reprehensible in advancing such various and weighty assertions to be submitted before a public tribunal, without some sure grounds of establishing the facts.

“It appears, in the recorded minutes of these proceedings, that a junior officer was listened to, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers examined, with the view of finding out from them how, in particular instances, the officers had executed their respective duties; a practice in every respect most dangerous to the discipline and the subordination of the corps, and highly detrimental to that harmony and good feeling which ought to exist between officers.

“Another practice has been introduced into the 15th Hussars which calls impe-
ratively for the notice and animadversion of the Court: the system of having the conversations of officers taken down in the orderly-room without their knowledge—a practice which cannot be considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honorable feeling of a gentleman, and as being certain to create disunion, and to be most injurious to his Majesty's service.”

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding of the Court.

Although it would appear upon an attentive perusal of the whole of the proceedings that some parts of the evidence might reasonably bear a construction less unfavourable to the prosecutor than that which the Court have thought it their duty to place upon them, yet, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty has been pleased to order that Lieut-Colonel Lord Brudenell shall be removed from the command of the 15th Hussars.

The General Commanding-in-Chief directs that the foregoing charges preferred against Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th or King's Hussars, together with the finding of the Court, and his Majesty's commands thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of the Right. Hon. the General Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following completes the Abstract of Parliamentary Proceedings for the last Session :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 17, 1833.

Captain Thomas Atcheson, late of the Artillery.—Mr. Plumtree presented a petition from this gentleman, stating that he had entered the Royal Artillery in 1804, and discharged his duty with an unblemished character; that he was discharged from his military duties at Malta in 1823, when he received, through the military authorities, a requisition of the Roman Catholic Church to toll a bell and fire from *patteraroes* used by the churches and monasteries, a description of salute peculiar to the worship of the Host at mass, and the processions of the images of the tutelary saints, under the directions and signals of the priests conducting the worship; that he was engaged to serve His Majesty under the obligations of a Protestant oath and worship, enjoined on the acceptance of his commission, which oath denounced these ceremonies as idolatrous; that the petitioner addressed a letter to his commanding officer, respectfully stating his objections to carry these religious ceremonies into effect; and that the consequence was, that the duty was performed by the garrison gunner, without any censure being passed upon the petitioner, either by the commanding officer or the lieutenant-governor of Malta; but that after a lapse of eight months, he was brought to trial on a charge of disobedience, in not carrying into effect an order to fire signals at Fort Angelo, and for writing a letter of remonstrance to his commanding officer, and that on this charge he was dismissed the service. The petition prayed the House to adopt means for investigating the transaction, in order to obtain a revision of the sentence. The Hon. Member then read testimonials of Lieut.-Gen. Burton, Maj.-Gen. Salmon, Lieut.-Col. Desbrisay, Major Adams, and Col. F. Rey, showing that the petitioner was a man of unblemished character, and a very useful and meritorious officer in the service, and proceeded to say, that he (Mr. Plumtree) was the last man in the House to encourage insubordination, but he must say, he thought it the most unjust and cruel case that had ever come before the public. For twelve weeks the case had remained before the authorities in this country, and it was eight months after the imputed offence that this conscientious man and good soldier was brought to a court-martial and dismissed. There was no breach of military orders; it was grossly unjust, and a case of the greatest cruelty.

Mr. O'Connell said it was incumbent on the House to call upon the Government to give the petitioner redress by reinstating him in his former rank.

The Earl of Darlington said, that although no man of course would wish to interfere with a man's religious scruples, that every man who was a military man was bound to obey the orders given to him, let those orders be what they might (Cries of No, no). He begged pardon; he spoke as a military man, and he would still say it was his duty to obey the orders of the superior officer. It was perfectly true a man might receive an order which his superior officer was not justified in giving, but it was the man's duty to obey that order, in the first instance, and then afterwards to obtain redress.

Sir C. Burrell hoped that it would be felt by the House to be consistent with justice, and the duty of parliament, to give the petition every possible attention.

Sir R. Inglis expressed his astonishment at the doctrines of his noble friend (Lord Darlington), nor could he give his assent to them without some qualification. He did not approve of that House being made a court of appeal from the decisions of courts-martial, except in the very last resort; but he thought the present case fully justified the course that had been pursued, and ought to be carefully considered by the House.

Colonel Evans complimented Lord Darlington for his courage, in giving utterance in that House to such opinions. He begged to enter his protest against them, for he did not believe that the orders of war, strict and despotic as they were, compelled any soldier to obey an order against his religious opinions.

Mr. Sheil could not accord in the position that all the rights of a British subject were merged in the soldier, and that an officer in His Majesty's service was not

entitled to consider whether a military order was an outrage to his conscience. It was deplorable that none of His Majesty's ministers, although notice had been given of this petition, were present; and it was the more to be lamented, inasmuch as the King had twice intimated to Captain Atcheson, through Sir Herbert Taylor, a strong solicitude for his case. Twice had His Majesty expressed his anxiety, and yet at the Horse-Guards nothing had been done. It was time for this House to interpose—there was not a man in the House, who had the slightest regard for the rights of conscience, who did not feel for this unfortunate gentleman equal respect and commiseration. Had he been ordered to mount the breach, he would have offered his life with a chivalrous devotion, but he had too much moral valour to immolate his conscience. If that House represented the feelings of British subjects, reparation must be made, and though that reparation be tardy, it must be complete.

Mr. Plumtree regretted none of His Majesty's ministers were present during the discussion, but he declared his intention, if it should not produce the desired effect in the proper quarter, to move for copies of the minutes of the court-martial, upon which to found an address to His Majesty to reinstate Captain Atcheson in the service. The petition was then laid on the table.

August 6.

Foreign Enlistment Bill.—Mr. J. A. Murray moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 59th of George III. cap. 69, commonly called the Foreign Enlistment Bill. It was a bill that was unjust and unnecessary, and that had been attended with no good effect. It was unjust, because it went to deprive the people of this country of one of their natural rights. In a free country every man had a right, if he could not get employment in the service of his own country, to seek for it in a foreign one, and that gallant officers and brave soldiers, when their country did not want their services, had a perfect right to seek for glory and distinction in foreign lands.

Captain Elliott seconded the motion.

Mr. Cobbett said, that if the Government had not the power to prevent any of its subjects engaging in war, then it had not power at all for protecting itself. He maintained that some power ought to be reserved to enable the Government of this country to restrain those receiving the pay of the nation from joining or embarking in the service of any foreign state.

Sir R. Inglis said, that when he saw the motion seconded by the Hon. Secretary for the Admiralty, he could not but infer that virtually the motion was already carried. He must object to the doctrines that the Foreign Enlistment Bill was an infringement of the natural rights of man, and that every man was at liberty to carry his courage, his talents, and his science elsewhere, should he so think fit. He (Sir R. Inglis) must contend that no man ought to engage in war, or was at liberty to kill his fellow man, except in the cause of his family, his country, or his religion.—Mr. O'Connell was of opinion that no man should engage in a foreign or domestic quarrel if he did not think that quarrel just; and, therefore, if in the case between Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel, any man could convince himself of the justice of the cause of Dom Miguel, he was at liberty to act on that conviction.

Colonel Evans thought, that in every point of view the repeal of this act was desirable. The navy of this country had been much strengthened by the recent achievement of Captain Napier, as it had previously been by those of Lord Cochrane in the cause of freedom.

Sir J. Scarlett had originally opposed the bill, and experience had proved to him that it afforded no practical advantage. By the common law it was an act of felony for a British subject, after the proclamation of his Sovereign, to join the army of any acknowledged government; but this did not apply to revolted provinces.

Sir E. Codrington supported the motion. He would ask, was 250*l.* a-year a fitting reward for a man like Captain Napier, who had encountered many dangers and disasters? He gloried in the breach of this law by Captains Napier and Sartorius, for they had added to the glories of their country, and he hoped would be restored to their rank in the navy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, from the experience he had of the Bill, that it was detrimental to the country, as well as inoperative in itself, and therefore he most certainly thought it should not remain on the statute book. He should, therefore, give his most cordial support to the motion.

Mr. R. Grant, the Judge-Advocate-General, felt no hesitation in giving his support to the present motion, and he should reserve to himself the right to discuss the provisions of the Bill when it should be introduced. After a few words from Mr. Murray, the motion was agreed to.

August 7.

Sir E. Codrington gave notice of his intention to move an address early in the next session, praying the King to take into his consideration the claim of the officers and men who were present at the battle of Navarino.

August 14.

Impressment of Seamen.—Mr. Buckingham brought forward the question of the Impressment of Seamen, and after a discussion, in which Sir E. Codrington and others condemned the practice, moved a resolution,—“That it is the duty of this House to consider whether it is not expedient, in a period of profound peace, to institute an inquiry as to whether some mode may not be devised for manning the King’s ships in time of war, without having recourse to the practice of forcible impressment.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted, that if this country, as a maritime power, could give up the practice of impressment, it ought to be abandoned. But this he doubted, and therefore moved the previous question, which was carried by 59 to 54.

August 23.

Deccan Prize Money.—Mr. Warburton moved an address to His Majesty, to permit the petitions of Generals Hislop and Smith to be again referred to the Privy Council.

Colonel Evans strongly protested against the course advised, and recommended that Government should take the matter into their own hands.

Mr. Crawford trusted that this important question, involving as it did the subsistence of so many families now living, would not be prejudiced by any further delay.

Lord Althorp said he should certainly endeavour to make himself master of the case, and he hoped, in the mean time, that this statement would be satisfactory to the honourable member, trusting he might have the confidence of the House that the Treasury, in whatever steps they might take, were determined to come to a fair and an impartial conclusion.

THE PRESENT SESSION.

Feb. 4, 1834.

Major Fancourt gave notice of his intention to move, on the 18th of March, for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment of flogging in the army.

February 8.

Corporal Punishment.—Mr. Hume, in moving for returns of the number of corporal punishments which have taken place in the different regiments in the British army in Great Britain and Ireland in 1830, 1831, and 1832, distinguishing the number in each respective year, as well as the number of regiments so stationed in each year, without reference nevertheless to the number of punishments in each individual regiment, begged to ask the Secretary-at-War, whether he was aware of the manner in which the commander-in-chief had carried into effect what certainly must be considered as an expression of the feeling of the House on the subject of flogging in the army. It appeared to him that the orders issued from the Horse Guards were not in accordance with those proceedings, or with the vote which was then passed.

Mr. Ellice replied, that when the returns were laid on the table of the House, he should be able to satisfy the honourable member that measures had been taken to carry into effect the opinion the House expressed with regard to flogging.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, a similar return was ordered for the colonies.

Yeomanry and Militia.—Mr. Hume next moved for abstracts of the sums voted, and the sums actually expended in each year, for the yeomanry and volunteer corps in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from 1st of January, 1816, to 1st of January, 1834,

and for the militia of the United Kingdom, distinguishing Great Britain from Ireland, and a return of the number of troops or corps, or regiments of effective yeomanry in Great Britain and Ireland. He did not see the necessity of militia at all during peace, and that seemed to be the impression of the committee appointed to inquire into the subject last session. He should wish, therefore, to know whether the recommendation of the committee was to be carried into effect this year. The expense which the militia had cost the country since the peace, or since 1816, amounted to 5,839,000*l.* Now he should be glad to know if there was one militia officer, who could drill a regiment, without calling in the aid of some non-commissioned officer acquainted with the late alteration. The yeomanry cost 2,306,000*l.* since the peace, making a total, for militia and yeomanry, of 8,145,000*l.*

Mr. Ellice entirely concurred in what his honourable friend had said, and thought that not only a vast deal of money had been spent, but a great deal thrown away. The committee of last year was merely a sessional committee. He had no objection to the returns.

Sir John Wrottesley spoke of the inefficacy of the militia corps, and, the necessity of rendering them more efficient if they were to be kept up.

After a few words from Colonel Evans,

Mr. Ellice said, the plan recommended by the honourable baronet was under the consideration of Government.

February 12.

Battle of Navarino.—Sir E. Codrington moved for copies of the correspondence which had passed between himself and the Admiralty on the subject of the payment of gratuities to the officers, seamen, and others, who served at the battle of Navarino.

February 13.

Navy Estimates.—Sir James Graham laid upon the table the estimates for 1834, and moved that they should be printed. He then gave notice that on Friday se'night he would move that they should be taken into consideration.

A return was ordered of the Uxbridge Volunteer Infantry on 1st January, 1834, stating the number of officers and men efficient at that date, the time when that corps was enrolled, and the money paid by Government for its maintenance in each year. A return was also ordered of all volunteer corps of cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in Great Britain or Ireland, who serve without pay, and whose officers are selected by the privates, and have commissions from the lord-lieutenants.

PRIZES ADVERTISED FOR PAYMENT IN THE LONDON GAZETTES, AS REPORTED TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY, DOWN TO THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1833.

FAVOURITE, for Carolina, captured 15th Aug. 1832,—payable 9th Dec. 1833.—Agent, Wm. M'Inerheney, 1, James's Street, Adelphi.

MEDINA, for Nuova Resolucao, capt. 2d Feb. 1830,—pay. 16th Dec. 1833.—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

MONKEY, for Borneo, capt. 14th Mar. 1829,—pay. 11th Oct. 1833.—Distributed by the Examiner of Prize Accounts, Admiralty, Somerset House.

NIMBLE, Schooner, for La Fayette (salvage)—capt. 13th May, 1829,—pay. 1st Nov. 1833.—(Unclaimed shares, only, received from the Agent's Execut^r.)—Distribution made at the Office of the Examiner of Prize Accounts, Admiralty, Somerset House.

SPREDWELL, for Planeta, capt. 6th April, 1832,—pay. 2d Dec. 1833.—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

DIRTO, for Aquila, capt. 3d June, 1832,—pay. 2d Dec. 1833.—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

DIRTO, for Indagadera, capt. 25th June, 1832,—pay. 2d Dec. 1832.—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

ANNALS OF THE BRITISH NAVY*.

April 4. Two Spanish gun-boats † destroyed off Cadiz, by the squadron under Capt. M. Maxwell, of the *Alceste*, 40, consisting also of the *Mercury*, 28, Capt. J. A. Gordon, and *Grasshopper*, 18, Capt. T. Searle ‡. *L'Actif*, (French) lugger, 14 guns, taken by the *Medusa*, 32, Hon. D. P. Bouverie, (Home station).—20. *Wigeon*, schooner, Lieut. George Elliot, 8, (B. 1806,) driven on shore and destroyed on the coast of Scotland: crew saved.—21. *Jean Jacques*, (French) privateer, 6 guns, taken by the *Mosambique*, 14, Lieut. S. Jackson, (Leeward Islands station).—22. *Bermuda*, sloop, 18, (B. 1805,) lost on the Memory Rock, Little Bermuda; crew saved.—23. Two Spanish gun-boats § captured and two destroyed, by the *Grasshopper*, 18, T. Searle, and the *Rapid*, gun-brig, 14, Lieut. H. Baugh, off the coast of Spain. The British had 1 killed and 4 wounded. The two captured boats had 40 killed and wounded.—25. Three boats of the *Daphne*, 22, Capt. Fillason, and two of the *Taurus*, 16, Capt. W. Russell, under the command of Lieut. W. Elliot, first of the *Daphne*, dashed in amongst a number of provision vessels, destined for the relief of Norway, and moored close under the fort of the castle of Fladstrand, which mounted 10 guns, with howsers fast to the shore. Notwithstanding a heavy fire of round, grape, and musketry, from the castle and three other guns, they brought out ten § vessels, leaving only two brigs, both light, and one of them with neither sails nor rudder.—30. *Kiathesminde*, (Danish) privateer, 8 guns, 31 men, taken by the *Salsette*, 38, W. Bathurst, (Home station.)

May 1. *Passe Partout*, (French) dogger, 16, guns, 68 men, taken by the *Royal George*, yacht, Commander John T. Curry, (Home station). *La Braganza*, (Spanish) 1 gun, 54 men, taken by the *Wolf*, sloop, Lieut. Edmund Walker, (Jamaica station).—2. *El Rapico*, (Italian) brig, 16 guns and 100 men, taken several miles north-west of Cape Promontorio, by the *Unité*, 40, P. Campbell.—3. *Le Grand Napoleon*, (French) sloop, 4 guns, 38 men, taken by the *Pyllades*, sloop, 16, G. M. Bligh, (Mediterranean station).—4. Copenhagen and all the other ports in the Island of Zealand, were declared by the British Government in a state of blockade.—7. The *Redwing*, sloop, 18, T. Usher, discovered an enemy's convoy about six miles to the eastward of Cape Trafalgar, going down along shore. Upon his closing with them, the armed vessels, seven in number, formed in line, with the apparent intention of boarding; but a quick and well directed fire, within musket-shot, for upwards of an hour, put them to the rout, and they pushed their vessels into a heavy surf, sacrificing all their wounded. A mistico of 4 6-pounders, and 20 men, was captured. The *Diligent* and *Boicas*, of 4 guns, and 60 men, each; and one of 3 guns, and 36 men; and one of 1 gun, and 40 men, were sunk: one of 4, and another of 2 guns, escaped. Seven merchantmen were captured, four sunk, and one escaped. The *Redwing* had 1 killed, and 3 wounded. "The steady and cool conduct of the officers and men, throughout, deserve my warmest praise; and had the enemy possessed resolution enough to have boarded, I could not doubt of the result, though opposed to such superior numbers."—Despatch of Capt. Usher. The boats of the *Falcon*, sloop, 16, Acting-Commander Lieut. J. Price ¶, commanded by Mr. J. Ellerton, the Master, cut out from under the batteries of Lundholm, two vessels, each laden with a 13-inch mortar, with its equipment and 400 shells: one of them grounded on the way out, and being under the range of the batteries, it was found necessary to destroy her: 1 seaman was wounded. The *Panes* had 1 officer killed.—

* Concluded from p 274.

† A large convoy of the enemy was discovered pushing for Cadiz, from the northward, under the protection of about 20 gun-boats, and a numerous train of flying artillery on the beach. At three, p.m., the convoy being off Rota, the little squadron attacked them, and after having destroyed two of their gun boats, driven the others away, and silenced the batteries at Rota, they captured seven of the convoy, and drove many of them ashore in the surf. Capt. Searle had the merit of silencing the batteries at Rota, and in other respects, so gallantly did he behave, and so skilful was his management in the midst of shoals, driving the enemy from their guns with his grape-shot, and keeping a division of the gun boats in check at the same time, which had come out from Cadiz to assist the others engaged by the *Alceste* and *Mercury*, that it was a general cry in both ships, "Only look, how nobly the brig behaves!" Nor were the other officers and men less deserving of corresponding praise for their great bravery and coolness. The captured vessels were loaded on Government account, for the arsenal at Cadiz.

‡ "I was greatly indebted to Lieutenants Hickman and Jervoise, (who both wished to go in the boats,) for the spirited and well-directed fire they kept up from the main-deck: also to Mr Westlake, the Master, for his great attention to the steering and working the ship; and I have much pleasure in adding, that the other officers, seamen, and marines, behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. Captains Gordon and Searle (whose gallantry and excellent conduct, it might be presumptuous in an officer of my standing in the service to comment upon,) also report upon the great bravery and coolness of their officers, seamen, and marines."—Despatch of Capt. M. Maxwell.

§ Their cargoes were worth thirty thousand pounds each.

¶ A Danish boat with five men, having the temerity to persist in retaking one of the vessels, although repeatedly warned by Lieut. Elliot, the latter was obliged, with his people, to fire in their own defence, and three of the five fell. The boats had only four wounded; amongst them was the gallant and meritorious Elliot, who, "being an old Lieutenant, and a very deserving officer, was recommended by his Captain to the notice of the Admiralty."

¶ "I cannot close this letter without recommending, in the strongest manner, Lieut. Price to the particular notice of their Lordships. The zeal and activity he displayed during the time he has had the command of the *Falcon*, and particularly his great exertions on the intricate service intrusted to him, entitle him to the highest encomiums in my power to bestow."—Despatch of Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

8. *Tropard*, (French) privateer, 5 guns, 62 men, taken by the *Pheasant*, sloop, 18, J. Palmer.—
 11. *Griffon**, 16, (French) taken by the *Bacchante*, 22, J. H. Inglesfield, off Cape Antonio.—
 17. *Deux Freres*, (French) privateer, 2 guns, 29 men, taken by the *Active*, revenue cutter, Commander John Kinsman, (Home station).—18. *Rapid*, gun-brig, Lieut. H. Baugh, 14, (B. 1804,) sunk by the batteries in the Tagus, whilst attempting to cut out two valuable merchantmen.—19. *Guelderland*†, (Dutch) frigate, 36, taken by the *Virgine*, 38, Capt. E. Brace, in the North Sea. "The gallantry and officerlike manner in which this service has been performed, is as strongly exemplified in the modest terms in which it is related, as by the result; and affords an additional proof, amongst many, of what may be effected by the order and discipline which I have observed to be so well maintained on board the *Virgine*."—Despatch of Vice-Admiral Whitshed. "If any credit is attached to this transaction, I entreat you to bestow it on the officers and men, who, under every circumstance in service, merit my warmest commendation; in this I include the officer of the *Royal Marines*, and the gallantry of his party. Could anything surpass the courage of the people, it was their dexterity in working the ship, which enabled me to keep close to the enemy."—Despatch of Capt. Brace.—24. *Astrea*, Edmund Heywood, 32, (B. 1781,) wrecked on the rocks near the island of Anegada; crew, except four persons, saved. A (Danish) cutter, name unknown, 8 guns, chased by the *Swan*, hired armed cutter, Lieut. M. R. Lucas, off Bornholm. After an action of twenty minutes, the cutter blew up and sunk. "Great praise is due to Lieut. Lucas, for his spirited attack of a vessel of superior force, under the protection of the enemy's batteries."—Despatch of Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

June 1. *Nettuno* and *Toulie* (Italian) brigs, 16 guns and 115 men each, taken by the *Unité*, 40, Capt. P. T. Campbell, in the Mediterranean. The *Nettuno* had 7 killed, 2 drowned, and 13 wounded; the *Toulie*, 5 killed and 16 wounded. "Of the zeal, activity, and skill of Capt. Campbell I have had frequent occasion to write you, Sir, in terms of praise; he has the King's service warmly at heart; and his enterprises never fail of producing good. Of his officers he speaks in high commendation, particularly of the First Lieutenant Wilson; and I beg their Lordships will allow me to second the recommendation of his Captain, and offer his merits to their regard."—Despatch of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood.—4. *Tickler*, gun-brig, Lieut. J. W. Skinner, 14 (P. 1806), taken, during a calm, in the Great Belt, by four Danish gun-boats, after an obstinate conflict of four hours; 14 men were killed and 22 wounded out of 50, which was the whole complement; the Commander perished.—9. The *Thunder*, bomb, Capt. J. Caulfield. *Charger*, gun brig, 14, Lieut. J. A. Blow; *Pioneer*, gun-brig, 14, Lieut. J. Sibrell; *Turbulent*, gun brig, 14, G. Wood (B. 1805); and a convoy of seventy vessels, homeward bound from Mahmo Road, were becalmed near the south end of Salt-holm: twenty-five Danish vessels attacked the *Turbulent*, whose station was in the rear, which was returned as they approached her, and the *Thunder* threw shells, but the *Charger* and *Pioneer* were at too great a distance to assist. After about twenty minutes' smart contest, the main top-mast was shot away; and shortly after the gun-boats pulled alongside, boarded, and captured her. They next attacked the *Thunder*, but met with such a warm reception, that, after about four hours, they ceased firing, and retired with ten or twelve of the rear vessels, which they had been enabled to capture.—10. *L'Union* (French) privateer, 8 guns, 80 men, taken by the *Culloden*, 74, Rear-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, East Indies.—14. Five French ships of the line and one frigate, viz. *Neptune*, Admiral Romilly, 84; *Algesiras*, 74; *Pluton*, 74; *Heros*, 74; *Argonaute*, 74; *Cornelie*, 40, surrendered in Cadiz harbour to the attack of the Spanish Patriots.—16. Danish gun vessel, 2, taken in the Great Belt, by the boats of the *Euryalus*, 36, Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, and of the *Cruizer*, sloop, 18, G. C. Mackenzie, within pistol-shot of a battery of three long 18 pounders; two large vessels for the reception of troops were also burnt; the boats had 1 man wounded, the *Danes* 7 killed and 12 wounded.—17. *L'Été* (French), privateer, 22 guns, taken by the *Cricket*, gun-brig, 14, Lieut. John Leach (Home station).—19. *Seagull*, brig, 18, Capt. R. B. Cathcart (B. 1804), sunk, after a very gallant action, off the harbour of Christiansand, with the Danish brig *Lougen*, of 20 guns, and several gun-boats; crew captured. *La Jeune Estelle* (French) privateer, 4 guns, 25 men, taken by the *Indian*, sloop, 18, C. J. Anstey, West Indies. 21. The French being expected at St. Andero, Capt. G. Digby, of the *Cossack*, 22, attempted to afford every assistance to the loyal inhabitants, and any British subjects desirous to come away. In the afternoon, a brig came out of the harbour, full of people of all descriptions, who had left the town on the report that the French were advancing, Capt. C. F. Daly, of the *Comet*, 66, was sent up the harbour to ascertain the correctness of the report, to reconnoitre the fort, and find out the principal magazine, and, if it were possible, to destroy it. Capt. D. returned with information that the French were near the town. He had spiked the

* The enemy returned the *Bacchante's* fire for near thirty minutes, and did not strike his colours until he was run within half a cable's length of the breakers off the Cape.

† She was commanded by Capt. Pool, Knight of the Order of the Kingdom; and had 25 men killed, and 40 severely wounded. The *Virgine* had only 1 killed, and 1 badly wounded.

‡ The gun-boats were, at the commencement of the action, concealed behind the rocks. On making their appearance, at twenty minutes past five, they took their position on each quarter, making the *Seagull* at every shot, the brig doing the same on the larboard bow. At half-past six, five of the *Seagull's* caronades were dismounted on the larboard side, which alone could be brought to bear on the enemy, and several of the officers and crew were killed or wounded. At half-past seven all had been done that the most resolute valour could effect; the ship was sinking; the colours were hauled down; and there was scarcely sufficient time to remove the wounded of the *Seagull* before she sunk, and so precipitately, that several of the hostile *Danes* went down with her. The *Seagull* had 8 men killed and 30 wounded; the gallant captain was amongst the severely wounded. "The action, though unfortunate, does honour to the naval service and the country."—Despatch of Vice-Admiral Wells.

guns in two forts; but, to complete the business, two boats from each ship were again sent under his orders. The men, having landed, spiked the guns in Fort St. Salvador de Ano and Fort Sedra, and blew up the magazine with five hundred barrels of powder in it.—27. *La Hercule* (French) privateer, 12 guns, 57 men, taken by the Kingfisher, sloop, 18. W. Heppenstall, Mediterranean station, after a running fight of one hour. The sloop suffered much in her yards and rigging, and had 1 man wounded; the enemy 1 killed and 3 wounded.—30. *Capelin*, schooner, Lieut. Bray. 4 (B. 1804), struck on a sunken rock and destroyed, whilst reconnoitring Brest harbour; all hands saved.

July 2 *Julouise* (French) schooner, 4 guns, 75 men, taken by the *Bellette*, 14, *George Sanders*, (Leeward Islands).—4. Hostilities ceased with Spain*, and declarations sent from every part of Portugal to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, commanding in the Tagus, soliciting succours.—5. The *Radere Zafer* (Turkish), 52 guns, 500 men, taken by the *Seahorse*, 38, Capt. J. Stewart, in the Grecian Archipelago, after a severe action of four hours†. “The example which Capt. Stewart has given in this action of gallantry and skill, by which his own ship was so well preserved, while his opponent was ruined, must be highly gratifying to their Lordships, and marks the highest state of discipline of his ship, and the ability of the officers who conducted it.”—Despatch of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood.—9. The boats of the *Pomarine*, 24, Capt. H. Duncan, commanded by Lieut. Price, gallantly dashed into Port Dango, Mediterranean; and, under a most tremendous fire, brought out a large polacre ship, of 8 guns and 30 men.—10. *Netley* (French), brig, 14, (P. 1807), lost on the Leeward Island Station, only nine of her crew saved.—16. *Ortenzia* (Italian), schooner, 8 guns 3 swivels, and 56 men, taken by the *Minstel*, 18 in the Mediterranean. *Aristides* (Danish) privateer, 6 guns, 41 men, taken by the *Royalist*, sloop, 18, J. Maxwell, off Gottenberg.—17. *Le Serpent* (French), corvette, 18, taken by the *Acasta*, 40, P. Beaver, off La Guira, Peraty (French), cutter, 12 guns, 90 men, taken, after a chase of twenty four hours, by the *Guernere*, 40, Alexander Skene, (Jamaica station).—27. *Pickle*, schooner, Lieut. M. Cannaday, 10 (P. 1805), lost at the entrance of Cadix, with despatches—*Christiana* (Danish), privateer, 14 guns, 60 men, taken by the *Cygnat*, sloop, 18, E. Dix (Home station)—28th *Reguun* (French), brig, 16, taken off Corsica by the *Volage*, 22, P. LaS Rosenhagen, after a chase of nine hours. The *Reguun's* boats, booms, and anchors, were thrown overboard during the chase—30 *Melanger*, *Federic Warren*, 36 (1806), lost on Hatchbush Key, Jamaica: crew saved, except a midshipman and three seamen—31. *La Diane* (French) letter of marque, 14 guns, 68 men, taken by the *Indefatigable*, 40, J. T. Field, off the Guinde. The castle of Mongat, an important post, completely commanding a pass on the road from Barcelona to Genoa, which the French were then besieging, and the only one between these towns occupied by the enemy, surrendered to the Imperieuse, 40, Capt. Lord Cochrane, who levelled it with the ground. (See also 28th September and 30th November.)

August 2 *Tigress*, gun brig, Lieut. E. N. Greenwood, 12 (B. 1799), taken in the Great Belt, by sixteen Danish gun vessels, after a conflict of one hour, 2 killed, 8 wounded.—4. *Dolphenen* (D.), R. Howard, 18, (T. 1807) lost off the coast of Holland.—9. *Sylphe* (French), 16, taken by the *Comet*, 16, C. P. Daly, on the Channel station—*Antemise* (French), 40, chased on shore off Brest, and burned, by the *Minerva*, frigate. *Mouche* (French), schooner, taken by the *Cosmales*, 22, G. Digby, in the Channel—*Fama* (Danish), brig, 18, and *Salomann* (Danish), cutter, 12, taken off Nyborg, by several boats, under the command of Capt. James M. Namara, of the *Edgar*. *Acutiff* (Danish), cutter, 12, taken by the *Daphne*, 22, F. Mason, in the Baltic.—11. The Spanish army, under the Marquis de la Romana, embark at Nyburg, in his Britannic Majesty's ships, under the command of Rear-Admiral Keats, and landed at Langeland.—18. Capt. W. Walpole, of the *Pilot*, sloop, 18, chased, boarded and captured, after a short resistance, *La Princesse Pauline* (French), Xebec privateer, of 3 guns, a proportion of small arms, and 96 men, 6 of whom were killed and 24 wounded. The *Pilot* had Lieut. Finn, 5 seamen, and 2 marines wounded, 23. *Constance* (French), schooner, 7 guns, 70 men, taken by the *Bellette*, brig, 18 G. Sanders, at sea.—26. *Selwood* (or *Sewold*) Russian, 74, taken, and afterwards burnt, by the *Centaure*, 74, Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood &c. Capt. H.

This was the result of the efforts made by Spain to separate herself from France, and of assurances received from several of her provinces of a friendly disposition towards this country.

† The enemy consisted of a large Turkish frigate and corvette, and the action, which was fought off the island of Scopulo, began at half past nine in the evening, the Turks under easy sail, a little off the wind, and continually endeavouring to board. At ten o'clock, after a quarter of an hour's hot fire, the small ship was silenced. The large ship, which had, during this time, fallen a little to leeward, and was thus prevented from assisting her consort, recovered her position; the action recommenced, and the resistance of the Turks was so obstinate, that it was not till a quarter past one she was rendered a motionless wreck. As they could neither answer nor fire, Capt. S., knowing the character of the people, conceived it most prudent to wait for daylight to send on board her. At daylight, observing her colours upon the stump of the mizen mast, the *Seahorse* poured a broadside into her stern, when she struck. Her Captain, Scanderli Kichur Ali, had been prevented by his own people from blowing her up. Her loss was 105 killed and 195 wounded. The *Seahorse* had 5 killed and 10 wounded. The other ship, the *Abs Fezzo*, 22 guns, 230 men, escaped.

‡ When it is considered that this vessel was moored to a beach lined with French soldiers, within pistol shot of two batteries and a tower, and of three gun-boats, carrying each 1 gun and 30 men; that from the baffling winds she was an hour and twenty minutes before she got out of range of grape, and that the enemy were perfectly prepared for the attack, words can scarcely do justice to the conduct of these gallant seamen. Lieut. P. had been in action more than thirty times with the boats of this ship since October preceding; and was on this occasion severely wounded in the head and right leg. Seven men were wounded, none killed.

§ Previously his Majesty's ship *Barbara*.

|| Sir Samuel, after joining the Swedish fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line, left Öro road on the 25th of August, in pursuit of the Russian fleet, which was discovered off Hango Udd. Russian

Webley, and the Implacable, 74, T. B. Martin, off Rogerswick, Gulf of Finland. The Centaur and Implacable had 9 killed and 53 wounded; the enemy had 303 killed, wounded, and missing. "Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, for the gallantry he displayed with the two ships under his orders in the pursuit of the enemy's fleet, when the bad sailing of his Majesty's ally prevented their coming up with them, and bringing on a general action. The brave and highly-meritorious exertions of Captain Martin and Captain Webley, with the officers and men under their orders, entitle them to the highest commendation in my power to bestow, and excited the amazement and admiration of the gallant Swedes, who witnessed their heroic bravery and perseverance."—Despatch of Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez.—30. Foudroyant (French), lugger, 10 guns, 15 men, taken by the Linnet, cutter, 14, Lieut. Tracey (Home station). Le Petit Decido (French), privateer, 22 men, taken by the Julia, sloop, 18, J. E. Watt, (Leeward Island station).—30. The Convention of Cintra ratified by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Portugal.

September 3. Convention signed by the Russian Vice-Admiral Seniavin and Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, for the surrender of the Russian fleet, (ten men of war,) anchored in the Tagus, to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to Russia within six months after the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and Russia.—15. Espeigle (French) corvette, 16, taken by the Sybille, 38, C. Upton, in the Channel. Lauei, J. C. Woolcombe, 22, (B. 1806) taken off the Isle of France, Indian Ocean, by La Canonniere, 36, after a severe engagement, in which the Laurel had 8 killed and 20 wounded.—21. Privateer (Danish), name unknown, 6 guns, 11 men, taken by the Clio, sloop, 18, T. E. Baugh (Home station).—23. Josephina (French) privateer, 8 guns, 56 men, taken by the Minerva, 32, R. Hawkins, (coast of Spain).—28. The newly-constructed Semaphoric telegraphs, on the coast of France, at Bourdigne, La Pinede, St. Maguire, Frontignan, Canet, and Foy, were blown up and completely demolished, together with their telegraph houses, fourteen barracks of the gens d'arms, one battery, and a strong tower upon the lake of Frontignan by the boats of the Imperieuse, 40, Capt. Lord Cochrane, under the direction of First-Lieut. Mapleton, assisted by Lieutenants Johnson and Howe, of the Marines, Assistant Surgeon Gilbert, Burney, gunner, and Messrs. Stewart and Stevens, midshipmen. By an Order in Council, his Majesty was pleased to confer upon the Masters of the Royal Navy the rank of Lieutenants, according to the following regulations, viz.—To take rank in the ships of which they are warranted Masters immediately after the junior Lieutenants of such ships, and have precedence in rank of Surgeons of the Navy.—29. Maria, brig, Lieut. J. Bennett, 14, taken and sunk off Antigua, by a French corvette, of 22 guns. The Maria had her commander and 5 men killed and 9 wounded; the rigging was much cut, and the hull in a sinking state, when the Master, Mr J. Dyason, ordered the colours to be struck.—30. Don Flunkle (Danish) privateer, 4 guns, 24 men, taken by the Basilisk, gun vessel, 14, Sub-Lieut. Charles Balfour (Home station).

October 2. Dorade (French), privateer, 1 gun, 20 men, taken by the Despatch, sloop, 18, J. Lillitrap (Jamaica station). Hazard (French), privateer, 14 guns, 49 men, taken by the Beagle, 18, F. Newcombe (Channel station).—3. Carnation, sloop, C. M. Gregory, 18 (B. 1807), taken off Martinique by a French national brig, after a contest of three hours within pistol-shot; the British commander and 9 men killed, and 30 wounded.—4. Greyhound, Hon. W. Pakenham, 32, (B. 1809), lost on the coast of Luconia; crew all saved, except one seaman. Hevenesen (Danish) privateer, 4 guns, 21 men, taken by the Ariadne, 20, A. Farquhar (Home Station). Glengielderen (Danish) privateer, 4 guns, 25 men, taken by the Cygnet, sloop, 68, E. Dix, (Home station).—19. Fernakernstein (Danish) privateer, 4 guns, 2 swivels, 21 men, taken by the Childers, 16, J. Packwood (Home station).—20. Jena (French) cutter, 10 guns, 21 men, taken by the Exertion, gun-brig, 12, Lieut. Robert Forbes (Home station). Point du Jour (French) lugger, 3 guns, 30 men, taken by the Brilliant, 28, Thomas Smyth (Home station). Le Pylade (French) brig corvette, 16 guns, 109 men, taken by the Pompey, 80, E. Cockburn (Leeward Island station).—24. Volador, brig, F. George Dickins, 16, lost in the Gulf of Coro, West India; crew saved.—26. Crane, schooner, Joseph Tindale, 8 (B. 1806), lost on the rocks at the West Hoe; crew saved. Rook, schooner, Lieut. J. Lawrence, 8 (B. 1806), taken off St. Domingo, by two French privateers, of 12 and 10 guns, after a desperate action. Heccune (French), schooner, 3 guns, 38 men, taken by the Ferret, R. Walls

superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable, they were soon in advance, and neared the enemy at the close of the evening, who were observed to be in the greatest disorder, apparently wishing to avoid a general battle. In the morning of the 26th, the Implacable brought the leewardmost of the enemy's ships to close action, which the Russian Admiral, who bore up with his whole force, could not prevent. Although the enemy's ship fought with the greatest bravery, she was silenced in about twenty minutes, and must have fallen, her colours and pendant being both down, but the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet obliged Sir S. Hood to make the signal for the Implacable to close him. The Russian Admiral sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, and again hauled his wind. The Implacable being ready to make sail, the Centaur immediately gave chase and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian Admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his ships bearing down, and there was every prospect of this bringing on a general action, to avoid which he availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick. The enemy's ship was just upon the point of following, when the Centaur had the good fortune to lay her on board; her bowsprit taking the Centaur's rigging, she swept along with her bow, grazing the muzzles of her guns; which was the only signal for their discharge, and the enemy's bows were driven in by the raking fire. When the bowsprit came to the mizen rigging, Sir Samuel ordered it to be lashed. After a great display of valour on both sides, and several attempts made to board by her bowsprit, which were repulsed, she, in less than half an hour, was obliged to surrender.

(Halifax station).—31. *Palineur* (French) brig, 16 guns, 79 men, taken by the *Circe*, 32, H. Pigot, whilst under the protection of a battery near the Diamond Rock, Martinique, and after an action of ten or fifteen minutes. The brig had 7 killed and 8 wounded; the *Circe* 1 killed and 1 wounded.

November 3. *Nargake Gatten* (Danish) privateer, 7 guns, 36 men, taken by the *Tartar*, 32, J. Baker (Home station).—10. *La Thetis** (French) frigate, 44, with 330 seamen and 106 soldiers, taken by the *Amethyst*, 36, Captain M. Seymour, off l'Orient.—11. *Guerrier* (French) schooner, 5 guns, 104 men; *Exchange* (French) schooner, 5 guns, 110 men; and *Pert* (French) sloop, 18, taken out of the port of Sumana by the *Franchise*, 36, C. Dashwood; *Aurora*, 28; and *Dædalus*, 32. The British had entered the port without molestation.—14. The boats of the *Polypheusus*, 64, W. P. Cumby, commanded by Lieut. T. Daly, under a brisk fire of grape and musketry, boarded and captured the French National schooner, *Colebey*, of 3 guns and 63 men, 1 of whom was killed and 5 wounded. The British had 1 killed. (Jamaica station).—18. *General Paris* (French) lugger, 8 guns, 28 men, taken by the *Port Mahon* sloop, 18, Samuel Chambers (Home station).—20. *L'Eguyant* (French) privateer, 14 guns, 31 men, taken by the *Kangaroo*, 18, J. Baker (Home station).—24. *Admiral Villaret* (French) privateer, 8 guns, 32 men, taken by the *Goree* sloop, 18, J. Spear (Leeward Islands station).—26. *General Ernouf* (French), privateer, 16 guns, 58 men, taken by the *Aethusa*, 38, R. Meuds (Home station).—30. *Trinity Castle*, in the Bay of Rosas, and in possession of Captain Lord Cochrane†, assailed by the enemy.

December 4. *Banterer*, Alexander Shippard, 22 (B 180), lost in the river St. Lawrence; crew saved.—5. *Revanche* (French) brig, 6 guns, 44 men, taken by the *Belette* brig, 18, G. Sanders (Leeward Islands station). The Citadel of Rosas, which had been so long defended by the co-operation of the Spaniards and English, having capitulated with the enemy, Lord Cochrane, after firing the trains for exploding the magazines, embarked, with the seamen and marines, in the boats of the *Magnificent*, *Impérieuse*, and *Fame*.—6. *Crescent*, J. Temple, 36, wrecked on the coast of Jutland in a heavy gale; crew, except 20, perished.—10. *Jupiter*, Hon. E. R. Baker, 50, wrecked on a reef of rocks in Vigo Bay; crew saved.—12. Captain Collier, *Circe*, 32, the senior officer of the blockading squadron, stationed from the Diamond to the Pearl Rocks, Martinique, being informed by signal of the big *Morne Fortunée*, 12, that an enemy's brig (*La Cygne*, 18 guns, 140 men) and two schooners, were at anchor off the Pearl, recalled the look-out vessels, *Stork* (sloop), 18, Captain Le Geyt; *Epervier* (brig), 16; and *Express*, 6; and made all sail towards the enemy. On nearing St. Pierre, they perceived a large French schooner running alongshore under cover of a number of troops; but finding it impossible to get between St. Pierre and the *Circe*, she ran on shore under a battery of 5 guns flanked by 2 smaller ones, and the beach lined with troops. The *Circe* led on to the attack of the forts, the smaller ones were soon silenced, and the troops driven from the beach. Captain Collier, observing the brig and schooner unloading, directed the *Morne Fortunée* to watch the schooner in shore, and the *Epervier* to do the same on her coming up. He then proceeded towards the brig and the other schooner, which were lying well to windward, close to the beach, protected by four batteries and a great number of troops on the beach. Having placed the barge and two cutters under the command of Lieut. Crook, Mr. Collman, purser, Mr. Smith, master, and Mr. Thomas, carpenter, who volunteered with 68 men to bring the brig out, he then approached her with the

* A close action began about 10 p.m. which continued with little intermission till 20 minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board for a short time after 10, and from a quarter past 11, when she immediately laid the *Amethyst* on board for about an hour, till she surrendered; she lay fast alongside the fluke of the *Amethyst's* best bower-anchor, having entered her foremast main-deck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken. She was almost a wreck: her Captain, Pissani, and 135 men, killed, and 102 wounded, including all her officers, except 3. The *Triumph*, 74, Sir Thomas Hardy, very opportunely joined, and gave the most effectual assistance. About half-past 1, the *Shannon*, 38, P. B. V. Broke, came up, received prisoners from, and took her in tow. The *Amethyst* had 19 killed and 51 wounded. M. Dedé, the surviving commander of *La Thetis*, much to the credit of his firmness, was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when she was boarded. She had 1000 barrels of flour on board.

† Lord Cochrane (now Earl Dundonald), having been intrusted by Lord Collingwood with discretionary orders to assist the Spaniards whenever it could be done with most effect, hastened in the *Impérieuse* to the Bay of Rosas as soon as he knew of the siege of that place by the enemy. His Lordship threw himself into Fort Trinidad, with 80 of his seamen and marines, at a time when the garrison, amounting to the same number, would else have surrendered, perceiving that further resistance had been thought unavailing by the English themselves. This garrison was changed, and the new men brought with them fresh hope and unexhausted strength. Lord C. filled the breaches in the lower bomb-proof with sand-bags made of the spare sails of his ship; and within the breach, on the upper part of the fort, to which the ruins had formed an easy ascent, he extended from the top five grapple and other chains, having vast numbers of the largest fish-hooks attached to them by wires, in order to retard assailants until time should be afforded to stop them effectually by a flanking fire. Within these he raised two strong pallisades covered with similar hooks, having between them grooved planks placed at such an angle as to plunge those who might surmount the first line of defence into a bomb-proof upwards of 40 feet deep, the top of which was broken in for the purpose, and the usual entrance secured. These and other means supplied the place of walls and ditches. On the 30th the breach was assaulted by 1000 picked men; they were repulsed with the loss of their commanding officer, storming equipage, and of every man who attempted to mount the breach. The citadel, being reduced almost to a heap of ruins, capitulated on the 5th of December. Lord Cochrane then knew that any further resistance was impracticable, and having maintained the shattered walls of Fort Trinidad twelve days after they were thought untenable, he embarked the whole of his garrison, and blew up the magazines. So skillfully was this desperate service performed, that during these twelve days the loss of the English amounted only to 3 killed and 7 wounded, and that of the Spaniards to 2 killed and 5 wounded.

Stork and *Express*, and directed the boats to lay off till the brig's fire slackened. The *Circé's* boats, not waiting till the *Stork* was coming up, boarded in a most gallant manner, but were repulsed with dreadful slaughter; one boat was taken, another sunk, and the other entirely disabled. The boats sustained a loss in killed, wounded, and missing, of 56. It was then dark, and Captain Collier stood off till daylight, having been joined by the *Amaranthe* (brig) 18, E. P. Breuton, who in the morning volunteered to bring the brig out; she was then towing and keeping close in shore towards St. Pierre. The boats were sent to tow the *Amaranthe* up. The French brig had grounded near several batteries to the northward of St. Pierre, and notwithstanding a heavy fire from them and the brig, the latter was at length boarded by the boats, and Lieut. Hay, who had much distinguished himself on this service, finding her bilged and impossible to be got off, effectually destroyed her. Captain Breuton again volunteered to destroy the schooner then on shore, which service was performed. The loss of the little squadron was severe, being 12 killed, 31 wounded, and 26 missing.—15. Declaration of his Majesty that the overtures made by the governments of Russia and France have not led to negotiation. Flying Fish, schooner, Lieut. Godwin, 4, lost off St. Domingo; crew saved.—16. *Fanny* (French), 6 guns, 80 men, and *Superb* (French), 4 guns, 20 men, taken by the *Naiad*, 38, 1 *Dundas*, *Narcissus*, 32, *C. Malcolm*, in company (Home station).—21. *Nessois* (Danish) privateer, 10 guns, 36 men taken by the *Egeria* sloop, 18, L. Hole (Home station).—26. *Bustler* gun brig, Lieut. R. Welsh, 12 (B 1805), lost on the coast of France. crew saved.

In this year Patents were granted to Mr. Cuir, for a method of applying flat ropes, flat bands, or belts of any kind, to capstans and windlasses of ships and vessels; and, also, of applying them for the purpose of catching and detaining whales.—Also, to Charles Grant, Viscount de Vaux, for a machine which will show the latitude and longitude at sea; serving, also, for weighing any object, for measuring space, or the course of a ship, and showing and keeping account upon dial, and upon cosmographical columns, which are part of such machine; and, also, showing the keeway of a ship; part of which machine may also be applied to other useful purposes.

OBITUARY, 1803.

April 7. Peter Rainier*, Esq., Admiral of the Blue.

May 3. John Brown, Esq., Admiral of the Blue.

Nov. 29. Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.

Dec. 30. Alan Lord Gardner, Admiral of the Red.

COMMANDING OFFICERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE.

Captain Thomas Secombe, *Glatton*, 50, killed.

Captain Conway Shirley, *La Nymphe*, 36, killed.

Captain C. E. B. Bellesworth, *Tartar*, 32, killed.

Captain George Nicholas Hardinge †, *St. Florenzo*, 36, killed.

Captain John Temple ‡, *Crescent*, 36, died.

Commander P. C. Handfield §, *Delight*, 18, killed.

Commander C. M. Gregory ||, *Champion* (brig), 18, killed.

Commander William Combe, *Hemets*, 18, killed.

Lieutenant Joseph Kidd ¶, *Herondelle* (schooner), 6, died.

Lieutenant J. W. Skinner **, *Tickler* (gun brig), 14, killed.

Lieutenant G. A. Spering, *Subtle* (schooner), killed.

Lieutenant James Lawrence ††, *Rook* (schooner), killed.

Lieutenant James Bennett ‡‡, *Maia* (brig), 14, killed.

* This officer left property to the amount of nearly 250,000*l.*; and after providing amply for his near relations, he made the following bequest: "I bequeath one-tenth part of my personal property to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, towards the reduction of the National Debt, in acknowledgment of the generous bounty of the national establishment of the Royal Navy, in which I have acquired the principal part of the fortune I now have, which has exceeded my merit and pretensions."

† This officer was born April 11, 1781, at Kingston-upon-Thames (his uncle and patron was George Hardinge, Esq., a Welsh judge). He first served under Captain C. Tyler, who accompanied Lord Hood to the Mediterranean; he was transferred to *Ia Minerva*, 40, which had been captured, sunk, and, chiefly by his exertions, weighed up again. In 1795 he was in the action between Sir William Hotham's fleet and that of the French. He was in the *Thesens*, Captain Miller, who perished at the siege of Acre by the explosion of his ship, and, as Hardinge was going into the cabin, a few steps further would have proved equally fatal to him. During this memorable siege, he commanded a gun-boat, and was honoured with public thanks. He received his commission as Lieutenant when off Alexandria, and was subsequently in the celebrated action with the *Guillaume Tell*. In May, 1803, he was made Master and Commander, and in March, 1803, appointed Captain of the *Taylor* bomb. In September he evinced his valour, skill, and judgment under Sir James Saumarez. In March following (see our Annals, 1804) he captured the Dutch sloop of war *Atlantus* under circumstances of such heroism, ability, and persevering spirit, that he was expressly made a Post-Captain for this service, and obtained a sword of a hundred guineas value from the Committee at Lloyd's. In this year, being off Ceylon, he lost his life (March 7), as already narrated in these Annals. His Majesty, in acknowledgment of, and to commemorate his distinguished career, conferred upon his relatives a new armorial bearing.

‡ See these Annals, Dec. 6.

§ Ib Jan. 31.

|| Ib Oct. 3.

¶ Ib, March 2.

** Ib, June 4.

†† Ib, Oct. 26.

‡‡ Ib, Sept. 29.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

IN COMMISSION.

NORE.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. K.C.B.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Distribution.
Ocean	80	Capt. Edward Barnard . .	Sheerness
Prince Regent (yacht) . .		Capt. Geo. Tobin, C.B. . .	Deptford
Swan	10	Lieut. John C. Lane . . .	Leith, Scotch fishery.
William and Mary (yacht) .		Capt. S. Warren, C.B. . .	Woolwich

PORTSMOUTH STATION.

Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B.

Belvidera	42	Capt. C. B. Strong . . .	fitting for West Indies
Charlybdis	3	Lieut. S. Mercer . . .	fitting for Africa
Edinburgh	74	Capt. J. R. Daerres . . .	fitting
Excellent	58	Capt. T. Hastings . . .	Portsmouth Harbour
Espoir	10	Lieut. C. W. Raley . . .	fitting for Mediterranean
Nautilus	10	Lieut. Crook . . .	in harbour
Portsmouth (yacht) . .		Lieut. James Maitland . .	Portsmouth
President	52	Capt. J. McKelvie . . .	in harbour
Rainbow	28	Capt. T. Bennett . . .	fitting
Royal George (yacht) . .		Capt. Right Hon. Lord Adol- phus Fitzclarence, G.C.H. }	Portsmouth
Seaflower	4	Lieut. John Morgan . . .	Torbay
Seylla	18	Com. W. Haigood . . .	arrived from Med. 22nd Feb.
Speedy	8	Lieut. C. H. Norrington . .	Cruiser
Sylvia	1	Lieut. B. Shephard . . .	Cruiser
Tyne	28	Capt. Lord Ingestrie, C.B. .	in dock
Victory	104	Capt. E. R. Williams . . .	Portsmouth Harbour.

PLYMOUTH STATION.

Admiral Sir William Hargood, G.C.B., G.C.H.

Canopus	81	Capt. Hon. J. Percy . . .	fitting
Onyx	10	Lieut. A. B. Howe . . .	Plymouth.
Plymouth (yacht) . . .		Capt. C. B. H. Ross, C.B. .	Plymouth
Racchoise	18	Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. .	Plymouth
Ringdove	16	Com. W. F. Lapidge . . .	fitting
Rolla	10	Lieut. H. H. Glasse . . .	fitting
Royal Sovereign (yacht) .		Capt. Chas. Bullen, C.B. . .	Pembroke
Royalist	10	Lieut. R. N. Williams . . .	Plymouth
SAN JOSEPH	110	Capt. Gordon Thos. Falcon .	Hamoaze
Sinacoe	10	Lieut. T. P. Le Hardy . . .	fitting
Scorpion	10	Lieut. N. Robillard . . .	fitting

MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B.

Actæon	26	Capt. Hon. Fred. W. Grey . .	Constantinople
Alfred	50	Capt. Robt. Maunsell . . .	Voula
Barham	50	Capt. Hugh Pigott, C.B. . .	Malta
BRITANNIA	120	Capt. Peter Rainier, C.B. . .	Voula
Caledonia	120	Capt. Thos. Brown . . .	Voula
Ceylon	2	Lieut. H. Schomberg . . .	Malta
Champion	18	Com. Hon. Arthur Duncombe .	Alexandria
Endymion	50	Capt. Samuel Roberts, C.B. .	sailed 3rd February
Favourite	18	Com. G. R. Munday . . .	sailed 10th Dec.
Jaseur	18	Com. J. Hackett . . .	sailed 23 February
Madagascar	46	Capt. Edmund Lyons . . .	Nauplia
Malabar	74	Capt. Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B.	Constantinople, 15th July
Nimrod	20	Com. J. M'Dougal . . .	sailed 15th January
Pelican	18	Com. John Gape . . .	sailed for Eng. from Gib.
Raleigh	18	Com. Abr. M. Hawkins . . .	Malta
Rover	18	Com. Sir Geo. Young, Bart. .	Sailed for Malta 6th Feb.
St Vincent	120	Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse, K.C.H.	Voula
Scout	18	Com. Hon. G. Grey . . .	Tripoli
Talavera	74	Capt. E. Chetham . . .	Voula
Thunderer	78	Capt. W. F. Wain . . .	sailed for Malta
Volage	28	Capt. Geo. B. Martin, C.B. .	Corfu.

WEST INDIA, HALIFAX, AND NEWFOUNDLAND STATIONS.

Vice-Admiral Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Distribution.</i>
Arachne . . .	18	Com. G. S. Freemantle . . .	Bahadoes
Ariadne . . .	28	Capt. Charles Phillips . . .	Martinique
Bermuda (yacht) . . .	1	Capt. Snr T. Usher. Kt. G.B.K.C.H.	Bermuda
Cockburn . . .	1	Lieut. Chas. Holbrook . . .	Lakes
Columbine . . .	18	Com. Hen. O. Love . . .	Jamaica
Cornus . . .	18	Com. Wm. Price Hamilton . . .	Jamaica
Cruiser . . .	18	Com. James McCausland . . .	sailed for Jamaica 8th Feb.
Dispatch . . .	16	Com. Geo. Paniel . . .	Bahadoes
Firefly . . .	3	Lieut. John J. McDonell . . .	Bahamas
Fly . . .	18	Com. Peter McQuhee . . .	Bermuda
Forto . . .	41	Capt. W. O. Pell . . .	Grenada
Laine . . .	18	Com. Wm. Sidney Smith . . .	Jamaica
Magnificent . . .	4	Lieut. John Paget . . .	Jamaica
Monkey . . .			Jamaica
Nimble . . .	5	Lieut. Charles Bolton . . .	Jamaica
Phalar . . .	42	Capt. Wm. Walpole . . .	Jamaica
Pearl . . .	20	Com. Robert Gordon . . .	Jamaica
Pickle . . .	5	Lieut. G. Bagot . . .	Jamaica
Racer . . .	16	Com. J. Hope . . .	Jamaica
Sapphire . . .	28	Capt. Hon. G. W. R. Trevels . . .	Bahadoes
Serpent . . .	16	Com. J. C. Symonds . . .	Bahadoes
Skipjack . . .	5	Lieut. W. H. Wiles . . .	Bahamas
Tweed . . .	20	Com. Allen Beitram . . .	Bermuda
Vernon . . .	50	Capt. Sir G. A. Westpall, Kt. . .	Jamaica
Vestal . . .	26	Capt. W. Jones (r) . . .	Grenada
Victor . . .	18	Com. Robert Russell . . .	Bahadoes
Wasp . . .	18	Com. James Bunney . . .	Bahadoes

SOUTH AMERICAN STATION.

Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.

Blonds . . .	46	Capt. F. Mason, C.B. . .	sailed from Portsmouth 14th Feb.
Challenger . . .	28	Capt. Michael Seymour . . .	Pacific
Cockatrice . . .	6	Lieut. Wm. Lee Rees . . .	Rio Janeiro
Conway . . .	21	Capt. H. Eden . . .	Bahia
Dublin . . .	50	Capt. C. Hope . . .	Lima
Hornet . . .	6	Lieut. Francis R. Coghlan . . .	running between Monte Video & Rio Janeiro
Pyrlades . . .	18	Com. E. Blankley . . .	Arica
Rapid . . .	10	Lieut. F. Patten . . .	Rio Janeiro
Samarang . . .	28	Capt. Chas. H. Paget . . .	San Blas
Satellite . . .	18	Com. Robt. Smart, K.H. . .	Rio Janeiro
Snake . . .	16	Com. Wm. Robertson (b) . . .	Rio
SPARTIATE . . .	76	Capt. Robert Tail . . .	Rio
Sparrowhawk . . .	18	Com. C. Pearson . . .	sailed 13th February.

EAST INDIA STATION.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B.

Alligator . . .	28	Capt. Geo. R. Lambert . . .	New South Wales
Andromache . . .	28	Capt. H. D. Chads, C.B. . .	sailed for China 7th Feb.
Caragona . . .	26	Capt. David Dunn . . .	Madras
Harrier . . .	18	Lieut. H. W. Crauford . . .	Trincomealee
Hycinth . . .	18	Com. Fras. Price Blackwood . . .	Trincomealee
Imogene . . .	28	Capt. Price Blackwood . . .	arrived at Batavia from Sydney
Magicienne . . .	24	Capt. James H. Plumridge . . .	Madras
MELVILLE . . .	74	Capt. Henry Hart . . .	Calcutta
Wolf . . .	18	Com. W. Handley . . .	expected home.

LISBON STATION.

Rear-Admiral William Parker, C.B.

ASTA . . .	81	Capt. Peter Richards . . .	Lisbon
Castor . . .	36	Capt. Rt. Hon. Ld. John Hay . . .	off Oporto
Donogal . . .	78	Capt. Arthur Fanshawe . . .	Lisbon
Orestes . . .	18	Com. Sir W. Dickson, Bt. . .	Oporto
Itag . . .	46	Capt. Nicholas Lockyer, C.B. . .	Lisbon
Viper . . .	6	Lieut. H. James . . .	off Oporto
Savage . . .	10	Lieut. R. Lowry . . .	ditto
Revenge . . .	78	Capt. D. H. Mackay . . .	Lisbon, expected home.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

Rear-Admiral Frederick Warren, C.B.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Distribution.
Badger	10	Com. Geo. F. Stow . . .	Simon's Bay
Brisk	3	Lieut. Stevens	Fernando Po
Britomart	10	Lieut. W. H. Quin . . .	on way to Cape
Curlew	10	Com. Hen. D. Trotter . . .	Oct. off Cape Lopez
Fair Rosamond (<i>schooner</i>)		Lieut. G. Rose	
Forrester	3	Lieut. E. G. Miall . . .	on passage to Cape
Griffon	3	Lieut. James E. Parlbv . . .	Gold Coast
Isis	50	Capt. Jas. Polkinghorne . . .	West Coast of Africa
Lynx	10	Lieut. H. V. Huntley . . .	sailed for Gambia, Jan.
Pelorus	18	Com. Richard Meredith . . .	
Talbot	28	Capt. Richard Dickinson, C.B.	
Trinculo	18	Lieut. Com. Thompson . . .	Simon's Bay.

PARTICULAR SERVICE.

Leveret	10	Lieut. G. Triall	
Pike	12	Lieut. Arthur Brooking . . .	

SURVEYING VESSELS.

<i>Ætna</i>	6	Com. W. G. Skyring . . .	Coast of Africa
Beacon	8	Com. Richard Copeland . . .	Mediterranean
Bengle	10	Com. Robert Fitzroy . . .	South America
Fairy	10	Com. Wm. Hewett . . .	North Sea
Investigator	2	Master & Surv. Geo. Thomas . . .	Woolwich
Jackdaw	4	Lieut. Edw. Barnett . . .	Honduras
Mastiff	6	Lieut. Thomas Graves . . .	Mediterranean
Raven	4	Lieut. W. Arlett	Coast of Africa
Thunder	6	Com. Richard Owen . . .	West Indies

STEAM-VESSELS.

African	1	Lieut. James Harvey . . .	
Alban		Lieut. Andrew Kennedy . . .	
Carron	2	Lieut. John Duffill . . .	
Columbia	2	Lieut. B. Aplin	
Comet		Mr. T. Allen	
Confiance	2	Lieut. John Mid. Waugh . . .	
Dee	4	Com. Robert Oliver (<i>b</i>) . . .	
Firebrand	6	Lieut. Wm. Geo. Buchanan . . .	
Firefly		Lieut. Thos. Baldock . . .	
Lightning		Mr. J. Allen	
Medea	4	Com. H. T. Austin . . .	
Messenger		Mr. J. King	
Meteor	2	Lieut. W. H. Symons . . .	
Phoenix		Com. R. Oliver	
Pluto	1	Lieut. Thomas Ross Sullivan . . .	
Rhadamanthus	4	Com. George Evans . . .	
Salamander	4	Com. W. L. Castle . . .	

SLOOPS OF WAR COMMISSIONED AS PACKETS.

Astrea	6	Capt. William King, superintendent	
Briscia	6	Lieut. John Downey . . .	
Eclipse	4	Lieut. C. W. G. Griffin . . .	
Goldfinch	6	Lieut. Edward Collier . . .	
Lapwing	6	Lieut. G. B. Forster . . .	
Lyra	6	Lieut. James St. John . . .	
Mutine	4	Lieut. Richard Pawle . . .	
Nightingale	6	Lieut. George Fortescue . . .	
Opossum	4	Lieut. Robert Peter . . .	
Pandora		Lieut. W. P. Croke . . .	
Pigeon	4	Lieut. John Binney . . .	
Plover	4	Lieut. Wm. Downey . . .	
Reindeer	6	Lieut. H. P. Dicken . . .	
Renard	6	Lieut. Geo. Dunsford . . .	
Rinaldo	4	Lieut. John Hill (<i>a</i>) . . .	
Sheldrake	4	Lieut. A. R. L. Passingham . . .	
Skylark	4	Lieut. Chas. P. Ladd . . .	
Spey	6	Lieut. R. B. James . . .	
Swallow	6	Lieut. Smyth Griffith . . .	
Thais	4	Lieut. Charles Church . . .	

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 1st MARCH, 1834.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Reserve Companies of the Regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Knightsbridge.	39th Foot—Madras; Chatham.
2d ditto—Windsor.	40th do.—Chatham.
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park.	41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
1st Dragoon Guards—Brighton.	42d do.—Malta; Stirling.
2d ditto—Nottingham.	43d do.—Waterford.
3d do.—Birmingham.	44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—Cahir.	45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
5th do.—Dublin.	46th do.—Canterbury.
6th do.—Dundalk.	47th do.—Mullingar.†
7th do.—Ballincollig.	48th do.—Madras, Chatham.
1st Dragoons—Dorchester.	49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
2d do.—York.	50th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
3d do.—Ipswich.	51st do.—Corfu, ord. home; Buttevant.
4th do.—Bombay.	52d do.—Belfast.
6th do.—Pierhill.	53d do.—Gibraltar; Hull, ord. to Plymouth.
7th Hussars—Glasgow.	54th do.—Madras, Chatham.
8th do.—Gloucester.	55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
9th Lancers—Longford.	56th do.—Jamaica; Cork.
10th Hussars—Newbridge.	57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.	58th do.—Ceylon; Plymouth.
12th Lancers—Manchester.	59th do.—Dublin‡
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.	60th do. [1st battalion]—Gibraltar; Limerick.
14th do.—Dublin.	Do [2d batt]—Dublin‡
15th Hussars—Cork.	61st do.—Ceylon; Chatham.
16th Lancers—Bengal.	62d do.—Madras; Chatham.
17th do.—Hounslow.	63d do.—N. S. Wales, ord. to India; Chatham.
Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—Windsor.	64th do.—Jamaica; Boyle.
Do [2d battalion]—Westminster.	65th do.—Barbadoes; Portsmouth.
Do [3d battalion]—The Tower.	66th do.—York, U. C.; Plymouth.
Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—Portman St.	67th do.—Grenada; Templemore.
Do [2d battalion]—King's Mews.	68th do.—Edinburgh.
Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—Knightsbridge.	69th do.—St Vincent; Tralee.
Do [2d battalion]—Dublin.	70th do.—Cork; Tralee.
1st Foot [1st batt.]—St. Lucia; Londonderry.	71st do.—Bermuda; Fort George.
Do [2d battalion]—Newry.	72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Dundee.
2d do.—Bombay; Chatham.	73d do.—Malta; Dover.
3d do.—Bengal; Chatham.	74th do.—Dublin.
4th do.—New South Wales, Chatham.	75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Sheerness.
5th do.—Gibraltar; Fermoy.	76th do.—Barbadoes; Buttevant.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	77th do.—Jamaica; Portsmouth.
7th do.—Malta; Newbridge.	78th do.—Ceylon; Paskley.
8th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland.	79th do.—Quebec; Dundee.
9th do.—Mauritius; Youghal.	80th do.—Nans.
10th do.—Corfu, Plymouth.	81st do.—Barr.
11th do.—Zante; Brecon.	82d do.—Glasgow.
12th do.—Gibraltar, ord. home; Portsmouth.	83d do.—Dublin‡
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	84th do.—Jamaica; Portsmouth.
14th do.—Athlone.	85th do.—Limerick.
15th do.—Kingston, U. C.; Carlisle.	86th do.—Demerara, Gosport.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	87th do.—Mauritius, Gosport.
17th do.—New South Wales, Chatham.	88th do.—Corfu; Chatham.
18th do.—Manchester.	89th do.—Cork.
19th do.—Trinidad; Newcastle.	90th do.—Kilkenny.
20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	91st do.—Fermoy.
21st do.—New South Wales; Chatham.	92d do.—Gibraltar; Fermoy.
22d do.—Jamaica; Plymouth, ord. to Hull.	93d do.—Barbadoes; Edinburgh.
23d do.—Gibraltar; Templemore.	94th do.—Malta; Cork.
24th do.—Montreal; Kinsale.	95th do.—Cephalonia, Fermoy.
25th do.—Demerara; Drogheda.	96th do.—Halifax, N. S.; Kinsale.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	97th do.—Ceylon; Gosport.
27th do.—Enniskillen.	98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Devonport.
28th do.—Haydock Lodge.	99th do.—Mauritius; Portsmouth.
29th do.—Mauritius; Kinsale.	Rifle Brig. [1st bat.]—Halifax, N. S.; Chatham.
30th do.—Galway.‡	Do [2d battalion]—Corfu; Jersey.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.	Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
32d do.—Quebec; Clonmel.	1st West India Regiment—Trinidad.
33d do.—Weedon.	2d do.—New Providence.
34th do.—New Brunswick; Stockport.	Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
35th do.—Blackburn.	Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope.
36th do.—Antigua; Nenagh.	Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
37th do.—Jamaica; Clae Castle.	Royal Veteran Comp.—Newfd.
38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

[This Document being prepared exclusively for the U. S. Journal, we request that, if borrowed, its source may be acknowledged.]

* To relieve 77th at Jamaica.

† 77th and 93d to return to England in 1834.

‡ Corps next destined for foreign service.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE CAPTAIN.

Thomas Mansel.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

H Davey, (retired)
W. J. S. Clark, (retired)
T. Henderson.

TO BE SURGEONS.

J. Coulter.
Philip Toms.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Bennett..... Rainbow.
Rt Hon. Lord Viscount Tyne
Ingestre..... Tyne
John M Keith..... President.

COMMANDERS.

J Brazeal..... Caledonia.
Sir Jas Everard Home, }
Bart..... Racehorse.
H. T. Austen..... Medea, St. F.
W. L. Castle..... Salamander.
Hon G Grey..... Scout
W Hargood..... Scylla.

LIEUTENANTS.

T. Harvey..... Asia.
J. G. D'Urban..... Tyne
— Griffin..... Flamer.
— Cooke..... Comet.
J. George..... } Assistant Super-
intendent of the
Quarantine,
Milford
G. S. Hand..... Racehorse.
C Eden..... Canopus.
Hon H A Murray..... Tyne.
Lord Francis Russell..... Belvidera.
J. Mottley..... Melville.
H. W. Crauford, (acting) Harrier.
Commander)
B. Wilson..... Do
— Hope..... Hyacinth.
W. S. Thomas..... Alligator.
B. Shepherd, to command, Sylvia.
W. C. Phillot..... Rainbow.
C. W. H. G. Fitzroy..... Do.
G. Gray..... Do
G. Alpin..... Columbia, S.
D. Woodruff..... President.
Ralph Hay..... Do.
C. T. Hull..... Do.
C. H. Norrington..... } To command
Speedy Cutter.
A. W. Milward..... Medea.

MASTERS.

— Paterson (acting)... Harrier.
J. Read..... Ocean.
G. Millard..... Canopus.
G. R. Cole..... Thunderer.
J. Brownrig..... Belvidera.

SURGEONS.

J. McMillan, M.D. } Superintendent
of the Quarantine, Milford.
J. Burr..... Racehorse.
W. Landsay, M.D..... Tyne.
H. Barnes..... Brisk.
W. Bland..... Firebrand.
M. Dill, M.D..... Rainbow.
G. King, M.D..... Salamander.
C. Dixon..... Charlybdis.
W. Martin..... Scorpion.
G. Glasson..... President.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

J. Andrews..... Racehorse.
— Plimsoll..... Tyne.
W. Moore..... Flamer.
J. Coulter..... Unadanted.
J. Naultz..... Rainbow.
J. Brooks..... President.
A. Sanderson..... Do.

PURSERS.

J. Piddes..... Racehorse.
W. Cotrell..... Flamer.
— Nicholls (acting)... Harrier.
W. Thompson..... Firebrand.
E. Blackmore..... Tyne
R. Cotter..... President.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev J. Fly..... Canopus.
Rev. J. Bleekerhasset..... Tyne.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE CAPTAIN.

Hugh Brown.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT.

H. J. Hayes.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.

— Puddicombe..... San Josef.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT.

R. Seale..... Tyne

SECOND-LIEUTENANT.

C. D. P. Marshall..... Rainbow.

ARMY.

At the Court at Brighton, the 24th day of January, 1834, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Howe Peter, Marquis of Sligo, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of his Majesty's Island of Jamaica and the dependencies, his Lordship this day took the usual oaths appointed to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's Plantations.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN 31.

16th Regt. of Light Drag.—Cornet W. Wilmer to be Lieut. without p. vice Vincent, dec.; Cornet S. G. Purdon, from the h.p. of the 19th Light Drag. to be Cornet, vice Wilmer.

6th Foot.—Ensign F. Bristow to be Lieut. without p. vice Knight, &c.; Ensign G. Chambers, from the h.p. of the 34th Foot, to be Ens. vice Bristow.

26th Foot.—Capt. W. Caine, from the 41st Regt. to be Capt. vice Price, who exch.

41st Foot.—Capt. R. Price, from the 26th Regt. to be Capt. vice Caine, who exch.

45th Foot.—Ens. B. Gray to be Lieut. without p. vice Armstrong, prom. in the 55th Regt.; Ens. J. P. Coffin, from the h.p. of Royal Staff Corps, to be Ens. vice Gray.

48th Foot.—Lieut. Col. Saumarez Brock, from 55th Regt. to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Schoedde, who exch.

50th Foot.—Lieut. G. M'Leod Tew to be Capt. without p. vice Gill, dec.; Lieut. R. Stackpoole, from h.p. of 54th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Tew.

55th Foot.—Lieut. Col. J. Holmes Schoedde, from 48th Regt. to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brock, who exch.

To be Captains without p.—Lieut. Roger Hale Sheaffe, vice Friend, dec.; Lieut. Alfred Andrew Armstrong, from 45th Regt. vice Champion, dec.

To be Lieut.—Ensign William Hope, vice Sheaffe.

To be Ensign.—Alfred Friend, Gent. vice Hope.

92d Foot.—Lieut. John Buckley to be Capt. without p. vice Gordon, dec.

96th Foot.—Capt. William Graham, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice Richard Gethin, who exch. rec. the diff.

Rifle Brigade.—G. S. Jenkinson, Gent. to be Second-Lieut. by p. vice Greville, who ret.

Memorandum.—The Christian names of Capt. Browne, on the h.p. unat. are Thomas Wogan, and not Wogan only.

The under-mentioned Major of Cavalry has retired upon the unat. rank of Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry:—Major G. Todd, of the 3d Regt. of Drag. Guards.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 28.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—First-Lieut. W. Greenwood to be Second-Capt. vice Poole, ret. on h.p.; Second-Lieut. W. Fulford to be First-Lieut. vice Greenwood.

Royal Montgomery Regular Militia.—R. Corbett to be Second Lieut.

Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—D. J. Nicholls, Gent. to be Cornet, vice G. B. Williams, the younger; C. Lloyd, Gent. to be ditto, vice E. Stephens, dec.

Araudel and Bramber Corps of Sussex Yeomanry Cavalry.—G. Gibson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Coring, res.

Royal Lanarkshire Regt. of Militia.—The Most Noble the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, to be Colonel; the Right Hon. Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Lord Hamilton, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

North Salopian Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—John Edwards, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Hunt, res.; William Sparling, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Bather, res.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 7.

12th Regt. of Light Dragoons.—Cornet T. St. George to be Lieut. by p. vice Hankey, who ret.; J. P. de Montmorency, Gent. to be Cornet, vice St. George.

8th Foot.—Ens. J. T. Liston to be Lieut. by p. vice Clarke, who ret.; J. E. West, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Liston.

9th Foot.—Ens. C. Hind to be Lieut. by p. vice Flyer, prom.; A. Cooke, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Hind.

19th Foot.—Lieut. F. Price to be Capt. by p. vice Kenney, who ret.; Ens. L. Wynne to be Lieut. by p. vice Price; Lieut. F. Deacon, from the 49th Regt. to be Lieut. vice I. B. Robinson, who retires on the h.p. of the 92d Regt; G. Tuite, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Wynne.

30th Foot.—Second-Lieut. S. J. L. Nicoll, from the 60th Regt. to be Ens. vice Lowe, who exch.

46th Foot.—Major R. Garrett, from h.p. unat. to be Major, vice A. Campbell, who exch. rec. the diff.

49th Foot.—Lieut. J. R. Hart, from the h.p. of the 92d Regt. to be Lieut. vice Deacon, app. to the 19th Regt.

57th Foot.—W. Armstrong, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg. vice M'Math, dec.

60th Foot.—Ens. H. Lowe, from the 30th Regt. to be Second-Lieut. vice Nicoll, who exch.

92d Foot.—Capt. F. Robertson, from the h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice M'Intosh, dec.; Ens. D. Stewart to be Lieut. without p. vice Sutherland, app. Adjut.; Gentleman Cadet J. J. C. Drake, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Stewart; Lieut. R. M. Sutherland to be Adjut. vice Buckley, prom.

Royal Staff Corps.—Capt. B. Jackson to be Major, without p.; Lieut. F. Shearman to be Capt. without p.; Lieut. C. Stoddart to be Capt. without p.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. G. Beece, from the h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice Thornton, who retires.

Unattached.—Lieut. L. Fyler, from the 9th Foot, to be Capt. by p.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 4.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Quartermaster-Serjt. T. Headley to be Quartermaster, vice Trench, ret. on full pay.

Berks Yeomanry Cavalry.—Welford and Newbury Troop.—C. Slocock, Gent. to be Lieut. vice A. Slocock, res.; E. Guddard, Gent. to be Cornet, vice C. Slocock.

Surrey Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Edward Kerriell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Barclay, prom.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 14.

12th Regt. of Light Dragoons.—Lieut. W. H. Baynton, from the 89th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Chaloner, who exch.

2d Foot.—Ens. G. E. Cuyler to be Lieut. without p. vice Robinson, app. Adjut.; Lieut. O. Robinson, to be Adjut. vice Moore, app. Quartermaster; Lieut. J. Moore, to be Quartermaster, vice Jenkins, dec.; Gentleman Cadet T. A. Nixon, from Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Cuyler.

3d Foot.—II. P. Chamberlain, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Chatterton, app. to the 35th Regt.

26th Foot.—Lieut. J. Piggott to be Capt. without p. vice M'Lachie, dec.; Ens. J. D. G. Tulloch to be Lieut. vice Piggott; Gentleman Cadet J. M. Daniell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Tulloch.

34th Foot.—Staff-Surg. W. Lyons, M.D. from the h.p. to be Surg. vice Ranken, app. to the Rifle Brigade.

35th Foot.—Ens. O. N. Chatterton, from the 3d Regt. to be Ens. vice Chatterton, prom.

37th Foot.—Lieut. W. T. Servantes, from the 77th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Morrill, who exch.

38th Foot.—Ens. H. Close to be Lieut. without p. vice Bullen, dec.; Ens. W. Robinson, from the h.p. of the 8th Regt. to the Ens. vice Close.

45th Regt.—R. Sping, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Coffin, who ret.

48th Foot.—Major J. Singleton, from the 62d Regt. to be Major, vice Cramer, who exch.; Capt. J. O. Grady, from the 62d Regt. to be Capt. vice Bower, who exch.

50th Foot.—Ens. C. F. Gregg to be Lieut. by p. vice Staupole, who ret.; G. T. Wyatt, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Gregg.

55th Foot.—Lieut. J. P. Sheppard, from the h.p. of the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieut. vice Browne, whose app. has not taken place.

62d Foot.—Major H. Cramer, from the 48th Regt. to be Major, vice Singleton, who exch.; Capt. G. J. Bower, from the 48th Regt. to be Capt. vice O'Grady, who exch.

77th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. Monitt, from the 37th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Servantes, who exch.

86th Foot.—T. Blewitt, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Steele, who ret.

89th Foot.—Lieut. R. Chaloner, from the 12th Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Bayntun, who exch.

96th Foot.—Lieut. J. Telford to be Capt. by p. vice Graham, who ret.; Ens. E. Barclay to be Lieut. by p. vice Telford, W. A. Byton, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Barclay.

Rifle Brigade.—Surg. R. Ranken, from the 34th Regt. to be Surg. vice T. H. Ridgway, who returns upon h.p.

The Christian name of Ensign Frenck, of the 55th Foot, is Albert, and not Alford, as stated in the Gazette of the 31st Jan. 1834.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 15.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—First Lieut. Evan Morgan to be Second Capt. vice Coxwell, ret. on h.p.; Second-Lieut. Arthur Newcomen, to be First-Lieut. vice Morgan; Second-Capt. G.

Silvester Maule, to be Adjut. vice Heron, prom. Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second-Lieut. John Graham M'Kerlie, with temporary rank, to be Second-Lieut. with permanent rank.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 31.

15th Regt. of Light Dragoons.—Sergt.-Major Francis Collins to be Regimental Quartermaster, vice Chettle, dec.

2d Regt. of Dragoons.—Cornet Robt. Miller to be Lieut. by p. vice Wynne, who ret.; Thos. William Trafford, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Miller.

6th Foot.—Henry Augustus Sullivan, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Chambers, who ret.

19th Foot.—Ens. Mark Anthony Henry Tuile, to be Lieut. by p. vice Stewart, who ret.; Thos. Stoney, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Tuile.

34th Foot.—Ens. Joseph Henry Mathews, to be Lieut. by p. vice Horne, prom.

35th Foot.—Capt. George Seton from the h.p. to be Capt. vice Maxwell, who ret.

41st Foot.—Thomas Hogg, Gent. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Glaeser, whose appointment has not taken place.

44th Foot.—Ens. Thomas Watton Halfhide to be Lieut. without p. vice Lewis, dec.; Ens. Charles William Crickitt, from h.p. of the 80th Regt. to be Ens. vice Halfhide.

45th Foot.—Wm. Richard Lewis, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Johnson, who ret.

62d Foot.—Lieut. Arthur Henry Irvine, from h.p. of the 3d Regt. to be Lieut. vice John Butler, who exch.

63d Foot.—Ens. Augustus Frederick Codd, to be Lieut. by p. vice Anbin, who ret.; Patrick Landesay, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Codd.

64th Foot.—Friederick Arthur Errington, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Wilmot, who ret.

65th Foot.—Ens. James Haining, to be Adjut. with the rank of Lieut. vice Bates, who resigns the Adjut. only.

82d Foot.—Ens. Michael William Smith, to be Lieut. by p. vice Brash, who ret.; William Fienes Wykham Martin, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Smith.

92d Foot.—Capt. Mark Kerr Atherley from the 96th Regt. to be Capt. vice Robertson, who exch.

93d Foot.—Ens. Francis Atterbury Goulden to be Lieut. without p. vice Lamb, dec.; Gentleman Cadet John F. A. Hattle, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Goulden.

96th Foot.—Capt. Fulton Robertson, from the 92d Regt. to be Capt. vice Atherley, who exch.

Unattached.—Lieut. Arthur Horse, from the 34th Regt. to be Capt. by p.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26, in the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the Lady of Capt. Spong, of the 60th Rifles, of a son and heir.

In Athlone, the Lady of Lieut. Alexander Gunning, h.p. 61st Regt. of a daughter.

At Exmouth, the Lady of Lieut. Forrester, R.N. of a son.

At Penzance, the Lady of Colonel Glover, of a son.

Jan. 28, at Chelsea College, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. John Mouillyon Wilson, of a daughter.

In Mansfield-street, the Lady of Lieut. General Sir George Townshend Walker, G.C.B. of a son.

At Ham Common, the Lady of Capt. George Hope, R.N. of a daughter.

At Devonport, the Lady of Lieut. G. Rose, R.N. of a daughter.

Jan. 31, the Lady of E. G. Napier, Esq. R.N. of a son.

At Bedford, the Lady of Captain William H. Smyth, R.N. of a daughter.

At Cherry Cottage, co. Galway, the Lady of Lieut. Hughes, h.p. 5th Regt. of a son.

At Fernoy, the Lady of Lieut. Edward Harrison, 95th Regt. of a daughter.

At Falmouth, the Lady of Lieut. Church, R.N. of a daughter.

At Reading, the Lady of Lieut. John Ranger, R.N. of a son.

The Lady of Lieut. G. Morris, of H.M.S. Revenge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 17, at Chinsurah, East Indies, Lieut. C. D. C. Adams, 16th Regt. to Amelia Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir G. Garrett.

Sept. 19, at Chinsurah, Lieut. H. Blair, 3d Buffs, to Miss Louisa Killick.

At Nice, Major G. M. Eden, of the 56th Regt. to Louisa, eldest daughter of G. B. Eyres, Esq. and niece to Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. M.P.

Jan. 29, in Dublin, Capt. Talbot, brother to the Countess of Shrewsbury, to Honoria, relict of the late Major Quin, 21st Fusiliers.

Jan. 30, at St. George's Hanover-square, Major Gore Browne, R.A. to Mary Anne, daughter of Benjamin Benyon, Esq. of Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, and formerly one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough of Stafford.

At Brighton, Capt. H. D. C. Douglas, R.N. to Anne St. Aubin, niece of J. St. Aubin, Esq. of Brighton.

At Mithelstown, co. Cork, Ensign Norman Berners M'Leod, 91st Regt. eldest son of the late Major M'Leod, 74th Highlanders, and nephew to Major-General Sir John M'Leod, to Emily, fourth daughter of the late William Johnson, Esq. of Kilwhealan, in the same county.

Feb. 1, at St. Mary's, Marylebone, Lieut. F. A. Campbell, R.M. to Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Kemp, of the Polygon, Southampton.

At Glammie Church, Cork, Capt. William Henry Hill, 9th Regt. to Susette, eldest daughter of Robert Lowe, Esq. of Laureston.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Joseph John Grove, 25th, or King's Own Borderers, to Margaret Ankenville, eldest daughter of Charles Ross, Esq. of Invercoun, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Ankenville.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Captain Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart. 11th Light Dragoons to Amelia, only daughter of the late George Waddell, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Civil Service.

Feb. 8, Lieut. Andrew Baxter 50th Regt. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Captain W. F. Hadden, of the Essex Militia Dragoons, and grand daughter of the late Gen. Hadden, of the R.A.

At Ipswich, Lieut. J. B. Dodd, 51th Regt. to Jane, youngest daughter of the late R. Prettman, Esq.

DEATHS.

MAJOR

1833, O'Neill, h.p. Port. Serv.

CAPTAINS.

Oct. 20, 1832, Sir W. Rowley, Bart. h.p. 95th Foot.

June 26, 1833, M'Clatchie, 26th Foot, Meerut, Bengal.

July 15, 1833, Gregory, h.p. Indep. Co.

Aug. 8, 1833, Becker, h.p. 8th Line Ger. Leg.

Dec. 4, 1833, Charles Count Schonfeld, h.p. Brunswick Inf.

LIEUTENANTS.

Birch, 49th Foot, Bengal.

Feb. 23, 1834, Nandaud, h.p. 62d Foot.

May 28, 1833, Bullen, 38th Foot, Boleah, Bengal.

Aug. 21, 1833, Irving, 61st Foot, Ceylon.

Oct. 10, 1833, King, h.p. 60th Foot.

Oct. 26, 1833, Peyton, h.p. 32d Foot.

Nov. 14, 1833, Egan, late 8th R. Vet. Batt.

Dec. 9, 1833, Shuttleworth, h.p. 25th Foot.

1834, Browne, unatt.

Jan. 2, 1834, Steele, h.p. 81st Foot, Plymouth.

Jan. 13, 1834, Webster, late 1st R. Vet. Batt.

KNIGHTS.

Dec. 25, 1833, Sir Thos. Hay, Bart. late 6th R. Vet. Batt. Lambeth.

Dec. 1833, Macalister, h.p. 35th Foot.

Aug. 18, 1831, M'Nicol, h.p. W. I. Rang. Ballymoor, Argyll.

April 10, 1833, Thomson, h.p. 58th Foot.

Nov. 17, 1833, Moorhead, h.p. 104th Foot, Quebec.

PAYMASTERS.

Jan. 6, 1833, Harrow, h.p. 71st Foot.

Jan. 23, 1833, M'Taggart, h.p. 5th Dragoons.

ADJUTANT.

July 5, 1833, Muller, h.p. Roll's Regt. Basle.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 14, 1833, Surg. Brown, h.p. Staff, Dublin.

Jan. 1, 1831, Dep. Pur. W. Vacher, h.p. Latchford, co. Chester.

Nov. 9, 1833, on board H.M.S. Isis, in the 81st of Benu, of consumption, Lieut. William M'Donald Res. R.M.

At Avaranches, Capt. J. W. Marshall, R.N.

Oct. 18, at Bellay, East Indies, Capt. J. W. Brockman, 55th Regt.

Jan. 6, at Edrardour, Atholl, John Forbes, M.D. Surg. R.N. aged 48.

Jan. 18, near Liskeard, Cornwall, Capt. J. R. Lapendiere, R.N. (1811) aged 63.

Jan. 19, at Seyton, Brevet-Major George Mortimer, on the retired list Royal Marines.

Jan. 22, near Salisbury, Lieut. George Markham, R.N. (1820) aged 37, eldest son of the late Dean of York.

At Rowley Green, near Barnet, Lieut. John Trinder, R.N. (1806).

Feb. 1, in Portman-place, Edgeware road, John Maling, Esq. formerly of Scarborough, aged 80 years.

Feb. 6, at Cork Barracks, Quarter-master G. Chettle, 15th Hussars.

Feb. 11, at Oak Lawn House, near Eye, Suffolk, Rear Admiral Sir Chas. Cunningham, K.C.H. aged 75.

At Sandgate, Capt. George Lucas Rennie, R.N. late of H.M.S. Isis.

In Scotland, General J. Hamilton, in his 92d year.

In London, Lieut. Thos. Alex. Watt, R.N., formerly commander of the *Cesar* Indianan.

Lieutenant Watt entered the service as Midshipman in November, 1799, in the *Beaver*, C. B. Jones, Commander, and was removed by Sir Charles Saxton, Bart. (an old shipmate of his father's) to join Captain Toily, in the *Saturn*, 74, in which ship he served at the battle of Copenhagen, under Captain (now Admiral) Lambert. He served with Admiral Toily until his death, on the Windward Island station; and then returned to England in the *Castor*, Captain R. Peacock, and was paid off in 1802. In 1803, at the commencement of the war, he served in the *Seahorse*, the Hon. Courtney Boyle, was often employed with him in the boats, and was wounded at the capture of a convoy, inside of La Vendonne; on which occasion he had the honour of being noticed by Lord Nelson, and received a grant from the Patriotic Fund.

In January, 1805, when at Jamaica, the late Admiral Boscawen, at the request of Captain Dashwood, appointed him to the *Franchise*, in which ship's boats he was on several occasions employed, particularly at the capture of a man-of-war schooner, *El Carmen*, in the year 1806. On the *Franchise* leaving the station, he was removed into the *Veteran*, Captain Evans, (flagship) on promotion; while belonging to her,

Admiral Dacres appointed him to command the *Gypsy*, schooner, (tender) of 6 guns and 25 men; in which, early in 1807, he fell in with and captured off Cape Antonia, Cuba, the *Julia*, Spanish man-of-war schooner, of 8 guns and 1 long gun and 89 men, after an action of two hours and a half, killing and wounding more than half her crew. In this action, Admiral Dacres gave him a commission as Lieutenant to his Majesty's brig *Pert*, Captain W. S. Hall, in which he waited sixteen months for his promotion to be confirmed; whereby he lost much rank. He was then changed into the *Favourite*, to get home and lay his case before the Admiralty, who at length confirmed him Lieutenant of the *Favourite*, Captain Clement, eighteen months after his first appointment by Admiral Dacres, for his action with the *Julia*.

He remained in the *Favourite* till the middle of 1810, when he applied, for the first time since he entered the service, for six months' leave of absence, which was granted in June, 1810. But in August of the same year, he was appointed to the *Undaunted*, frigate, Captain Maling, then commanded by Captain M'Kenzie, (no mg); and she was subsequently commanded by Captains Thomas and Usher,—until he was exchanged to the *Leviathan*, in 1813, to return to England to recruit his health.

On arrival in England, he heard of the loss of his brother, George Watt, First Lieutenant of the *Shannon*, in the action with the *Chesapeake*, and he had scarcely joined his family, when the news of the death of another brother, Captain J. E. Watt, commanding the *Sutnam*, on his passage home, from ill-health, contracted in a seven years' service in the West Indies. He had been promoted to a Commander from being Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Cornwallis; and he was promoted to Lieutenant for his gallantry as Acting-Lieutenant of the *Sylph*, Captain Dashwood, after she twice beat off the French frigate *Ademise*, of 41 guns.

Having thus lost both his brothers, after a period of distinguished services,—one of whom fell in so memorable an action, by a shot from his *own ship*, while in the act of hurling down the American colours *on board* that of the enemy,—Lieutenant Watt expected he would receive promotion, as was the usual custom of the service; and he memorialized the Admiralty for that purpose, but received only an appointment as Lieutenant to the *Spencer*, 74. Captain Raggett, bound to the American station, in which ship he remained until she was paid off in 1815, at Plymouth, and having again applied to the Admiralty for promotion, without effect, though he produced the highest certificates of good conduct from all the officers under whom he had served, he obtained permission of then Lordships to try his fortune in the merchant service, (his pay being insufficient to support an increasing family,) and obtained the command of a fine ship trading to the West Indies and South America, in which he made nine voyages from the port of Liverpool; and four to the East Indies from the port of London.

He afterwards got a larger ship in the East India tree trade, and made five more voyages, in her. During this service he experienced many alternations of good and bad fortune, but the latter prevailed, and left him at last in ill-health, without the means of supporting his numerous family, (a wife and six children,) though he had the gratification to receive the highest testimonials from his employers: in proof of which, it need only be stated, that when from illness he was obliged to give up his last ship, he had served the owners of her for thirteen consecutive years.

His widow is left with scarcely anything to

depend upon for the support of her children, but the income accruing from the navy pension, though she is the daughter of the late celebrated mathematician, Thomas Keith, Esq., who was preceptor, in the sciences, to the late lamented Princess Charlotte, which circumstance alone gives her a strong claim on the country for support.

Abstract of the Ships and Commanding Officers

Lieut. T. Watt served with:—			
Rank.	Ships.	Captains.	Date.
Midshipman.	<i>Beaver</i> ,	C. B. Jones.	1799.
	<i>Saturn</i> , 74	Totly.	1800.
	<i>Castor</i> ,	R. Peacock.	1802.
	<i>Seahorse</i> ,	Hon. C. Boyle.	1803.
	<i>Franchise</i> ,	Dashwood.	1805.
Acting-Lieut.	<i>Veteran</i> , f.s., Evans		1806.
	<i>Gypsy</i> , 6,	in Command.	1808.
Lieut. not capt.	<i>Pert</i> ,	W. S. Hall.	1807.
Lieutenant.	<i>Favourite</i> ,	Clement.	1808.
		M'Kenzie.	1810.
		Maling.	
		Thomas.	
		Usher.	1814.
	<i>Leviathan</i> ,	P. Campbell.	
	<i>Spencer</i> , 74.	Raggett.	1815.

Admirals under whom he served:—

Sir Charles Saxton, Bart.
Captain, now Admiral Lambert.
P. Campbell.

Lord Nelson.
Dacres.

Feb. 11, at Belfast, Captain Loftus Nunn, late 31st Regt.

Feb. 14, Capt. James Gape, late of the Scots Gmys.

Feb. 15, at Plymouth, Capt. A. Blackall, Royal Invalids.

Feb. 17, at Stouchoose, Commander W. Bevens, R.N.

Feb. 20, at Southampton, Commander Monat, R.N., aged 83.

The late Lieutenant Colonel Hart was rated as a Midshipman in 1771, and served as such for two years. In 1785, he entered the army as a Cornet in the Enniskillen Dragoons; soon after which, he was admitted to the Military Academy at Calmar, in Alsace; but, in consequence of the illness of another officer, he was deprived of obtaining the King's leave, and was ordered to join his regiment.

In 1787, he purchased a Lieutenantcy; and upon four troops being ordered to the Continent in 1793, he accompanied them, and served until the cavalry was recalled in December, 1795. In May following, he succeeded to the Captain-Lieutenancy of his own corps, although previously appointed to a troop in the 29th Dragoons. In April, 1799, he was appointed, (through the recommendation of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte,) Brigade-Major to the Fusible Cavalry in Scotland; and in 1800, he succeeded to a troop upon the augmentation of his corps.

Upon the reduction of the Staff at the peace of Amiens, Major-General Vyse nominated him his Aid-de-Camp, which situation he held till appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Limerick District, where he remained till 1812; when he was removed to the Recruiting Depot, Dublin. He continued in the latter situation till his death by typhus fever, on the 18th of December last. Lieut.-Colonel Hart was in the 68th year of his age. He was most highly-esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Leonard, entered the army as an Ensign in the 54th

Regiment, in December, 1796, in which corps he became Lieutenant, by purchase, in February following. After serving in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, he embarked with the expedition from Southampton, that subsequently joined Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Mediterranean.

He was at the landing at Ferrol, and present in the campaign of 1801, in Egypt. During the siege of Alexandria, he was appointed Assistant-Engineer, in which situation he continued till the surrender of that place. In 1803, he was appointed Town-Major of New Brunswick, and placed upon half pay; but as soon as he became aware of the circumstance, he requested permission to resign his staff appointment, and return to his regiment, but this could not be effected.

In 1805, he obtained a Company in the New Brunswick Regiment, afterwards the 104th Foot. The duties of his staff situation requiring but little of his time, he continued to do duty with his company, the grenadiers. In 1813, his regiment being ordered to Canada, he gave in his resignation as Town-Major, and accompanied it. The corps was actively employed in Upper Canada during the contest with America. In April, 1813, he was appointed Deputy-Ass.-Adjutant-General; and in that situation obtained permission to head his company in the attack that was made on Lockett's Harbour, on the 29th of May, 1813. On this occasion his company suffered most severely—himself and two lieutenants were wounded, and 25 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or wounded.

During the illness arising from his wound, his staff appointment was changed to Brigade-Major, of Kingston; but this he resigned as soon as he was sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment, then employed in front of Fort George. The greater part of the campaign of 1813, he was detached in command of the flank companies. In the campaign of 1814, he was again detached with those companies, and actively employed on the Niagara frontier, and with them bore a part in the action of the 25th of July, at Landys Lane, and was honourably mentioned in Sir Gordon Drummond's despatches of that action. During the operations in front of Fort Erie, which immediately followed the 25th of July, he had the honour, in conjunction with Captain Shore, of being mentioned with approbation in General Orders. In the assault that was made on Fort Erie, on the 15th of August, he was severely wounded whilst on the parapet of the work, and disabled from further service during the campaign.

For its services, the flank companies of the 104th, acquired the honourable distinction of wearing on their appointments the word "Niagara." Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, who headed one of the columns of attack on Fort Erie, was killed, and Captain Leonard succeeded to the vacant Majority. He served with the 104th in Lower Canada, until it was disbanded in May, 1817. He subsequently retired to a small property he purchased, part of the ground on which the action of Lundy Lane was fought, and where he closed an honourable career, on the 31st of October last.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

JAN. 1834.	Sia's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluvi- meter Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo Degrees	Hvgrom. Parts.			
1	49.5	39.2	29.69	47.3	651	—	.025	S.W. lt. breezes and clear
2	47.7	37.3	30.12	44.7	720	—	.040	S.S.W. fine clear day
3	51.5	39.1	29.90	48.3	759	.270	.021	S.S.W. cloudy with rain
4	51.3	41.8	29.82	47.5	774	.009	.012	E.N.E. fresh winds
5	50.8	39.7	29.98	46.8	837	—	.020	W.S.W. cloudy weather
6	51.4	42.1	29.76	47.0	850	—	.020	S.S.W. squally & showery
7	47.3	44.8	29.62	45.4	776	.074	.028	S.W. moderate breezes
8	49.2	41.6	29.28	44.5	823	.350	.025	N.N.E. lt. breezes & rain
9	47.5	42.7	29.29	45.4	821	.192	.030	S. by W. mod. br. cloudy
10	47.3	41.7	29.14	45.6	824	.130	.038	S.S.W. gent. br. and fine
11	47.0	42.9	29.40	47.0	837	.035	.050	S. by W. mod. br. cloudy
12	47.2	43.0	29.12	47.1	859	.113	.046	S.S.E. lt. breezes, showery
13	48.4	43.2	29.56	48.4	866	.084	.044	S. moderate breezes
14	48.9	47.3	29.63	47.8	863	.210	.030	S.E. lt. winds and cloudy
15	47.8	44.4	29.64	46.3	704	.048	.068	S.W. by W. mod. breeze
16	53.1	44.0	29.59	51.7	611	.091	.047	S.W. variable winds, fine
17	50.9	47.4	29.2	50.9	882	.680	.048	S.S.W. variable weather
18	53.0	46.2	29.60	48.9	708	.012	.050	W by S. tr. br. and fine
19	50.4	42.0	29.60	47.0	730	.036	.066	S.S.W. lt. breezes, cloudy
20	48.3	40.1	29.96	45.6	787	—	.060	S.W. fr. winds and cloudy
21	51.4	43.0	29.60	49.3	704	—	.663	W.S.W. mod. br. and fine
22	50.2	41.3	29.78	48.4	642	—	.075	W. by S. fr. br. and fine
23	52.1	46.4	29.74	51.9	913	—	.050	S.W. hard squalls
24	53.1	51.8	29.78	53.1	9.4	.096	.065	W. strong wind, with rain
25	58.9	46.7	30.12	48.5	707	.054	.092	W. by S. mod. br & fine
26	53.7	46.3	29.83	51.2	753	.042	.057	S.W. fr. br. and squally
27	54.3	46.4	29.54	50.7	740	—	.053	W.S.W. str. gales, showers
28	55.6	46.2	29.32	50.5	726	.048	.072	S.S.W. fr. br. and fine
29	54.8	38.9	30.29	42.5	592	—	.078	N.W. mod. br. and fine
30	55.7	35.6	30.11	42.6	761	.012	.064	W.N.W. fr. br. and fine
31	55.6	38.9	30.29	49.5	592	—	.050	W. by S. variable & hazy

REVIEW OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN,
AND OF THE MILITARY CHARACTER AND SERVICES OF
THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.

SENSIBLE as we are that the recent discussions upon the annual Army Estimates must be a subject of peculiar interest to the greater portion of those who favour the *United Service Journal* with their attention, we are led to hope that the remarks which we have embodied in the following pages will not appear to them superfluous nor inapplicable to questions which are brought, year after year, under the consideration of Parliament and of the public.

The most striking features of these discussions are doubtless the persevering attempts of Mr. Hume and his coadjutors to obtain extensive reductions in the actual military establishments of the country by a comparison with those of the year 1792, that which preceded the Revolutionary War, and by their obstinacy in urging a return to the arrangements of that period, without adverting to the extension which has been given to our foreign possessions and colonies, to the increase of our population, or to any other causes which would seem to call for a more considerable and more efficient military force, and to justify an increased expenditure on those grounds.

All these considerations,—the improvement of the system, the credit and character of the Service, justice and good faith towards individuals, and future contingencies which may arise out of the disregard for them,—are placed out of their contemplation in the prosecution of their attempts, and they would readily sacrifice all in order to establish their claim to be the advocates for unsparing economy; nor has it been possible to convince them, by any comparative view of the actual state of the army, and of the state of that which they are ever offering as the model on which our military establishments should be formed, that we should be miserably deceived and disappointed in any expectations of economy, public advantage or national credit, by resorting to arrangements and to a system which experience had shown to be so defective in principle, and, in their results, so ruinous and so prejudicial, during many years, to the character and the interests of the country.

Yet these are evils which are fresh in the recollection of all those who noticed the early operations of the Revolutionary War; they are forcibly impressed on the feelings of those who were engaged in vain efforts to struggle against the effects of the system and the arrangements of our army in 1792; and they have been manifested to the country by the events of the war, by the long, unceasing, and arduous labours of those to whom was committed the task of rescuing the military establishments from such a state of degradation, and by the difficulty of effecting during the progress of the war those reforms and improvements which paved the way for the introduction of a state of discipline and efficiency which finally enabled the British armies to contend successfully, in all quarters, with the best troops of Europe, and which have raised their character to an almost paramount height.

It is impossible that the British soldier should view, without a strong feeling of disgust and indignation, the industrious attempts to replace

the army in a state of degradation ; and it is to be hoped that this feeling will be shared by every well-disposed civilian, and that designs so pernicious will not be considered without suspicion, especially when it is shown, as has been clearly shown by the Secretary at War's able statements, that the plea of economy can no longer be sustained, seeing that it has been clearly demonstrated by the Secretary at War, that, taking into account the difference in the value of money between both periods, the amount of expenditure was in 1792 larger than at the present day, while we have now a larger and more efficient army. Nor should it be placed out of sight, with reference to this comparative Estimate, that the pay of the soldier was greatly raised during the war, and that the sense of the House was decidedly pronounced against any reduction, under this head, which was suggested by Messrs. Hume and Cobbett.

The Secretary at War had previously stated that the *whole* of his calculations were founded on facts which were open to examination ; though this remark was introduced specially with reference to his assertion that the Guards, though the soldiers receive a penny a day more, are maintained at no greater expense, in respect to their effective strength, than the same number of troops of the line.

The advocates for a return to the asserted advantages of the military establishments of 1792 being thus deprived of the specious plea of economy, it remains to be shown how far they are borne out in still urging the adoption of their views by the state of the army at that period, as it operated upon the interests of the country and upon the character of the Service ; and this may be best shown by a brief recurrence to the early measures and events of the war, which may also offer the means of doing justice to the military character and conduct of the Duke of York, while his Royal Highness was employed in the command of armies on the Continent.

It is conceived that there cannot be a more striking proof of the difference between the effects of a good and a bad system than a reference to the comparative state of the army in 1792, after a peace of ten years, and its present state, after a peace of nearly double that period, nor any which affords a stronger evidence of the unwearied care and attention of those to whom the command of the army and the superintendence of its arrangements and details, in every branch of the Service, have been intrusted during this second period. It may also be observed, that the total absence of preparation for war, and of any measure tending to efficiency, cannot be ascribed to want of due notice or to being taken by surprise, inasmuch as the attention of those who were responsible for carrying into effect the intentions of the Government, must have been called to the state of affairs and to the angry negotiations which preceded the rupture with France, and which common sense would convert into indications not to be mistaken.

Yet towards the end of February, 1793, the utmost effort which could be made, the first result of the *admirable* system and establishment of 1792, was the embarkation of a brigade of Guards, consisting of little more than 2000 men, and some artillery which landed at Helvoet Sluys on the 1st of March, under the command of the Duke of York, who had on this occasion been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

This detachment was increased after its arrival at Antwerp by a bri-

gade of the line, (14th, 37th, and 53d regiments,) and subsequently at Tournay by some regiments of British dragoons, (or rather, by detachments of dragoons, as there were only two squadrons of each regiment;) and this was, during the greater portion of the campaign of 1793, the proportion of British troops in His Royal Highness's army, the remainder consisting of a considerable body of Hanoverian and Hessian troops taken into British pay.

The Guards were effective and in good order, as at all times; the cavalry, in general, excellent in appearance; and the artillery active and intelligent: but the three regiments of the line had been completed by independent companies, hastily raised for rank, and were wretchedly deficient in appearance, efficiency, discipline, and equipment.

This remark applies to the greater part of the corps of British infantry which joined His Royal Highness's army at later periods, and to the cavalry regiments from Ireland.

These defects were indeed in some measure compensated by the zeal and the valour which were displayed on every occasion by the British officer and soldier; but it was lamentable to see brave men, anxious to support the honour of their country and the character of their service, brought forward under disadvantages arising from inattention and neglect, an inefficient peace establishment and a defective system.

The staff arrangements, the general regulations, the field equipments, all partook of the same defects; all felt the influence of the previous neglect and improvidence. There was no uniformity of system or of movement; all was to be created or brought into order; and the British troops which, though few in number, were to be the directing engine of the Duke of York's army, were dependent on their allies for all that was required to render them useful or available.

All this might be exemplified in detail, but to do so would swell these pages beyond their necessary limits.

Such, however, was the army intrusted to the Duke of York; and the natural consequence was, the impossibility of acting with it as an independent corps, and the necessity of mixing it with allies better organized and better prepared for active warfare.

So long as the operations were successful, and so long as these produced cordial union and co-operation, and there existed unity of views, His Royal Highness did not experience in any serious degree the inconvenience and the difficulties arising out of such a state of things; but when the tables turned, when disasters followed, and divisions ensued, the evil became manifest, and rendered unavailing every effort which an ardent zeal and devotion to the interests of his country, and an anxious desire to execute his duty correctly and gallantly, could suggest. The means, the situation, the responsibility, were all subordinate to the measures of others, and these were often callous to the extent in which they committed the individual who was instructed to urge measures which had ceased to form any part of their views or of the policy of their governments. The British commander was thrown back upon his own resources, which were unequal to the task of maintaining an independent position, exposed to the attacks of overwhelming numbers, unsupported by those whose early co-operation had placed him in that position, and without reliance upon the aid or good will of the population of the

country which had caught the revolutionary mania, and was hailing and favouring the approach of the enemy.

These difficulties do not appear to have ever been appreciated by those who have condemned the Duke of York's conduct in the field, and have denied to him the merit, or that capacity which they admit to have been shown by him in his office of Commander-in-chief at home.

In the vindication of His Royal Highness's character from unmerited aspersion, it is not our intention to contend that he could possess the knowledge and the resources which can be acquired by experience only ; but His Royal Highness had engaged in the military profession at an early period of his life, with great zeal and an ardent desire to embrace any opportunity of obtaining the information which might fit him for its higher duties. His education and pursuits had been military, and he had passed some time at Berlin in the study of the theory and practice of the Prussian army. He was truly zealous and active ; he had the characteristic bravery of the House of Brunswick ; and in devotion to the interests of his king and his country, and anxiety for their credit and success, none ever surpassed him. It may therefore be presumed, that if it had been his good fortune to have been placed at the head of a British army in the field, highly disciplined and efficient in all its parts, as the British troops have at later periods of the war been produced, thanks to his unwearied zeal and attention, and to the determination often expressed by him, " that no officer, upon whom the duty of leading the army to the field may devolve, should ever be subject to the same disadvantages under which he had laboured," his Royal Highness would have added to the other merits of his public conduct, that of having led the gallant objects of his care and solicitude to victory, unchequered by disaster.

The first operation in which the British troops were engaged in 1793, was on the 8th of May, in support of a corps of Prussians under Gen. Knobelsdorff, when a battalion of the Coldstream Guards distinguished itself by its gallantry in the wood of St. Amand.

The Prussians soon after quitted the Prince of Coburg's army to join that on the Rhine, and the operations of His Royal Highness's army were prosecuted, in sole combination with the Austrians, from this period until that of their retreat to the Rhine in 1794.

In the subsequent battle of Famars on the 23d of May, His Royal Highness commanded a principal corps of the combined army, consisting of British, Austrians, and Hanoverians ; and his share in the success of that brilliant day was conspicuous. The siege of Valenciennes followed, the besieging army being placed under the command of His Royal Highness, while the Prince of Coburg covered it toward Bonchain and Cambray, and another corps blockaded Condé,—the Dutch troops and some Austrians under the Prince of Orange being stationed on the Marque and the Lys to cover West Flanders.

The operation of the siege was long and tedious ; the engineers, artillery, and ordnance employed in it almost exclusively Austrian.

Valenciennes capitulated on the 28th of July, and the combined army proceeded to dislodge the enemy from the camp de César, and from its positions on the line of the Scheldt, on the 7th and 8th of August.

This operation was conducted with little vigour, and upon this occasion, as on some others, His Royal Highness failed in his endeavours

to introduce greater energy, decision, and activity in the movements of the army which were then directed by the Prince of Hohenlohe, as Quartermaster-General. On the 8th he made a rapid advance with the British and Hanoverian cavalry, came up with the rear-guard of the French army at the village of Marquion, and obliged the main body to form for its support. But the Prince of Hohenlohe disapproved of the movement, and the French army continued its retreat, without being further molested.

Notwithstanding all the ridicule which was at that period thrown upon the idea of an advance to Paris, it is more than probable, that if it had then been attempted, instead of wasting the time and strength of the army in sieges, and, above all, instead of dividing it by the march of a large portion of it to the distant point of Dunkirk, the movement would have succeeded. At any rate, the great superiority of the Allies in the field, and in the composition of their forces, would have justified the attempt; but the time for decided movements of this description had not arrived.

The division of the army, and the operation against Dunkirk had a fatal effect upon the further proceedings of the campaign, and its influence may be said to have been felt throughout the war. Independently of the great extension of the line of operations which it occasioned, and of the failure of its immediate object, it had the effect of drawing the attention of the enemy to West Flanders, which became the weak point, that by which they afterwards always sought to interrupt the offensive plans of the Allies, and it thus produced the necessity of embracing a much larger front, a considerable portion of which was purely defensive. It betrayed to the enemy the advantages they would derive, and of which, in the subsequent campaign, they availed themselves so ably and successfully, of operating upon the flanks of the Allies, in order to check their projects of advancing from the centre, and it led to those operations on the Lys and on the Sambre, which, within a few weeks, converted the offensive plan of the Prince of Coburg into a war of defence, waged alternately on either flank. It is almost unnecessary to point out to the military reader the facilities which, in the prosecution of this system, the French derived from their double line of fortresses, which covered and secured their lateral movements. This march to Dunkirk, against which the Austrians had strongly remonstrated, had the further effect of producing the ill-will and irritation which would naturally result from a failure, affecting the general issue of the campaign, and from disappointed expectations; and it laid the seeds of much of that jealousy and want of mutual confidence which proved, in the sequel, so prejudicial to the interests of the common cause.

But in all this no blame attached to the Duke of York. His Royal Highness had joined the Austrians in their remonstrances against this fatal movement. He had urged his own objections to the utmost point that duty and subordination could justify; and he undertook the operation in obedience to the orders of his government, with a full sense of the improvidence and the imprudence of the measure which they prescribed.

The Prince of Coburg laid siege to Quesnoy, and invested Maubeuge; whilst the Duke of York proceeded to his unfortunate destination, by Orchies, Tourcoing, and Ménin, with the British, Hanoverian,

and Hessian troops, and a considerable body of Austrians under General Alvincz, the whole being less than 40,000 men.

The Dutch troops covered his march, by their station on the frontier of West Flanders, not however without being seriously molested, particularly by an attack on Lincelles, from which they were driven with considerable loss, on the 18th of August. The British troops being then on their passage through Ménin, the Duke of York ordered the brigade of Guards under General Lake to support the Dutch, and they re-took the strongly-fortified post of Lincelles in the most brilliant and gallant manner, though not without severe loss of the officers and men who so greatly distinguished themselves.

Upon this occasion, General Alvincz urged the Duke of York (doubtless under instructions from his superiors) to abandon the attempt on Dunkirk, to suspend his march, and to take advantage of the impression made by the extraordinary gallantry of his troops, to invest Lisle, which was not then well provided, and to the early possession of which the Prince of Coburg attached superior importance, as it would secure West Flanders. His Royal Highness admitted the justness of his reasoning, but pleaded orders which left him no alternative; and the march towards Dunkirk was resumed on the following day.

From Furnes, His Royal Highness proceeded with a part of this corps, British, Austrians, and Hessians, chiefly infantry, by Gyvelde, while Field-Marshal Freytag took the direction of Bergues and Mont Cassel, with a view to cover the operations of the siege; his corps consisting principally of Hanoverians, and of nearly all the cavalry.

His Royal Highness had been promised a battering-train and all the necessary supplies of ammunition, &c., from England, and naval co-operation to secure his corps from molestation on the part of the small cruisers from Dunkirk. These supplies had not arrived, and the guns (in ship carriages) were not unshipped during his continuance before Dunkirk. Not one British vessel of war appeared on the coast during that period; and the enemy's cruisers threw their shot into the sand-hills, and interrupted the communication by the shore.

The enemy had a large garrison, which they reinforced at pleasure. Severe actions were fought on the 24th of August, when the partial investment was formed; and on the 6th and 8th of September, when the enemy attacked the Allies with great violence, though without success. The loss had been considerable. The Austrian General D'Alton had fallen on the 24th of August; Colonel Moncrief, the chief engineer, on the 6th of September, and no progress had been made. But His Royal Highness's abandonment of the enterprise and his retreat were determined, not by these difficulties, but in consequence of the defeat of General Freytag, on the 8th of September, near Hondchoote, by which his left flank and rear were exposed, and his communications rendered liable to interception. General Freytag had repulsed a serious attack on the 6th, and His Royal Highness had detached four battalions from his small corps to his support; but the attack was renewed with superior force on the 8th, and, as already stated, proved successful, and necessitated His Royal Highness's retreat.

We have dwelt on the circumstances attending this operation, as it is that which has been especially the object of misrepresentations by

friend and foe, which have left an impression unfavourable to His Royal Highness; whereas he had been foremost in condemning the measure, and became, in consequence of it, engaged in difficulties from which the utmost exertion of skill and perseverance could not have successfully extricated him or any other commander.

We shall pass rapidly over the events which followed. The retreat was conducted in good order and without loss; and His Royal Highness's corps continued on the frontier of West Flanders, without being much engaged, until the middle of October, when he proceeded with 6000 men, chiefly British, to the support of the Prince of Coburg, who had taken Quessnoy, and was engaged in the operation against Maubeuge, which he abandoned after the battle of Wattignies, fought on the 16th of October, with doubtful issue.

His Royal Highness returned to Tournay; and on the 28th of October, made a successful attack upon the enemy at Lannoy and Ménin, and obliged them to raise the siege of Nieuport, and to abandon the investment of Ypres, which they had undertaken while he marched towards the Sambre.

On the 29th of October, General Kray, who was under His Royal Highness's orders, surprised the enemy at Marchiennes, and occasioned to them a loss of 2000 men. The campaign terminated soon after.

The Duke of York's army was considerably reinforced previously to the commencement of the following campaign, and during its early operations, by additional corps of Hanoverians, Hessians, and Darmstadt troops, by drafts from the British regiments, and a brigade of the Line (12th, 38th, and 55d regiments) arrived early in May, which was in general attached to the corps of General Clairfayt, who commanded West Flanders, as were the greater part of the Hanoverians.

His Royal Highness's corps, consisting of the remainder of the British infantry, all the British cavalry, and of Austrians, moved to the plains of Cateau, where the main body of the Allied army was united on the 16th of April, under the command of the Emperor.

A general and successful attack was made on the 17th upon the enemy's positions, in which His Royal Highness took an active share. Landrécies was immediately invested, and His Royal Highness commanded the right wing of the covering army. He was attacked on the 26th April by a corps of 30,000 men, under General Chapny, near Troisville, which he defeated with great slaughter. General Chapny was taken, and the enemy lost thirty-five pieces of cannon. The action was decided by the cavalry, and the conduct of the British cavalry was very distinguished. Major-General Mansel fell on this occasion.

The enemy had, however, attacked also the post of Denain, which the Hessians occupied. General Clairfayt had marched from Tournay to its support, and General Pichegru, who commanded in chief the French armies, had availed himself of these diversions, and of General Clairfayt's absence, to invade West Flanders.

This obliged the Prince of Coburg to break up the main army; and, as soon as Landrécies had fallen, (on the 30th of April,) the Duke of York marched with his whole corps, and reached Tournay by forced marches on the 1st and 2d of May.

General Pichegru had, in the mean time, penetrated to Courtrai, had defeated General Clairfayt at Monscron, on the 29th of April, and had

invested Ménin. The Hanoverian General Hammerstein, who occupied the latter place, which was not tenable, with four batalions of Hanoverians, and some of La Chartre's corps of royal emigrants, by a most gallant effort, made his way through the enemy, and effected his retreat to Ingelmunster.

His Royal Highness was attacked in front of Tournay, on the 10th of May, but defeated the enemy with great loss, taking thirteen cannon, and driving them across the Marque.

On the side of Courtrai, General Clairfayt had failed in his gallant efforts to recover his lost ground, and the necessity of checking the further progress of General Pichegru in West Flanders—drew the greater part of the Austrian army to that quarter, obliged the Emperor to abandon his offensive projects, and produced the combined operation of the 17th and 18th of May, in which the major portion of the Allied army was to have been engaged: but in which, from the procrastinated movements of two principal co-operating columns of Austrians, those under the orders of the Duke of York were committed, without support, against the concentrated forces of the enemy; and, after having succeeded to the fullest extent on the 17th, were surrounded and defeated with great loss on the 18th.

On *that day* the Archduke Charles's column, united to that under General Kinsky, which had been engaged between Tournay and the Marque on the 17th, and thus forming nearly one-half of the army, was to have moved at break of day from the Marque, to operate on the right flank of the Duke of York, who was in the direction of Roubaix and Mouveaux, while General Clairfayt was to have advanced on the 17th from the Lys upon His Royal Highness's left flank. The Archduke Charles's did not move *at all* from the Marque on the 18th, although his corps had reached the point of departure at six on the preceding evening; and General Clairfayt postponed his movement from the 17th to the 18th. The enemy finding themselves unmolested by these main corps, united in the attack of the two columns under the Duke of York, who *alone* had strictly obeyed his orders.

We must now repeat, that it is not our object to enter into details, and that we confine ourselves to the statements of general measures, and their results. We trust that we have shown, that the censure to which the Duke of York was exposed, from the failure of the operation against Dunkirk, was unjust and unmerited, and we are warranted in stating, that he was equally free from blame with respect to the ill success of the general attack which had been projected on the 17th and 18th of May, 1794, although its immediate effects fell almost exclusively upon the columns placed under his direction.

This was indeed acknowledged in the most unqualified manner by the Prince of Coburg, in a letter which has been published; but this acknowledgment, however ample, and however satisfactory to the feelings of His Royal Highness, and of the gallant survivors of this arduous contest, offered no remedy for the mischief which had resulted from the neglect or disobedience of others, nor the means of correcting the consequences of so serious a failure.

The object of this general movement had been to strike so decisive a blow as would have crippled the enemy, and have enabled the Allies to resume the offensive operations which had been so seriously interrupted. And although the plan was somewhat complicated, and the co-operation

of columns of attack moving from points relatively distant might be exposed to uncertainty and interruption, the operation would probably have succeeded to a great extent, if the orders had been strictly obeyed by all; and at any rate, its result could not have been disastrous, as it proved.

The failure, in a military sense, was however not the only consequence. It destroyed the harmony which had prevailed until then between the component parts of the allied army; and substituted for it, want of mutual confidence, jealousy, recrimination, and even suspicion of treachery; in which subordinates indulged, although their superiors might abstain from the expression of those feelings.

It was natural that a reason should be sought for the extraordinary inaction of the Archduke, whose character was far above the reach of imputation, as it ever after continued; and the suspicion of treachery fell upon two superior officers of his staff,—nor, as it would seem, without reason, from the subsequent career of one of them, and the melancholy termination of his existence. It was asserted that the Archduke Charles, exhausted by fatigue, had slept far beyond the hour at which his columns should have been put in motion, to have been of any use, and that these two officers, (Flügel-adjutants,) or one of them, who were in possession of the general disposition for the attack, and therefore aware of the fatal consequences of delay, had not awakened him. Be the cause what it may, certain it is that the columns were to have moved *forward* before daybreak, and did not move until many hours after daybreak, and then retrograded.

It has been stated that General Clairfayt postponed his movement from the 17th to the 18th. On the second day his advance was successful; and, indeed, was little opposed, as the enemy's force had been withdrawn to assist in the attack upon the Duke of York's columns.

The excuse offered by General Clairfayt for this palpable disobedience of orders and non-conformance to the general plan was, that the other columns might have delayed their movements, in which case he would have been committed, with a very inferior force, against the main body of the enemy, and must have been crushed; and such might have been the case if others had acted on the same principle, and allowed themselves to be influenced by the same presumption. But the result was, so far as he was concerned, that others suffered from his adoption of the course which he ascribed to them by anticipation; nor can the excuse be considered as offering any justification for so glaring a departure from instructions, where success depends upon a combination of movements.

General Clairfayt's proceeding may, however, be traced to other causes, which more or less influenced the events of this campaign. He was a zealous, gallant, and able officer, as he had, indeed, shown himself to be during a long and meritorious career, and as he proved himself at a subsequent period, when he replaced the Prince of Coburg in the command of the Austrian army, after it had retreated across the Rhine. But he was a Walloon, and the object of jealousy and dislike at head-quarters. He had consequently been charged with the defence of West Flanders, and the force placed under his command was inadequate to the task. His situation had been, and continued to the end of the campaign, one of extreme difficulty. He felt this, and he

was sensible that he might be sacrificed to the effects of intrigue and jealousy.

These considerations, however, could have no reference to any part of the Duke of York's conduct, although His Royal Highness suffered from their influence upon the course pursued by General Clairfayt upon this occasion.

After this failure on the part of the allies, the French armies, under Pichegru in West Flanders, and under Jourdan on the Sambre, assumed more decidedly the offensive, and maintained that advantage during the rest of the campaign, in spite of the serious checks which they occasionally experienced.

On the 22d of May, General Pichegru attacked the Allies in the position which they had resumed in front of Tournay, but was repulsed with considerable loss. His attacks were directed chiefly on the posts near Templeuve and on the village of Pontéchin, with the obvious intention of penetrating to the Scheldt and Tournay. The possession of the village of Pontéchin was obstinately contested; and it was finally retaken and maintained by the British brigade of the line, under Major-General Fox, which the Duke of York had detached from the left wing, which he commanded. The numbers brought into action on both sides were more considerable than during any other battle of this campaign; and although not closely engaged, except at Pontéchin, there was a very useless expenditure of ammunition. The loss was serious in both armies.

The enemy's progress on the Sambre caused the Emperor to return to that quarter towards the end of May, with a large portion of the army which had been assembled near Tournay, where the allies remained on the defensive.

The operations on the Sambre were conducted with alternate success, while in West Flanders General Pichegru invested Ypres, of which General Moreau commenced the siege in June. Various attempts were made to interrupt this operation; and General Clairfayt made two vigorous attacks, on the 10th and the 13th, upon the enemy's positions near Hoogdele; but, having failed, retired on Bruges. The 38th and 55th British infantry, and the 8th Light Dragoons, had, as before stated, formed part of this corps since the middle of May, and had distinguished themselves by their gallantry. The 12th, forming part of the brigade, had remained at Ostend.

At this period, the Duke of York proposed to the Prince of Coburg that he should join General Clairfayt with the whole force from Tournay, in order to make a second and more determined attempt for the relief of Ypres. But the proposal was objected to, on the plea of the movement uncovering Tournay; and while the enemy acted with concentrated masses on both flanks, the allies persisted in the attempt to preserve a long line of posts, which offered in no points corresponding means of resistance.

General Jourdan having been defeated by the Prince of Orange, and forced to recross the Sambre with considerable loss, the Prince of Coburg agreed to combine a movement from Tournay with that of General Clairfayt's corps from Bruges, for the relief of Ypres; but it was suspended upon his receiving intelligence that the enemy had again crossed the Sambre, and would, indeed, have proved useless, with reference to its immediate object, as Ypres surrendered on the 17th of June.

The Prince of Coburg proceeded to the Sambre with nearly the

whole of the Austrian troops from Tournay, leaving to the Duke of York the task of covering that town, and maintaining the communication with General Clairfayt, with a force quite inadequate to the object.

The question was not long doubtful; General Pichegru having, on the 20th of June, advanced to the Mandel, and obliged General Clairfayt to retire on Deynse. His Royal Highness justly considering the position at Tournay no longer tenable, quitted it on the 24th of June, and retired to Renaix and Oudenarde, between which he encamped, in order to secure and preserve a connexion with General Clairfayt.

In the meantime, the Prince of Coburg had joined the Prince of Orange near Catitton, but delayed the attempt for the relief of Charleroi until the 26th of June, when he fought the fatal battle of Fleurus; which might have proved successful had he persevered in his attack. But having learnt during the action that Charleroi had surrendered on the preceding day, he abandoned the field to the enemy, and with it every further effort for the preservation of the Netherlands; which, indeed, there was too much reason to believe, had ceased for some time to be an object of solicitude with the Austrian Cabinet.

Henceforth the movements of the Austrians were directed to a retreat across the Rhine; and those of the Duke of York's army necessarily became subordinate to them, as he could not alone make head against the overpowering force with which General Pichegru prosecuted his advance.

His retrograde movements were, however, slow and orderly; and although unavoidably influenced by those of his allies, always suspended as far as prudence would admit, whenever any hope was afforded that a stand could be made. No intention to that effect was, however, seriously entertained by the Austrians, whose acquisitions during the two campaigns were abandoned to their fate, and successively fell into the hands of the French.

His Royal Highness had continued in his position near Renaix for the support of Oudenarde, while General Clairfayt had been forced to retire from Deynse to Ghent, General Walmoden, with the Hanoverians, taking post at Landemark on his right. The enemy were repulsed in an attack upon Ghent, but their late movements had intercepted the communication with Ostend, where the Earl of Moira had arrived on the 26th of June with a reinforcement from England of 5000 infantry. His Lordship by a bold and rapid march, which was covered by a forward movement of General Walmoden, reached Ghent between the 28th and 30th.

Ostend was abandoned and occupied by a detachment from General Pichegru's army on the 1st of July. Another detachment was employed in the siege of Nieuport, in which a garrison of Hanoverians had been left under General Diepenbroek, who defended the place gallantly for some weeks.

Early in July General Clairfayt moved from the right to the left of His Royal Highness's corps, to join the remainder of the Austrian army. His Royal Highness marched to Grammont and Samboek, and thence to Asche, while Lord Moira marched to Alost, and General Walmoden followed his movement from Termonde. The several corps of British, Hanoverians, and Hessians, forming His Royal Highness's army, were thus united, and the immediate connexion with the Austrians was dissolved.

The Prince of Coburg having continued his retreat, the Duke of York on the 8th of July crossed the Dyle and encamped near Contich, with his right to the Scheldt, his left to Lier. The enemy obtained possession, on the 15th, of Malines ; the Hessians, under General Dalwig, who occupied that town, retiring across the Nethe. Lord Moira's corps occupied Düffel.

His Royal Highness retained these positions until the 22d, when, in consequence of the further retreat of the Prince of Coburg (whom he had in vain urged to resume the offensive) to Maestricht, on the 19th and 20th, His Royal Highness fell back to Campthout, between Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom.

The Prince of Coburg having on the 24th crossed the Maese, the Duke of York retired on the 25th to Rosendal, near which he encamped and continued until the 4th of August, when he fell back to the neighbourhood of Oosterhout, with his right to Breda.

In the meantime the enemy had occupied Antwerp, and advanced towards the Nethe.

The Duke of York continued until the 29th of August near Oosterhout, and then finding his left flank threatened by the enemy in a position which was by no means strong, he fell back behind the river Aa, with his right to Bois-le-Duc, his left to the Piel Morass.

All these movements had been easy, and free from molestation ; the weather had been in general fine, and the troops had been greatly refreshed by comparative rest. Considerable reinforcements, particularly of infantry, had successively arrived from England, and some of the old corps were in good order. The condition of every part of His Royal Highness's army was improving, and it had not at any time been more numerous or effective.

It is almost unnecessary to expatiate upon the advantage which might have resulted to the general cause, and to the credit and character of the British army and its illustrious commander, if such had been its state at the commencement of the war, or even at the commencement of the second campaign ; and all must feel and acknowledge, that such it might have been, with respect to number and equipment, and far superior in discipline and uniformity of system, if the military establishments had, during the preceding peace, been maintained with the ability, care, and vigilance which are now exerted, and had offered the same state of efficiency, and the same facilities of rapid and effectual and available augmentations in every branch of the service.

Yet, with this experience, with the evidence of the mischiefs which ensued, of the enormous expenditure which they entailed, and of the disappointments of projects which, if the means of accomplishment had been more ready, might have brought the war to an early close, there are not wanting those who would destroy the present efficient military establishment and system, in order to revert to that of 1792, and who hold cheap all that has been done towards enabling the British army (if its active services should be again required) to maintain the high character and the credit with which it closed the last arduous war.

But, notwithstanding the improved condition of the Duke of York's army, and its accession of numbers, its strength was not sufficient to admit of its making a forward movement *independently*, and His Royal Highness's endeavours to prevail upon General Clairfayt, to whom the Prince of Coburg had resigned the command of the Austrian army, to

engage in any combined movement, failed; the plea for declining that to which he had professed an inclination, being the surrender to the enemy of Valenciennes and Condé.

At this period (the end of August) the greater part of the Dutch troops, which had also separated from the Austrians, had been distributed in the fortified towns, or detached for the protection of the maritime provinces. Their cavalry only was available.

On the 14th of September General Pichegru advanced in considerable force from the position he had occupied between Tournhout and Merle, and attacked the Duke of York's advanced post on the Dommel. The enemy drove the Hesse Darmstadt troops, with considerable loss, from that of Boxel, and showed so great a force, that Lieutenant-General Abercromby, who was detached with a strong body to regain the post, judged it unadvisable to make the attempt, and retired to the general position behind the Aa.

The morass on which the left flank of this position rested, had become practicable, and that flank was thus rendered so insecure, that His Royal Highness could not risk an action with manifest disadvantage of ground against very superior numbers. He therefore fell back upon Graves, where he crossed the Maese on the 16th of September, and he encamped near Wichem without being pressed by the enemy, who advanced to the Aa.

On the side of the Austrians, the enemy, on the 18th of September, forced the passage of the Ourte, and gained possession of the position of the Chartreuse, near Liege. The Austrians retired on Juliers, and were here again attacked by Marshal Jourdan on the 2d of October, and driven from their several positions upon Kerpen, whence General Clairfayt continued his retreat to the Rhine, which he crossed at Mulheim, on the 5th of October, leaving the whole of the left bank unoccupied.

The Duke of York's left flank being thus wholly uncovered and exposed to the attack from the army which had operated against the Austrians, while he was opposed in front by a superior force under General Pichegru, His Royal Highness was reduced to the necessity of retiring, about the 6th of October, to a position in front of Nimeguen. He kept up his communication with Graves, which he was indefatigable in his endeavours to provide with the means of defence, the supply of it having been totally neglected by the Dutch; and by so doing, he enabled that place to protract its defence for several months. He occupied the island of Bommel, on his right, very strongly, and detached a body of cavalry to his left to observe the Rhine, and endeavour to keep up a communication with the Austrians.

Bois-le-Duc surrendered on the 10th of October, the Dutch garrison having offered no resistance; and its possession afforded great facilities to the enemy in their further operations on the line of the Maese. They had invested Graves, on the left bank, but it continued some time longer open on the right bank of the river.

They had occupied fort St. André, but were driven from it on the 11th of October, by Lieut.-General Abercromby.

On the 19th, they crossed the Maese in force, above Graves, and attacked the advanced posts of the British army on the right, and forced them to retire with some loss from Apelteren, Druten, &c. The 37th regiment suffered severely on this occasion, as did the infantry of Rohan's corps.

The communication with Graves being thus interrupted, the Duke of York crossed the Waal with the greater part of his army, leaving General Walmoden to maintain Nimeguen as long as he could do so without risking the security of his troops, in a place so little capable of defence; his retreat across the river being provided for by the previous establishment of a bridge of boats, flanked by batteries raised on the prominent points of the right bank.

The enemy approached Nimeguen on the 28d, and on the 28th drove in its advanced posts, and established themselves within a short distance of the works.

General Clairfayt came to Nimeguen on the 28th of October, to concert some forward movement, in which an Austrian corps under Lieut.-General Werneck was to have co-operated from Nimeguen with the greater part of His Royal Highness's army; but the arrival of the Austrians was delayed from day to day, and the proposed operation ended in the offer of a diversion on the side of Wesel, which could not be expected to prove useful or effectual.

The enemy broke ground before Nimeguen on the night of the 2d of November, and the Duke of York having reinforced its garrison on the 4th, (six Dutch battalions being also added to it by the Prince of Orange,) a sortie was made on that afternoon by nine battalions, of which six were British, under Major-General De Burgh, which destroyed a considerable part of the enemy's works and spiked their guns. Their progress was, however, only retarded thereby until the 6th, when they opened six batteries on the bridge, and one upon the town. The bridge having been very soon much damaged, His Royal Highness withdrew the majority of the troops from the town, leaving only the piquets and the Dutch battalions, to maintain it if possible, until General Clairfayt's final intentions of co-operation should be ascertained.

This, however, proving hopeless, and the bridge becoming hourly more insecure, Nimeguen was finally evacuated on the night of the 8th, without loss to the British, although about 800 Dutch who were crossing on the flying bridge were taken, in consequence of an accidental shot carrying away the top of the mast on which the hawser was fastened, which caused the vessel to swing round.

The bridge of boats was burnt, and the Duke of York's army encamped and cantoned between the Waal and the Leck; his right extending along the Waal as far as the island of Bommel, which the Dutch occupied; his left along the Rhine to Pansterdam, where it communicated with the right of the Austrians, under General Werneck.

In this situation the army continued, undisturbed, until His Royal Highness's return to England, early in December; when the position it occupied justified a belief, that the provinces of Holland and Utrecht were secured against every attempt of the enemy.

This expectation was defeated by the excessive severity of the subsequent season, which enabled the enemy to pass all the rivers on the ice; and, finally, forced the army, under the command of Generals Walmoden and Harcourt, to retire from the Waal, the Leck, and the Yssel, into East Friesland and the Hanoverian territory. This retreat commenced on the first days of January, and was extremely arduous and harassing, from the excessive severity of the weather; though not much interrupted by the enemy, who felt, in almost the same degree, the influence of the weather. Some partial actions took place before

the troops quitted the Leck, particularly at Buren and Geldermalsen, where the 14th and 27th regiments distinguished themselves by their gallantry, and suffered severely.

The troops continued quiet in their German cantonments during the winter; and the Prussians having concluded a convention with the French, which included the northern provinces of Germany, the British infantry were embarked in the spring at Bremerlehe for England; the cavalry remaining cantoned in the duchies of Bremen and Oldenburgh until the end of the year.

We have thus brought to a close this summary of the campaigns of 1793 and 1794; and we have endeavoured, by a simple statement of facts, to relieve the Duke of York's memory from the effects of undue prejudice, arising out of a chain of unfortunate events over which he could have no control, and from his dependence on which he could not extricate himself,—his movements being, necessarily, subordinate to the views, the decisions, and the measures of others.

During the whole of this period His Royal Highness's attention was zealously directed to the improvement of the condition and discipline of the British troops, and to the correction of the abuses which previous neglect had produced. But the task was not an easy one, and it could be prosecuted only during the periods of occasional repose, in the autumn of 1794.

It has been already stated that some of the old corps of infantry had joined the army in a state of comparative efficiency; but even these partook of the effects of hasty augmentation, and there was in all a want of uniformity of system, of regulation, of movement, and of equipment. Lord Moira's corps had been destined for another service, and was unprepared, in most respects, for that to which it was transferred. The staff, indeed, was upon a most extensive scale, calculated for four times its strength, and was upon a distinct establishment until his lordship quitted the army. The new levies which successively joined the army were, with a few honourable exceptions, of the most wretched description. The 78th and 80th were well composed, well equipped, and efficient. The 85th, 87th, and 89th, were, in appearance, discipline, and equipment, a disgrace to any service, and the laughing-stock of all who beheld them.

Foreign corps of cavalry and infantry had been raised without much discrimination, and many of them proved a burden rather than a useful addition to its strength and efficiency. Some, however—those of La Chartres, Rohan, Salm, and Choiseul—were effective, well officered and composed, and did good service. The army, however, presented a strange medley—a very motley crew; and it is almost unnecessary to observe that the maintenance of good order and discipline in an army so composed was not the least of its commander's difficulties, though it was successfully overcome.

It is reasonable to trace all this to its defective source—to that peace establishment of 1792, and those arrangements which we are now urged to substitute for that which exists, and which the Secretary at War has shown to be more expensive.

The present establishment offers the means of increasing the army to nearly double its amount, without having recourse to the ruinous and destructive expedients which marked the arrangements of the early periods of the revolutionary war; the basis is complete and perfect in

all its parts, and may be extended, by an easy operation, without prejudice to a system in which uniformity of regulation and practice has been successfully introduced by unwearied care and attention. But to effect this, a continuance of that care and vigilance is required; and the superintendence of an able, experienced, and efficient staff is as necessary to the preservation and guidance of the machine as it has proved essential in its establishment.

The Duke of York could not have executed the arduous task in which he engaged, when placed at the head of the army, on his return from the Continent, without the aid of zealous official subordinates; nor can his Royal Highness's successors be expected to maintain, unimpaired, the fruits of his labours, if deprived of that aid and co-operation.

We do not intend to enter into any detail of those labours, or of the abuses to the correction of which they were applied. They are well known and appreciated by the army and the country, and, in this respect at least, justice is done to the memory of His Royal Highness. But his first progress was necessarily slow and cautious, and it was long impeded by the extent of the mischief which had prevailed, and by the urgent and unceasing calls for the means of carrying on military operations in various parts of the globe, and of providing for the security of the country against foreign aggression. The expeditions against the French West India colonies, and particularly against St. Domingo, proved indeed the grave of a large portion of the best of the British infantry and of the foreign corps, the greater part of which were soon afterwards reduced.

The embodied militia, the raising of fencible corps, the formation of volunteer corps, &c. &c., were all *accessories* demanding attention. The great object, however, was to relieve the Service from the numerous levies which had been so hastily, carelessly, and improvidently undertaken, of which the corps raised in Ireland, under the patronage of the lord lieutenant, formed no small portion. This was not accomplished without great trouble; and years passed on before the Service was freed from the prejudices which those jobbing levies entailed.

One of the measures which tended in the greatest degree to the efficiency of the Service was the volunteering from the militia, inasmuch as it threw into the ranks of the regular army for general service a large body of men of a superior description, and, while it added essentially to their numbers, greatly improved their composition. But the amalgamation and its good effects required time; and, unfortunately, the events of the war called, in some instances, for the premature employment of recruits who afterwards proved so valuable.

This remark applies particularly to the completion and augmentation of a great proportion of the British corps which was employed in North Holland, in 1799, in conjunction with a corps of Russians, under the command of the Duke of York.

This expedition being connected with the general object of these pages, we shall proceed to give a brief account of its principal features.

THOUGHTS ON IMPRESSMENT.

Salus Populi, suprema lex.

THE impressment of seamen, even though sanctioned by necessity, is so glaring an evil, and reflects so much discredit on the boasted liberality of our constitution, that men of all parties have sincerely wished some scheme could be devised to supersede or soften its rigours. It is true that occasions may arise in which it will be requisite, for private and personal advantage and comfort, to yield to the public security and welfare; yet this legalized outrage upon personal liberty for a supposed national benefit is in itself so oppressive, so repugnant to all ideas of freedom, and so dangerous a breach of public faith, that if at any time it can be right to have recourse to it, it ought to be only on emergency, and under such limitations and restraints as will exhibit it under its mildest form. Nay more,—if the fleets can possibly be manned in such cases by voluntary supplies, either abolish the odious power altogether, or at least render it a matter of as extreme necessity as the Habeas Corpus Act is in civil life. It is needful, however, to advance with caution, and appeal to the judgment rather than to the feelings.

We have already expressed ourselves pretty fully upon this most difficult question; and in our Number for September, 1829, pp. 272 to 276, the sum of the parliamentary debate of 1834 may be found—as well the evils brought forward by the mover of the motion, as the panacea proposed by the First Lord of the Admiralty. We, however, lay no claim to originality respecting the scheme of registration, which is now to be brought forward by Ministers; but it has long struck us as being the least objectionable of the various suggestions on this head. The “register” was attempted under the Whig Government of William III., but without success; for the being called over by name, and compelled to obey the call, seemed to the seamen but another modification of impressment; and as its constitutional merits were open to serious objections, the expedient was deemed insufficient. In 1720, Burchett, that worthy old Secretary of the Admiralty, said—“The present method of impressing men for the Royal Navy is not only attended with great inconveniences to the men themselves, but it also causes very great interruptions to trade; for often when there has been occasion for an extraordinary number of men to serve in the fleets, it has been found necessary to put almost a total stop for some time to the sailing of all outward-bound ships: whereas, if some measures could be taken by a registry, or otherwise, so as to come at the certain knowledge of every seaman or seafaring man in the kingdom, with their ages and descriptions, and that such an account were from time to time kept complete and perfect, as they shall vary from death or other circumstances, at a particular office to be established for the purpose; the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing that office, might not only be constantly informed what numbers are actually in the nation, but an account might likewise be kept, from time to time, of which of them are employed in the King’s or merchant service, and when they shall have been discharged from the one or the other, with the period of their service.”

In 1739, in consequence of an aversion of the sailors to man the
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fleet, a bill was brought into Parliament by Sir Charles Wager, for registering the seamen, watermen, and pliers on rivers; but it was rejected on the second reading: for it was thought such a law would condemn a British sailor to a more abject slavery than that inflicted by impressment,—since it was asserted that he could not even shift his residence without being liable to a deserter's punishment. Yet the measure, under certain modifications, had its advocates; and Mr. Bouchier Cleeve, in 1756, attempted to recall the public attention to the point, but without effect. Two years afterwards, it was again proposed to the House of Commons to establish muster-rolls of all seamen, fishermen, lightermen, and watermen; obliging ship-masters to leave subscribed lists of their respective crews at offices maintained for that purpose; that a certain number of them might be chosen by lot for his Majesty's service, in any case of emergency. This expedient, however, was rejected as an unnecessary and ineffectual incumbrance upon commerce, which would, in the event, tend to diminish the number of seafaring men.

Though the mere antiquity of a custom be no rule for its continuance, we may mention that various free commercial states have, through all ages, had recourse to the arbitrary seizure of seafaring men. Thus, we learn from Thucydides, in a critical moment, the Athenians, having to man a hundred galleys, issued *press-warrants* to compel the people, as well sojourners as citizens, to go on board. Among the Romans, a refusal to be ready for service incurred the severest penalties; and with the Venetians it was customary, on every preparation for war, not only to arrest the trading seamen, but their ships also. In our own country this habit is of long standing; and we may infer that the Frisian pirates who manned the first fleets of the great Alfred, the founder of our naval power, were pressed. In the Doomsday-book, mention is made of places which were bound to furnish the King with sailors and marine stores; and the custody of the sea was then the royal prerogative. Impressment probably obtained in the Saxon armaments, but from the loss of records, we are in uncertainty till the reign of King John, who is known to have issued an order for arresting all ships found at sea. Henry III. demanded ships for his voyage, and arrested other vessels for his use. The writs of Edward I. order the assessment of men for coast service, and all ships to be in readiness to act against the King of France. Edward II. assigned wages to those masters and sailors whom he had compelled to go to Portsmouth; but the authority of a Board of Admiralty, with the power of obliging every mariner to do personal service, cannot be traced earlier than the reign of Edward III. The directions for pressing seamen are then unequivocal; and from thenceforward, the practice, though not based upon any positive act of legislature, received its countenance so generally, that it was acknowledged as having been, from time immemorial, a part of the common law of the land; and till comparatively late times, its legality was never questioned.

But the use of impressment, always an odious measure with the Government, has never been defended except on the plea of imperative state necessity; and it is only fair to admit, that those who have considered the custom to be essentially expedient, are, at least, men of as much humanity, judgment, and sensibility, as the railers who have made it an *ad captandum* topic for objects peculiarly their

own, or even the kind-hearted and benevolent people who study the subject but in one light. From obvious causes, there cannot be a theme more favourable for furnishing demagogues with matter for popular excitement; nor is there one with which the tampering is pregnant with more risk to the real interests of the empire. What happened in 1802 and 1803 demonstrates not only the difficulty of retaining prime seamen, but also the impossibility of again collecting them, except by the violent mode of impressing; for, during that peace, not a single line-of-battle ship could be manned by volunteers in more than a twelvemonth; and notwithstanding the promises made in the House of Commons of manning fifty sail of the line in two months, not one could be provided with seamen without the press. The arbitrary seizure of a particular order, instead of a conscription from the whole body of the population, is certainly sufficiently hard; but there is not a class of his Majesty's subjects which it could less oppress. And it is not a little striking, that in the formidable demands made in our days, by the sailors, for redress of grievances, the liability to impressment was not one. The custom is revolting to those whose duty it is to carry it into effect, and oppressive to those upon whom it acts; but we can declare, from personal experience, that in general it is borne with cheerfulness and good will. And we know, that so far from being demoralized, degraded, or spirit-broken, the impressed men have mainly won the laurels of our naval wreath; and there are many of these individuals who have risen to high rank and distinguished honours. It is true that there are, also, deep shadows to this representation; and it is therefore that we implore the legislature to use their utmost exertions in providing a substitute for the odious measure, if they possibly can. Too many of those men have borne a rancorous hostility to the service, and often to those officers whose duty it was to take them; and we have before us a letter which was sent by a violent seaman to a highly respectable and humane lieutenant, who, having been ordered to impress him, became the object of these imprecations:—

"Monster and inhuman man, that has separated me from my young family, and all that is dear to me under heaven, may my prayers be heard, that the affliction you have brought upon me may be returned upon you tenfold; and that you may never know what happiness is, either in a married or in a single state, will be my only prayer, both late and early. As I never expect to see my dear little ones again, may the Almighty grant me the power to haunt you both night and day; may the curse of the widow and fatherless child be upon you while on this earth, and the hand of the Avenger of blood be upon you hereafter; and I beg of Him that seeth all things, and knoweth the secrets of all hearts, to avenge my cause upon your head.

"With my latest breath will I curse you, and may remorse of conscience and the malediction of Cain attend you. May both wind and sea, and light and dark, and heat and cold, and God himself, be in array against you and yours; and thus justice will be given to an injured being about to be driven out of this transitory life."

Notwithstanding the apparent dislike of seamen to service in the Navy, it cannot be denied that they exchanged an employment wherein they were immersed in dirt and drudgery, ill-fed, often ill-used, without medical aid, and destitute in old age or illness, for one where they enjoyed a high degree of comfort, were regularly victualled, nursed in sickness, and pensioned after an easy period of service. Indeed, the disposition of the Admiralty, and of the naval officers, to adopt and

forward whatever is practicable and beneficial for the interests and comforts of seamen, will be readily acknowledged by all who are capable of answering the question. But it must not be concealed that there are plausible reasons given among the merchant seamen for their partiality to their own occupation, which, though of easy refutation, have been industriously disseminated, and blindly cherished. They hold that a sailor in a King's ship is restricted to an allowance of food; that he is subject to control and personal outrage; that he is liable to flagellation, courts-martial, and execution; that his wages are low and irregularly paid; that he is exposed to tedious stations and unhealthy climates; and that he is debarred from all intercourse with his friends and connexions on shore. On the other hand, they say that a man in the merchant service lives in uncontrolled freedom; eats as much as he requires; fears no personal violence; goes on shore whenever he thinks proper; gratifies his roving inclination by sailing in whatever trade he chooses; enjoys higher wages than the King's man, and is exposed to no danger but that which is inseparably connected with a sea-faring life; or still further, if he dislike either his ship, his commander, his messmates, or his voyage, or chooses to pass some part of his time at home, he quits the sea, or changes his route, or seeks another commander, without hesitation or restraint.

These pictures are equally overcharged; and the grand objection—that of corporal punishment—is never represented as falling mostly on the idle and profligate; but as the impression which they inspire is likely to remain till it is refuted by argument, or removed by truth, we will here insert the facts as to the man-of-war's man's state, from a very able pamphlet which has just been published*.

“How little is it generally known, that an able seaman may lay by ten pounds a-year out of his wages, after clothing himself with neatness and comfort,—that he has an excellent bed, and every necessary description of clothing of the most suitable quality, at fixed and reasonable prices; also tobacco and soap;—that he has the same provisions, both in quality and quantity, as the admiral commanding the fleet; the daily allowances are liberal, and include a pint of wine, or a proportion of spirits;—that he has the best medical attendance, medicines, and medical comforts in sickness, free of all abatement from his wages; the practice which prevailed some years ago, which made a man subject to certain charges for the surgeon having been discontinued;—that he has two months' wages paid in advance when the ship is first fitted, to enable him to supply his wants;—that he may, while abroad, receive a certain sum monthly, as pocket-money if he wish it; and this optional advance is very proper to the extent to which it goes, but would be objectionable if carried farther:—that he has peculiar advantages *not* granted to *officers*, except those of the inferior classes, (non-commissioned officers,) viz., that he can allot a portion of his wages for the maintenance of his wife, children, mother, or sister, if he please; which is paid to the party monthly, free of all charge;—that he has the privilege of sending letters to his family from *any part of the world*, subject only to a charge of *one penny*; it is, therefore, the fault of the man himself if his family are ignorant of his situation;—that he can, when the ship is paid, (which by act of parliament must be at the end of every year, and every six months after, when in England,) have all or a part of his wages remitted to any place in the United Kingdom, at the government risk, for the use of his family; or there to receive it himself, if he should be going on leave of absence, or be discharged;—that he has a bounty of five pounds for volun-

* “Impressment of Seamen, and a few Remarks on Corporal Punishment, taken from the Private Memoranda of a Naval Officer. Roake and Varty, 1834.”

tary service in war ;—that the permanent appointments to the situations of boatswain and gunner are given to the most deserving seamen, whether impressed or not, which operate as an inducement to good conduct ; wounded men are eligible to warrants as ship's cook—it is not meant, however, by this to say that the advancement of the seamen is limited to such rank ; but, on the contrary, I have the pleasure of being acquainted with some highly estimable men who were before the mast, who had nothing to recommend them but their skill and good conduct, and now do credit to the service in its *highest classes* ; and, if needful, I could mention by name some of those distinguished men, who were impressed into the service ;—that a seaman has a pension after a certain number of years' service, if he produces testimonials of good conduct, and has never deserted ;—that he has that noble institution, Greenwich Hospital, open to him in old age, or if maimed in the service ;—that his children are eligible to the schools at Greenwich, where they receive excellent instruction, calculated to fit them for any station that their conduct in the navy or merchant-service may obtain—these, with many others, are benefits which belong equally to the marines when embarked, and they are enjoyed in common by impressed men as well as others."

Having already pronounced an opinion upon, and advocated the raising of seamen by registration and ballot, as about to be proposed by the Ministry to the Parliament, we have only to add our belief that the authority of reverting to impressment, however odious, must still be retained ; that we must preserve the power as an ultimate resource, though its discontinuance should ever reduce it to a dead letter. This was also Lord Nelson's opinion, whose judgment on naval matters even exceeded his valour and zeal. Impressment, it is well known, has more than once proved the means of averting war, and has been shown to be effectual in manning our fleets to maintain one, when all other methods have failed. But in the so-called *spirit* of the age, and under the decreasing strength of the Government, it is more than probable that, in future, the Royal Prerogative would be set at defiance, even to the public peril, by factious mobs, inquests, and juries ; besides which, the new political situation of this country with respect to America will prove an increasing obstacle to the impress. It is, therefore, our severe duty to point out that there exist cases wherein state necessity may supersede all law ; and though the Ministers may be unable to enforce the system of impressment, we must, nevertheless, distinguish the *fas* from the *nefas*. But if the power of exercising the prerogative expires, the Parliament must devise some efficient measure for the public safety ; and they must render his Majesty's service more popular than it has hitherto been, which is not a very probable consequence of the diatribes in which they allow the Radicals of their body to indulge against soldiers and sailors since the common danger has subsided. The system of registration must also be adopted with great circumspection, or our ships will be filled with worthless scum, such as was poured into the Navy in 1795, as "quota" or "civil-power men," fellows who had each gained bounties of from thirty to seventy pounds, while the smart, stout, useful, and well-behaved able seaman received five ! This inundation of "revolted tapsters, ostlers trade-fallen," and other outcasts of society, was a source of great dissatisfaction in the fleet, and made many patriotic bosoms rankle with the seeds of discontent ; for the sturdy tars saw with regret larger sums paid at once to infamous lubberly bloodsuckers than they had earned by long and laborious servitude. One of those creatures was seized by a boatswain's mate, and held up by the waistband of his trowsers to the scorn of a crowded fore-castle, with, "Here's a pretty beggar, to have cost the King a guinea a pound !"

We admit that, in whatever moral point of view the manning of a fleet by forcible impressment is regarded,—whether by the light of philosophy or of experience; whether with reference to the principles of abstract reason or the usages of other nations,—it is an anomaly on the constitution of our free government, and its wanton infliction must be equally lamented and reprobated. But Great Britain must never cease to remember that, as Nature seems to have allotted the ocean as her portion, so she is under the necessity of viewing the question with a discretion as independent of party motives as of mistaken feelings. The compulsion of seamen, like the taking of nauseous medicine, may be disagreeable, but it must be shown how it can be dispensed with. Junius, who will not be accused of over-weening attachment to the Royal Prerogative, thought that the spur of compulsion would be necessary to give force to every other operation that policy can invent, to invite men to the sea service; and in 1771 he thus expressed himself: “I lament the unhappy necessity, whenever it arises, of providing for the safety of the state, by a temporary invasion of the personal liberty of the subject: would to God it were practicable to reconcile these important objects in every possible situation of public affairs! I regard the legal liberty of the meanest man in Britain as much as my own, and would defend it with the same zeal. I know we must stand or fall together. But I never can doubt that the community has a right to command as well as to purchase the service of its members. I see that right founded originally upon a necessity which supersedes all argument. I see it established by usage immemorial, and admitted by a more than tacit consent of the legislature. I conclude there is no remedy in the nature of things for the grievance complained of; for, if there were, it must long since have been redressed.” The great Earl of Chatham, himself a “man of the people,” declared that the right of impressment was “an undoubted prerogative of the Crown, necessary to the service of the State, and as such to be upheld, and never questioned.” The Hon. Temple Luttrell, who, in 1771, introduced a Bill for “the more easy and effectual manning of the fleet,” and drew a vivid picture of the cruelty and hardship of press-warrants, arrived at the conclusion that, “after every inducement is held out to the seaman to make him enlist himself voluntarily into the service, there must be, ultimately, some mode of compulsion to produce the desired effect of manning the fleet.” And a similar deduction is drawn, in the excellent pamphlet by a Naval Officer mentioned above, and which should be perused by men of all parties. We subjoin an extract:—

“A certain well-known baronet, to whom I impute no unworthy motives, but whose judgment is often pushed aside by the intemperance of his zeal in discussing popular questions, has asserted more than once, that a *registry* of seamen, with a sort of pay of two or three pounds a year to each, (say *sixty thousand a-year*;) would afford a means of manning a fleet upon any emergency; and that, under such a system, the odious power of impressment might be abolished. Now, if the honourable baronet would but give fair play to his own intelligent mind, and not yield so readily to wild and delusive dreams of liberty, he would at once see that such a scheme is utterly impracticable; and that it is not within the compass of *human contrivance* for *this nation* to form any plan, whereby the same end can be obtained by other means; it is a thing so absolutely beyond our reach] as to leave no choice between the continuance of this *power*, or at once to strike our colours, and truckle to the comparatively pigmy strength of other naval nations. What! a registry of seamen! of men whose pursuits

necessarily scatter them over the globe! Is it possible that any one can propose to rely upon *registered* sailors as a means of bringing the fleet into activity, when suddenly a war may require the *instant* protection of our wide-spread colonies and commerce? What would be said by this colonial and commercial nation if, upon the commencement of war, the efforts of the country were to be paralysed, and its property at the mercy of an enemy, because of such false notions of mercy towards our seamen? If parliament should ever be so mad in its legislation as to rely upon a system of registry, my unfeigned hope is, that it will go one step farther, and order the fleet to be burnt; for it will then be an useless incumbrance.

"It was impressment that prevented war in the Dutch armament of 1787, from the quickness with which the ships were brought forward—it was impressment that prevented war in 1790—it was impressment that prevented war in the Russian armament in 1791; and if our suicidal hands do not bring us to self-destruction, we may again have proof, not only of its efficacy, but of its necessity.

"If, then, impressment be a trespass upon the liberties of the people, is it no compensation for such a trespass, that it affords the means of instant protection to our distant possessions, and to the commerce of the country spread over the seas in every quarter of the globe?

"Is it no compensation for such trespass to know, that in the armament of 1790, and upon other occasions, it enabled England to assume an attitude which compelled the powers of the Continent to sheathe the sword, and thus to save an expenditure of *millions* of money? Will the economists in the House of Commons think the abolition of impressment advantageous when such a result attends its practice?

"Is it no compensation for such trespass on the liberty of the subject, if trespass it be, that, on the occasions alluded to, *thousands* of lives were saved by the prevention of war? Will the philanthropists in the House of Commons think the extinction of this power desirable with the certainty of such a sacrifice of human life, and infliction of private calamity?"

But the mover of the late motion denied the legality of impressment, on the ground that Lord Camden had challenged its supporters to *prove* it; that Lord Mansfield thought it had only *usage* to defend it; and that the opinion of Sir Michael Foster was not entitled to much weight, because it dealt only with a *special* instance.

This is pretty reasoning! Lord Camden dropped his words in the heat of debate, and went no farther to disprove the point; Mansfield well knew that usage becomes law; and Foster's learned and critical discussion was *not upon a particular case*—from motives of humanity, he entered upon the general merits of the question at large.

The same "luminous" member also clung to the untenable position of the noted Coke, "that the King cannot press men to serve in his wars." But though the talents of that petulant and proud man were unexcelled as a common lawyer, he was a personage of very questionable pretension in parliamentary or constitutional controversy; and a slight acquaintance with the national records will prove his assertion as to the King's right to be erroneous. This "legal tyrant," as Bacon called him, was so keen a lawyer that, armed with quibbles, he often proved *summum jus* to be *summa injuria*, and his violence was fanned by political ambition and party spirit. Thus he could blow hot and cold on kingly power as best suited his views at the moment; and he condescended to plead ignorance of the laws, when he was pleased to break them for his own convenience; added to which, no sailor ought ever to forget the craven insolence of this Attorney-General, while that illustrious victim Raleigh was on trial.

Coke.—Thou art the most vile and execrable traytor that ever lived.

Rawleigh.—You speak indiscreetly, barbarously, and uncivilly.

Coke.—I want words sufficient to express thy viperous treason.

Rawleigh.—I think you want words indeed, for you have spoken one thing half a dozen times.

Coke.—Thou art an odious fellow; thy name is hateful to all the realm of England for thy pride.

Rawleigh.—It will go near to prove a measuring cast between you and me, Mr. Attorney.

Coke.—Well, I will now make it appear to the world, that there never lived a viler viper upon the face of the earth than thou. Thou art a monster; thou hast an English face but a Spanish heart. Thou viper! for I *thou* thee, thou traytor! Have I angered you?

Rawleigh.—I am in no case to be angry.

The cited opinion of Coke, it will be seen, related to the impressment of men for the land service, which would have trended on baronial polity; but as the commercial part of the nation was not within the chain of feudal subordination, and was directly countenanced by the Sovereigns, the latter had, from early times, claimed the assistance of this body of men, and connected themselves with them against the Barons,—a connexion strongly cemented by the Crown's prerogative of having the custody of the sea. The Sovereign, in return for the protection which he gave to them, claimed their personal assistance, and, before the existence of a navy, had recourse to using the ships of the merchants. These circumstances conspiring together, makes it easy to account for any right which the Crown exercised over seamen, though no instance could be adduced of its exerting a similar power over landsmen; so that it did not require a very profound lawyer's aid to discover the difference.

Lord Coke, however, mentions the nature and origin of the word "impressment." He tells us that when the King was to be served with soldiers for his wars, a knight or esquire of the country, who had revenues, farmers, and tenants, covenanted with the King to serve him in his wars, for such a time, with a certain number of men; and the soldiers made their covenant with their leaders or masters, and then they were mustered by the King's Commissioners. By the 5th of Richard II. c. 2., these contracts are to be enrolled in the Exchequer; and on entering into them, an advance of a certain sum was made from the Exchequer to the contractors. This money was called—and still is called in other contracts—*prest* or *imprest* money; being, according to some authors, from the French word *prest* (ready); while others derive it from the Latin *præstitum* (engaged). Be the etymology what it may, the meaning of the term is money advanced to a person out of the Exchequer, in consideration of which he engages to be ready to perform some contract or service. The Auditors of the Imprest are officers in the Exchequer, who make up the accounts of naval and military expenses, and of all monies *imprest* to any man for the King's service. As the captains were engaged to the Exchequer, so the soldiers were engaged to the captains, who enlisted volunteers by giving them earnest or *prest* money, as it is called in the old statutes, and these men, so *imprest* or *engaged*, were mustered by the King's commissioners. When seamen were wanted, the King issued a commission for impressing for the Navy, that is, for engaging them by *prest*-money to enter into the service; so that the ~~press~~ *press*-warrants were warrants for raising volunteers.

It may be said on these grounds, that pressing is not, in the eye of the law, "taking by force," but "upon hire;" yet, however compelled, those who take press-money are within a capital law, should they desert. Jack has an adage, "Come if you like, if you won't we'll make you;" and it may be supposed, that compulsion was occasionally used in both services. "If I be not ashamed of my soldiers," quoth Falstaff, "I am a soused gurnet. I have misused the King's press damnably. I have got, in exchange of a hundred and fifty soldiers, three hundred and odd pounds. I press me none but good householders, yemen's sons: inquire me out contracted-bachelors, such as have been asked twice on the banns; such a commodity of warm slaves, as had as lief hear the devil as a drum; such as fear the report of a culliver worse than a struck fowl, or a hurt wild-duck. I pressed me none but such toasts and butter, with hearts in their bellies no bigger than pins' heads, and they have bought out their services." The paragon of knighthood may here reveal an important feature of his times; and the examination of his recruits before Justice Shallow shows that there was very little ceremony used in "pricking" people for service, when Shakspeare wrote.

By the very first parliamentary encroachment upon the unhappy Charles, in 1641, the prerogative which the crown had ever assumed, of obliging men to accept of any branch of public service, was abolished. There had been many debates in the House of Commons concerning the militia; some being of opinion that the power was solely in the king; others that it was altogether in the Parliament. In one of these discussions, Mr. Whitelocke observed, "that the king could not compel any of his subjects to serve him in the wars; and that none could be pressed but by act of Parliament." To compose these differences, the monarch gave his assent to an act for levying soldiers, in which there was the following remarkable clause, declaring that, "by the law, no man ought to be impressed, nor otherwise compelled to go out of his country, to serve as a soldier, without his own particular assent; or by common consent of Parliament, wherein he is involved, unless it be upon necessity of the sudden coming of strange enemies into the land, as heretofore it was ordained by a statute made in the first year of the reign of the noble king Edward III., or that he be thereunto obliged by tenure; the contrary whereof hath been practised for many ages *viâ facti*." The legality of impressing seamen seems to have been doubted of under Charles I., a temporary act being made, in the 16th and 17th of that reign, authorizing an impress by Admiralty warrants, for a limited time.

The practice of impressing seamen is avowedly odious,—yet much can be advanced in defence of its expediency, as well as urged in proof of its legality, though the subject be difficult and revolting. The truth may be dissonant to the speculative theories of the day, but the experience of all ages shows that an inequality of rank is inseparable from society; it is the inevitable effect of the system of human nature, that, in the distribution of the duties of civilized life, those which are the least agreeable must fall on the lower ranks of mankind; that howsoever hard or unjust it may appear to the eye of humanity, this mode of distribution is necessarily incident to society in all its states; and that it is in some degree corrected by government, though an unavoidable attendant on all governments. The impress of seamen is, therefore,

on urgent occasions, when they will not volunteer, a measure of necessity and expedience, justifiable on either of those principles; and, with the excellent constitution which the British nation has obtained, personal service neither is, nor ought to be, nor can be, the duty of every citizen. And there is no want of proofs that impressment is a part of the common law often recognized in the statutes of this realm, and a valid branch of the royal prerogative. This species of despotism, to the coercive behests of which the most valuable class of men in the nation seems to be unhappily, though perhaps necessarily, exposed, is therefore capable of vindication; but we no more entertain an opinion that the existence of such a law is reconcileable to natural justice, by reasons of utility, than that the fact of a hateful custom being legal is an argument against its discussion and abolition.

The learning and research of Sir Michael Foster were employed, and we think successfully, in establishing that, so far as uninterrupted usage can be considered as the standard of common law, the custom of impressment is legal in the strictest sense of the term. The minute and critical discussion by which that upright judge arrived at this conclusion has been deservedly lauded; and has remained, for nearly a century, a standard decision amongst the soundest lawyers who have succeeded him. This able argument, however, is valued as next to nothing in the estimation of the astute Member for Sheffield; but the wayward scope of that gentleman's mind may be gauged, by the fact of his thinking Franklin's notes upon Foster to be "one of the most triumphant documents that had ever come from the press." Now some of these remarks are droll enough, and others show urbanity and good will,—but they are written in the spirit that the ex-soldier Somerville would criticize the Articles of War, or Joseph Hume dilate upon the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington: he talks of *false facts*; tells us that men are not obliged to fight in merchant vessels; that sickness on board king's ships is more common and more mortal than in traders; and that had he a press-warrant to execute, he would seize the bench of judges, and all the pensioners on the Red Book. And this is the *badinage* upon which it is probable the Sheffield legislator brought forward his motion.

The masterly argument of Sir Michael Foster produces the result "that the right of impressing mariners for the public service is a prerogative inherent in the crown, grounded upon common law, and recognized by many acts of Parliament." The reasons for that conclusion are characterized by strength and clearness,—whether they may be able to convince all who have doubts on this much disputed point, we will not presume to determine; but it may fairly be affirmed that all the support of which that side of the question is susceptible, may be there found. The case out of which the argument arose was this. In 1743, the *Mortar*, a ship-sloop, commanded by Captain Thomas Hanway, brother of the philanthropist and friend of Falconer the poet, was on the Bristol station. The captain held a warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty, grounded on an order of His Majesty in Council, empowering him to impress seamen; and the warrant expressly directed, "that the captain shall not intrust any person with the execution of it but a commissioned officer; and shall insert the name and office of the person so intrusted on the back of the warrant." The captain deputed a lieutenant, according to the tenor of the warrant; and, being at anchor in King's Road, sent the ship's boat down the channel, in order

to press ; but the lieutenant remained on board with the captain. The boat came up with the Bremen-Factor, homeward bound, and some of the crew boarded her to press : being informed that one or two of the Bremen's men were concealed in the hold, Cornelius Callahan, with three others of the boat's crew, went thither in search of them. Alexander Broadfoot, one of the ship's company, now called out and demanded what they came for ? He was answered, " We come for you and your comrades." Whereupon he cried out, " Keep back ; I have a blunderbuss loaded with swan-shot." Upon this the searchers stopped, but did not retire. He then asked, " Where is your lieutenant ?" and being answered " He is not far off," immediately fired among them. By this discharge, Callahan was killed on the spot, and one or two more of the Mortar's men wounded. The case being thus, the Recorder, then Mr. Serjeant Foster, was of opinion that the boat's crew, having been sent out with a general order to impress, and having boarded the vessel expressly against the terms of the captain's warrant, every thing they did was to be looked upon as an invasion of the liberty of the persons concerned, without any legal warrant ; and accordingly he directed the jury to find Broadfoot guilty of manslaughter only. But this being a case of great expectation, and uncommon pains having been taken to possess people with an opinion that pressing for the sea-service was a violation of Magna Charta, the Recorder, as a duty to the community, thought proper to deliver his opinion on the general merits of the question. And the learned judge remarked, " It is not pretended that the practice of impressing mariners for the public service is condemned by express words in that statute ; and if it be warranted by common law, it cannot be shown to be illegal by any consequences drawn from Magna Charta. Besides we know that Magna Charta hath been expressly confirmed by many acts of Parliament ; and yet the practice of pressing mariners still continued through all ages, and was never once questioned in any of those acts as illegal, or as a violation of the great charter."

For the sincerity of his conviction, the uniform tenor of the worthy Judge's conduct is the best voucher,—for his learning and abilities in his profession were even surpassed by his worth and integrity as a man ; and he was ever the distinguished friend and patron of liberty. No slight proof of the general opinion of his honesty of intention is contained in the compliment paid to him by Churchill—a man who was not disposed to lavish panegyric on persons in authority :

" Each judge was true and steady to his trust,
As Mansfield wise, and as old Foster just."

Having thus described the state of the question, we may repeat impressment to be a practice so inconsistent with the temper and genius of a free government, that if the *salus populi* will permit it, a substitution should take place. But though many worthy and wise men have applied themselves to the subject, the providing of an efficient substitute has, as yet, proved a political "*pons asinorum*." On the breaking out of a war against this country, the nature of the operations, both offensive and defensive, must, in the first place, and instantly, be naval ; and it has never yet been found that our seamen entered the service as volunteers sufficiently early, or in sufficient numbers, to commence those operations with the desired effect. The great desideratum, therefore, is to render the naval service more popular than it has hitherto been ; it is

true, that every attention has been paid, every indulgence granted, which rests with the Admiralty and the officers of the Navy, to render the seamen's situation as comfortable as the nature of a sea-life will admit of; but it remains for the government to add privileges to their station, place them under experienced officers, and see that no more rioters, poachers, thieves, smugglers, or other jail-birds, are SENTENCED by law to serve among them. Whenever the hateful measure of pressing may be deemed cogently necessary for the public safety, it should be used under a special statute, as in the time of Charles I., exercising it without caprice or abuse, with a scrupulous regard for protections of every description, and, perhaps, limiting its operation to those who have not served for a stipulated number of years in a man-of-war. But, after all, the very liability to impressment creates so general a distrust of the sea-service, and decides such numbers of spirited youths from betaking themselves to that occupation, that it becomes urgently desirable for a custom, so despotic in its principle, to be set aside.

Proposals for remedying this serious evil have been several times submitted to the consideration of the legislature, but without success. Our own opinion is, that by maintaining a large fleet in time of peace, the navy might rear a great portion of its own sailors, especially were a limited service permitted to relieve the individual from all obligation to serve again. There can also be a strict regard to the rearing of seamen in general; and more attention should be paid to our fisheries than has hitherto been the case. The number of sea apprentices throughout the merchant service should be increased, and the regulations respecting them strictly enforced. This will be neither hard nor oppressive. Our fleets have risen to greatness from the restrictions on our trade, and by their extensive conquests so well repaid the obligation, that our commercial greatness became identified with our naval power, as reciprocal ends and means. On this point we must quote the excellent remark of Sir Michael Foster:—"By this means the trade of the nation becomes a nursery for her Navy; and the merchant, while he is increasing the wealth of the kingdom, is at the same time training up the mariner for its defence. And, as for the mariner himself, he, when taken into the service of the Crown, only changes masters for a time. His service and employment continue the very same, with this advantage, that the dangers of the sea, and enemy, are not so great in the service of the Crown, as in that of the merchant."

Various suggestions have been brought forward to insure a supply of seamen; and some of them would prove, perhaps, less expensive than maintaining an impress-service; that the Government may clear nothing by a proposition, is no objection to its being adopted. A scheme was submitted to Lord Anson in 1751, to erect county workhouses, for the reception of all boys left destitute, whether as orphans or vagrants, there to be trained for the sea, and drafted, at a proper age, either into the naval, merchant, coasting, or fishing service. Jonas Hanway, the founder of the Marine Society, was for quartering twelve or fifteen thousand seamen on board the merchantmen, in times of peace, at a stipulated bounty, and maintaining a humane *surveillance* over all boys discharged from the Navy into traders*. Aaron Hill proposed a scheme

* On paying off a ship a few years ago, we requested the Admiralty's permission to draft the boys into the Flag-ship, instead of turning them adrift in the purlieus of the metropolis; the request was granted, and the lads, who bore excellent characters, in all probability were saved.

for cutting timber in the Highlands of Scotland, at the national expense, and transporting it to London, or other places, for public or private use, as an eligible mode of employing a number of useful hands. Another projector was desirous of weakening the necessity for impressment, by establishing a fishing colony, divided into companies, under respective officers, along the coast of North Britain; these men were to be retained by Government, with a pension of eight pounds each, on condition of being ready to go to sea at the first summons;—there they might marry, take apprentices, and enjoy the profits of their industry, which, together with the pension, would enable them to live comfortably, and help to excite a spirit of diligence among the natives of that country.

After all, the proposal about to be submitted by the Ministers seems to be the most feasible, though it may not wholly obviate the necessity of retaining the power of impressment. The system of registration will be conformable with the ancient usages of this kingdom, as may be gathered from the Black Book of the Admiralty. The sea-coasts of England were divided into Vice-Admiralties, with power to hold sessions at will, where all the sea-faring men of the district were obliged to enrol their names and places of abode; and if such were not obedient to the Vice-Admiral's summons, the latter was empowered to use coercion. For the "Register" to work well, it must be fair and impartial, enrolling as well masters and mates of ships, as seamen, watermen, lightermen, lumpers, shipwrights, caulkers, sail-makers, rope-makers, and other useful maritime artificers. If a restrictive law could be passed, to prevent the possibility of the merchant-sailor's wages reaching to more than a third of that of the King's man, both in war and peace, the known advantages of the latter in prize-money, victualling, medical treatment, labour, preferment, and pensions, might create abundance of volunteers from the "Register." To such men, a partial exemption from parish duties and taxes might be extended, and the benefit of such privilege might be exclusively given to those who had voluntarily enrolled themselves; and, as we formerly pointed out, men of good service, and excellent characters, ought to be provided for as lighthouse-keepers, Admiralty-servants, and dock-yard attendants. The dirty and vicious rendezvous-system should never be re-established; nor can there be any substantial reason why, instead of the hole and-corner custom of smuggling seamen into the service, recruiting parties should not cruise in triumph through the streets, preceded by the Union² jack, and accompanied with flags, recording the principal victories.

But none of these projects can possibly prove effectual, or obviate the necessity of appealing to force, unless the Parliament assumes a kinder tone towards the United Service than that in which it has lately indulged. It is both absurd and wicked in our mob-orators to rhapsodize on the abolition of impressment, while they begrudge a decent support to those who are employed, and, by a mean and dishonest parsimony, traitorously render the service of the public the most thankless and unpopular of all services. Let the "collective wisdom," and the "gentlemen of the press," direct their inspirations to rail-roads, game-laws, beer-shops, turnpike-trusts, and Irish agitations, till they render confusion worse confounded; but let them beware how they throw the British Navy as a tub to the blubbery whale.

LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM AND THE TRINITY-HOUSE.

"Up into the watch-tower get,
And see all things despoiled of fallacies."—DONNE.

IN a maritime country, everything which is calculated to preserve her shipping or to insure the lives and safety of her seamen, is a subject of the first importance. All parties in the State are unanimous in the desire to maintain the efficiency of the navy, and to promote the welfare of our commerce; and we have lately observed, when the interests of our seamen were concerned, that the nation rises as one man to advocate their cause. Uninfluenced by intrigue or faction, the "child of danger" pursues his "trackless way," and feels that while labouring in his arduous profession, he is advancing the best interests of his country. "It is not for us," said Blake to his officers, "to mind the state affairs; but to keep the foreigner from fooling us." It matters little, whether the pendant float over the sailors' head. The royal and the mercantile marine are inseparably connected; they sail under the same flag—they derive their existence from the same sources—encounter the same difficulties and dangers—and each, in its turn, benefits by the other's prosperity. Various are the topics which interest them in common, and amongst their number will be found the immediate subject of this paper—the lighthouses,—those useful beacons, which disarm the night of its terrors, and give comfort and security in the hour of darkness and of peril. We shall proceed to consider them, not alone with a view to their mechanical improvement, but as the navy is deeply concerned, we feel it a duty not to remain silent whilst the laws which govern them are under the notice of the legislature.

It is known that Ptolemy, 285 years before the Christian era, constructed the first lighthouse on the island of Pharos; but our readers may not be aware, till within these few years, how much this subject has been neglected, nor how rude were the means resorted to for the purpose of illuminating our coasts. As late as 1811, the Eddystone, near Plymouth, was lighted with twenty-four wax candles; and in 1812, the Lizard lighthouse, certainly one of the most important in the kingdom, was maintained with coal fires. The Bidstone, a leading light to the port of Liverpool, was furnished with an enormous spout-lamp, having a wick twelve inches in width; the smoke from which was so great as to completely darken the upper surface of its reflector. But the increase of trade and the advance of science have, more recently, promoted inquiry and improvement; and we find able men in all commercial countries who have devoted their attention to this subject. Fresnel, De Zach, Aldini, Smeaton, and Brewster, have written upon it; and the result has been, the rejection generally of the barbarous methods referred to, and the substitution of others which we shall proceed to enumerate.

There are at present two principal modes of lighting: the French, the chief characteristic of which is the lens; and the English, which is fitted with parabolic reflectors, hereafter described. Both these systems are by lamps; but we have now Drummond's "new method of illumination," and the gas light.

The French lens, proposed by Messrs. Arago and Fresnel, in 1818, is one of the many great improvements which have been introduced, by the "commission des Phares," according to the suggestions of Admiral Rossel, the hydrographer of the navy. In this method the lantern is constructed with eight sides, which form an octagonal prism around the lamp. The centre of each side is occupied by a plano-convex lens, something similar to a burning-glass, having a diameter of about fifteen inches. From there being a limit to the size of the material, this, of itself, is not sufficient to cover the entire side. To remedy this defect, it is surrounded by a series of glass rings, whose external surface is so formed as to have precisely the same optical effect as the great central lens. A transverse section of one of these zones or rings presents the form of a wedge, one side of which is slightly curved. In the suggestion of this means of extending the central lens, we are indebted to our countryman, Dr. Brewster, who, in 1811, in the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," proved that a lens might be formed of separate pieces. The present ingenious application to the purpose of lighthouses we owe to the French.

It must be obvious that, in this method, it is essential that the light should be in the centre of the lantern, and of the greatest possible brilliancy; and with this view, a lamp has been constructed with three concentric wicks, the external one having a diameter of three inches and a half. The inventors of this powerful light were, at first, alarmed lest the extraordinary heat should carbonize the wick; and they devised a means by which the supply of the oil was so much increased, that no bad effect resulted. Mr. Fresnel assures us, that he kept a fourfold socket-lamp lighted for fourteen hours without snuffing it; and that the rays thrown by a lens placed before it, had at the end of this time, only diminished one-sixth of their original intensity. The Cordovan lighthouse, at the mouth of the Garonne, is illuminated in this manner; and it is generally supposed to be the finest light in the world.

We next come to consider the English method of parabolic reflectors, by which the whole coast of Great Britain is now lighted, and which our neighbours have lately abandoned. This consists of a number of Argand lamps, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, placed in the foci of reflectors, resembling, in shape, the smaller half of an egg-shell. Their number is regulated by the degree of brightness required. These reflectors are of copper, lined with highly-polished silver, and have a diameter, generally, of twenty-one inches at the mouth, with a depth of nine; a hole is perforated above the flame, for the escape of the smoke, and there is a smaller aperture below, in which the supporter of the socket is enclosed. The first parabolic reflectors were used at Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne, and we owe the invention and application to Captain Hutchinson, a dock-master at the former place. The lighthouses lately erected on Beachy Head, and on the Perch Rock at the mouth of the Mersey, are considered as two of the best specimens of this means of illumination. They are revolving lights, and are provided with thirty of these lamps and reflectors, there being three faces, and ten on each face.

Many experiments have been instituted on the respective merits of these two methods, and, on the whole, philosophers are inclined to give the preference to the more recent invention of the lens. The unal-

terableness of the glass, and the lasting nature of its polish, are great advantages; and in point of economy it is decidedly preferable, as the quantity of oil it expends is one-third less than is used to produce the same quantity of light by the other plan; and an immense deal of labour and chance of neglect is spared, as the glass requires little cleaning, and as there is only one lamp to attend to. But this method is not without disadvantages. The difficulty of repairing the lenses, and the trouble attending on replacing the wicks is very great; and as the light depends upon one lamp, should any accident occur, the results might prove fatal; besides, it has been remarked, and can be demonstrated, that what the French lens gains in concentration of light, it loses in divergency; twelve degrees is the utmost to be obtained: whereas in the English method, fifteen is the average quantity; that is, the English light would be visible on fifteen degrees of the horizon,—the French only on twelve.

We shall next draw the attention of our readers to the plan proposed by Lieutenant Drummond, of the Royal Engineers. It is an invention of which this country may justly be proud, as having elicited results, not only likely to be universally useful to the seaman, but in themselves almost miraculous. The idea seems first to have occurred to this officer, whilst employed on the survey of Ireland, where he applied it with great success to the purposes of nocturnal triangulation; and he submitted a paper to the Royal Society, describing his apparatus, which was published in the Transactions of 1826. Subsequently, encouraged by the liberality of the Corporation of the Trinity-House, he extended his views; and a second paper appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, in which his discovery was adapted to lighthouses.

In this he describes it as “a method of producing intense light.” This is effected by a ball of lime three-eighths of an inch in diameter, which becomes ignited, by streams of hydrogen and oxygen gas blown upon it, from two tubes attached to separate gasometers. The balls replace one another, directly the surface becomes palpably diminished by the action of the gases. A more simple arrangement has, we understand, been lately made by Mr. Drummond. A cylinder of lime is placed in a socket, and is self-supplying; it is raised while revolving, and thus brings fresh portions opposite the jets, in succession. During the course of some experiments, which were undertaken at the expense of the Trinity-House, in May, 1830, the lime ball was placed in the focus of a parabolic reflector, and we cannot do better than quote the words of a distinguished naval officer, who was called upon to witness the results. The light was established at Purfleet, at the distance of ten miles and a quarter from the spectators, stationed on the Trinity-Wharf. “The next comparative experiment was between the French lens and this light. The superiority here was equally undeniable, though the difference in the degree of whiteness was not so remarkable. The French lens, however, is so nearly similar to that with the seven Argands, (with parabolic reflectors,) that the comparison of each, with this light, gave nearly the same results, and all equally satisfactory, on the score of this discovery.” We have the authority of another eye-witness, on the same occasion, to say, that he remarked that a distinct shade was thrown by the light upon a sheet of white paper! In Ireland, it is a well-attested fact, that it has been seen clearly at the distance of ninety miles!

We confess, as belonging to the United Service, we take a warm interest in the success of this discovery, both as it serves to wipe off the stain which has been cast upon our national establishments in a scientific point of view, and as it is likely to be eminently important to the maritime interests of this country. We are sure that we carry with us the sympathy of every naval officer; and, although the navy is unaccountably excluded from all concern in this department, in defiance of ancient usage and common sense, still we cannot but raise our voice in favour of a light, which is at least eighty times as powerful as any yet invented, and whose rays are only inferior in brightness to those of the sun itself. Other duties now occupy Mr. Drummond's valuable time, but we sincerely hope, for the cause of humanity, that he will ere long find leisure to put the finishing hand to his splendid discovery.

Some experiments have been made of late years respecting the brilliancy of oil gas, and other gases. The use of gas has this great advantage—the size of the flame can be increased to any volume, and it is not liable, in the longest nights, to suffer by the negligence of the keeper; but it has been found, that, by this means, nothing is gained in intensity of light. The process of the gasometer goes on in the wick of a candle, or in that of a lamp. The elements from which it is produced, are the criterion of brilliancy, and an equally good material, in both cases, will produce an equal lustre. In 1817, the new lighthouse at Dantzic was lighted with gas, and furnished with a large parabolic reflector. The Austrian government in 1818, adopted this means, at the suggestion of Nobili; and Salvore and Promontore, on the coast of Istria, are both illuminated by gas. In the centre of the lantern is a candelabrum, provided with forty-two spouts, from which a brilliant body of flame is transmitted*.

Experiments have been also made on the relative effects of animal and vegetable oils, when the best spermaceti oil was found to produce the most light. Cocoa-nut oil has been tried, but without success.

For the purposes of distinction, there are three sorts of lights—the revolving, the fixed, and the coloured; and these again are varied by doubling them. A revolving lighthouse, from the light being concentrated, will be seen at a much greater distance than a fixed light, which has its lamps disposed round a circle. Allowing two lighthouses to have an equal number of lamps and reflectors, the advantage in favour of the revolving light would be in the proportion of near three to two; that in the revolving lighthouse would be seen thirty-three miles, while the other would not throw its rays above twenty-two. Some revolving lights have four fronts. The smallest, of this sort, on the coast of England, under the directions of the Trinity-house, has five lamps on a face, and three faces. Buchanness, in Scotland, from the quick revolution of its reflector-frame, has the appearance of a flashing light. Mr. Stephenson received a gold medal for this invention, from his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Fixed lights are principally advantageous in situations where it is only requisite that small portions of the horizon should be illuminated.

Red lights are obtained in the English method, by placing a red glass before the reflector, which is extremely detrimental to the light, as it has

* Coulier, *Guide des Marins pour la Navigation Nocturne*.

the effect of absorbing most of the valuable rays, viz. the green, blue, and yellow. Red lights are found to be nearly sixty-five per cent. less bright than white ones; and it frequently happens in a revolving lighthouse where two faces are white, and one red, that the red light will not be seen, when the white ones are clearly distinguished; but these lights are found extremely useful for local purposes. In some cases a white fixed light is arranged so as to have one or more red reflectors, which colour only the rays of light which illuminate the vicinity of shoals, or other dangers, so that the navigator, to be in safety, must keep in the white light. At Caldy, in Wales, a fixed light has been constructed on this principle, having two red reflectors, which indicate a danger in the approach.

Having now taken a cursory view of the means at present in use for lighting lighthouses, and showing how much remains to be done to perfect the system in this country, we shall proceed to give some account of the laws and institutions which govern this important department.

During the early period of our history, when our commerce was of small extent, we find the statutes on this point very imperfect. We might have expected that increase of trade would have effected improvement; but strange to say, the greater part of the laws are precisely in the same state as they were a century and a half ago. In short, upon original imperfection has grown up a system, unconnected in its parts, without order in its arrangements, ill representing the parties most concerned in it, ruinous to our trade, and enormously expensive to the country.

In England, the maintenance of the lighthouses is conferred partly on the corporation of the Trinity-House, of which we shall speak more at length hereafter, and partly on private individuals; each and all are entitled to exact dues from the commerce of the country.

In Scotland, we find all the lighthouses under one department, consisting of a board, composed of the principal law officers of the country, employing an engineer, who is inspector, a secretary, and an accountant. This institution dates from 1782, and although very defective, the whole duty devolving on the engineer, and a great public trust thus virtually falling upon an individual irresponsible to the government, still it has been found to work well, and the utmost economy, consistent with efficiency, prevails. The average expense of each lighthouse, including the Bell-rock, is estimated at 650*l.* per annum; every ship passing any one light is subject to a payment of two-pence per register ton. As a surplus revenue remains, on the whole collected, (which by the last returns amounted to 34,281*l.*) it is at present laid out on the erection of new lighthouses, and, eventually, will be devoted to the purpose of relieving the trade from all charge whatsoever.

The Irish lighthouses were placed, in 1810, by Act of Parliament, under the corporation, for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, with the especial proviso, that all their acts should be under the advice and with the approbation of the corporation of the Trinity-House. The accounts of all these establishments are annually laid before Parliament.

On the whole, we find that there are, great and small, 178 lighthouses in the United Kingdom. In Ireland there are thirty-eight, all under the Ballast board of Dublin, already mentioned. In Scotland forty-two, twenty-six of which were in the hands of the Northern Commissioners, and five in the hands of private individuals. And in England, ninety-

eight, thirty-four of which are under the direction of the Trinity-House, fifty-four under a host of corporations and isolated public bodies, and ten are held by private individuals. The net income derived from the Smalls is enjoyed by two persons; in 1828 it amounted, after the payment of all expenses, to 8799*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* In a perilously exposed situation in St. George's Channel, it is erected on iron pillars, forty feet high, which are bedded in a half sunken rock; and such is the danger of the situation, that in case of accidents, it is said, that the lantern itself is placed in a boat; yet one of the two persons who have the entire management of this lighthouse—truly

“Cradled on the rude imperious deep”—

is a lady! and, as if to add absurdity to what is intrinsically bad, the proprietors have, since, asked 148,430*l.* (!) for their right in this lighthouse. (See Parliamentary Returns.)

It is impossible to reprobate too strongly the system of letting lighthouses in this manner. Enormous sums are annually pocketed by the proprietors. If those sinecures be admitted to be odious which are maintained by the general revenue, what shall we say of the system which permits individuals to batten on the industrious, the suffering shipping interests of the country. The welfare of our merchant service, and the safety of our Navy, should in no point be entrusted to persons not under control in the exercise of their public functions. These private lighthouses have not even the merit of good management; and we beg to refer our readers to the Philosophical Transactions of 1830 for the detail of a gross blunder, of which one of them was guilty. In 1822, a committee of the House of Commons recommended that they should all be placed “under the Trinity-House.” In this we fully concur, and the establishment of one uniform system must be a matter of general congratulation to the maritime interests of this country.

The venerable and respectable “Corporation or Society of the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most Glorious and Indivisible Trinity” was established about the reign of Henry VII.; but the origin of the institution cannot be correctly traced, as all the records were destroyed by the fire in 1714. We gather, however, from various remaining inscriptions, that it is very ancient, and is probably coeval with the first navigation of the river Thames, and that it then existed as a charitable and religious society. The charter of Henry VIII. refers to the former association as one composed of the “most expert shipmen and mariners of England.” Under this charter, it was first incorporated in 1514; and owes its foundation, as a privileged body, to Sir Thomas Spet, Comptroller of the Navy. Sir Thomas was the first Master, and commanded the “Henri Grace de Dieu,” the largest ship then in the British navy. This charter was confirmed by Queen Mary, and Elizabeth granted enlarged powers. The preamble to the eighth Act of this wise monarch's reign distinctly states that the Trinity-House shall “hereafter, at their wills and pleasures, and at their cost, make, erect, and set up such and so many beacons, marks, and signs for the sea in such place or places of the sea-shores and uplands near the sea-coast or forelands of the sea, only for sea-marks, as to them shall seem most meet, needful, and requisite, whereby the dangers may be avoided and escaped, and ships the better come into their ports without peril.” In 1594, Lord Howard of Effingham,

the Lord High Admiral, surrendered to the Trinity-House the right of beaconage and buoyage; and Charles II. restored their right to the ballastage of the river Thames, which he had been induced to give to one Colonel Carlos, and confirmed it to them "for the charitable relief of all decayed seamen, their wives, widows, and orphans." In 1685, James II. granted them the charter, under which they now exist, and placed the celebrated Samuel Pepys, the Secretary of the Navy, at their head, as Master. His charter confirms all former grants; appoints some additional duties, and establishes the laws which are to regulate the institution. It vests the government in a Master, Deputy Master, four Wardens, and eight Assistants. These elect eighteen elder Brethren. In all there are thirty-two persons, eleven of whom are illustrious individuals,—in fact honorary members,—and the rest retired captains of merchant vessels. The principal duties laid down by the charter are these:—

I. The examination of the boys of Christ's Hospital initiated in the practice of the art of navigation.

II. Under the confirmation of the Lord High Admiral, to appoint all pilots and loadsmen out of the Thames, and to settle the rates of pilotage.

III. To punish, by fine or imprisonment, any such as shall persevere to act as a master of a merchant ship or man-of-war, pilot, loadsmen, or guide, without having previously undergone examination, and obtained a certificate from the Trinity-House, approved by the Lord High Admiral.

IV. They are to treat of commerce, and agree amongst themselves on the conservation, good estate, maintenance, and increase of the navigation of the realm, and of all mariners within the same, as also of the cunning, knowledge, or science of seamen.

V. That, as the corporation are often to be employed in the good and necessary defence of the realm, the members of it are exempted from "bearing armour," and from land service, and general musters.

VI. To punish all crimes committed on the Thames; and to hear and determine all complaints of officers and seamen, subject to an appeal to the Lord High Admiral, or Judge of the Admiralty Court.

In 1821, the Trinity-House, its duties, but particularly its revenues, were brought before a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the foreign trade of the country. In so ancient an establishment, it is natural to suppose that many of the purposes of its original institution should have become obsolete, and that some abuses should have crept in. Upon most financial points the Committee tendered its opinion; and its recommendations have, since that period, been partly acted upon. The most important suggestion is that which proposes that the corporation, instead of appropriating its surplus light revenue to the charitable purposes for which it has no authority but custom, should gradually purchase the leases of the private light-houses, and eventually, by a fund set apart for that purpose, relieve the trade.

We have now endeavoured to show the present condition of our light-houses, and we cannot but expect that, after the perusal, every one will agree, that one uniform management for the whole 178 ought to be, at once, insisted on. In all points of view the Trinity-House, under

certain modifications, appears to be the best basis upon which to rest the system; and, as the northern lighthouses are virtually under the control of one individual, and the Irish are in some sort dependent on the Trinity-House, it cannot be considered any very difficult problem in legislation to unite them all under that board. We are the more inclined to grant additional powers to this body, from a recollection of the patient investigation and liberal encouragement which they gave to the various schemes laid before them, when our beloved Monarch was at their head; and we feel it due to the present Master and Deputy Master to state, that the character of the institution has been fully maintained by them since His Majesty's accession to the throne.

The duties of the corporation may now be classed under two heads—the general and the local: the first consist in the care of thirty-four lighthouses. The examination of masters for the navy, pilots for the river Thames, and the boys of Christ's Hospital brought up for the sea. Besides these the legal duty of sitting as Referees in the High Court of Admiralty, and the distribution of certain funds which they hold for charitable purposes.

The local duties are connected with the navigation, buoyage, beaconage, and ballastage of the Thames; for the charge of its police they have long abandoned.

The examination of all captains of merchant ships which sail out of the river they have suffered, unfortunately, to fall into disuse; but that of masters in the navy is, now, unnecessary. The navy stands higher than the merchant service in scientific knowledge, and her officers are at least equally informed in respect to the Channel pilotage. The rank and situation of Master are no longer required. The youngest boy in the ship is now capable of navigating her; the constructor and the captain are too much interested in the stowage of the hold, to let another do it for them. The first lieutenant sets the rigging up himself; and, if we are to "go to book" for the "marks and deeps," why, the Master ceases to be an oracle. The situation belongs to the olden time, when colonels of regiments commanded our squadrons and ships; and we hope to see them soon merge into the class of lieutenants.

Duties of the corporation so totally dissimilar it becomes really puzzling to reconcile; but, as the funds are enormous, and the number of hands unlimited, surely the maze may be penetrated, and useful purpose combined with ancient institution. The principle upon which we should proceed is that of representation: new interests have arisen, and new duties and objects have with them become necessary; and it is just and essential that the departments to which they belong should have a voice in their accomplishment. "It is obvious," says an able writer, "that a lighthouse board should be composed of scientific naval men, of scientific engineers, of men of science, possessing a theoretical and a practical knowledge of optics, and of gentlemen of legal knowledge and habits of business." But in suggesting a plan for remodelling the Trinity establishment, we have felt it a duty to preserve as much as possible the spirit of its illustrious and benevolent founders; and so long as its privileges do not clash with the public good, to cherish and maintain them; and we feel confident that this time-honoured institution, by adapting its constitution to the age, will carry with it the good wishes of every seaman.

We have already stated that their number consists of a master and eleven honorary members, besides a deputy-master, and twenty captains of merchant ships, who receive salaries. Now, there can be no objection to their continuing to elect their own officers according to the terms of the Royal grant; but we should recommend, in the event of any fresh legislative enactment or new charter, that it should be made a condition of their existence as a corporate body, that those twenty-one officers who receive salaries from the public funds, should consist of twelve captains of merchant ships, six to be chosen from the coasting trade, and six from long-sea voyagers; six naval officers, one of whom should be the hydrographer of the navy; two marine surveyors, and three others, to be recommended by the Admiralty; two engineers: one civil, who would be also inspector, and the other might be military resident; and one man eminently distinguished for general science, (say of the Council of the Royal Society). These officers would have salaries proportioned to their services. They would naturally divide themselves into three committees:—

I. A Lighthouse committee.

II. A committee for the river Thames; pilotage, and the required examinations.

III. A committee to regulate the receipts and disbursements, to prepare with the secretary the returns to Parliament, and to superintend the management and distribution of the charitable funds, with a view to their extension.

Two nautical men and the civil engineer should be appointed inspectors, and the yacht of the corporation placed at their disposal. The sea officers might change annually, but the rest should be permanent members of the Lighthouse Committee.

Economy is now the ordeal by which every proposition having a public object in view must be tried. We do not pretend to be much versed in subjects of finance; but, in perusing the following statement, drawn from parliamentary returns, the merest tyro in arithmetic will perceive, that by uniting the lighthouses under one system an enormous saving might be effected.

RECEIPTS.				£.
Net amount of light dues received in 1831 by the Trinity House . . .	do.	do.	73,075	
do. do. do. Northern Commissioners . . .	do.	do.	34,281	
do. do. do. 1828 Dublin Ballast Board . . .	do.	do.	31,538	
do. do. do. Private lights * . . .	do.	do.	30,000	
Total light dues received				171,894
EXPENDITURE.				£.
The whole annual expense of 20 Scotch lighthouses, one of which is the Bell Rock—including rent of office, payment of officers, and even a dinner to the commissioners. Average for each . . .				790
But, to go to the extreme of liberality, let us allow for each light † per an. . .				900
Now, the number of coast lighthouses maintained by these bodies is . . .				86
Which, multiplied, gives the Total cost of all the large lights in the British islands . . .				77,400
Above, we find Total of light dues at present received . . .				171,894
Surplus Revenue				98,794

* Returns very vague,—it is stated at the lowest.

† The splendid Cordovan lighthouse costs the French Government 395*l.* per annum.

The same revenues which support the ninety-two smaller lighthouses might continue to maintain them. But, as seamen, we should feel more reliance on them, and certainly they would be far more economical, were they placed under one controlling board.

We have now done. If, in advocating a general establishment for lighting our coasts, we have been led into unnecessary detail, anxiety to make our reasoning clear must plead our excuse. The lighthouse system is a great and important subject, in which the navy is vitally concerned—interesting alike to the man of science, and to the friend of humanity.

THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO

STRATEGICALLY EXAMINED.

“Οὐ μιν ἔγωγε
φύζομαι ἐκ πολέμοιο δυστυχίος, ἀλλὰ μαλ' ἄντην
στήσομαι, ἥ κε φήρῃσι μέγα κράτος, ἥ κε φερομένη
Εὐνὸς Ἐνκάλιος, καὶ τι κτανιόντα κατινέα.”—HOMER, *Iliad*, lib. xviii.

EUROPE had scarcely recovered from the first emotions of joy, terror, and surprise occasioned by the sudden thunder-burst of Waterloo, before the voice of envy was loudly heard, striving to detract from the hard-earned fame of the conquerors. It was indeed too much, that the haughty islanders, to whom maritime superiority was unwillingly enough conceded, should, after all, have carried away the noblest laurels from the fields of continental warfare. The blow did not strike our open enemies alone: many of our excellent allies, those in particular who were most ready to share in our bounty and to profit by our victories, would have been better satisfied with less splendid results, if achieved by other hands. Human vanity is never struck at with impunity, and Waterloo is not yet forgotten or forgiven, by either friends or foes. It remained for Britain, urged on by the base spirit of avarice, to forget the actions of her sons, and to consign the victors of so many fields to neglect, poverty, and insult. Foreign and domestic foes naturally cheered the patriotic proceeding. The former, recollecting Hanno, and the Carthaginian committee of military inquiry, trusted that a modern Zama would yet avenge the modern Cannæ; while the latter only waited for the extinction of national honour, and the ruin of military character and discipline, in order to give the signal for the universal regeneration, termed, in plain prose, universal spoliation.

To give any account here of the numerous tales invented and circulated for the purpose of proving, that the battle of Waterloo was either no victory on the part of the Allies, or in no respect due to any skill or gallantry displayed on their part, is of course entirely out of the question. Such an account would, nevertheless, be amusing as well as instructive, as it would furnish a valuable illustration of national character. Those of our readers who were stationed at Paris with the army cannot fail to remember many of these “weak devices of the enemy,” commencing with the foolish story that ascribed to General Cambrone, he who gave up his sword and surrendered himself a prisoner, the magnanimous declaration, that “La garde meurt, et ne se rend pas,” down to the ultra-version of the same fable, which described the men of the Old Guard falling by their own hands when they saw that the field was lost. The

gallant actions performed by that noble band of soldiers were of too brilliant a nature to require the foreign aid of fiction. The French themselves, forgetting national honour in their zeal for what they deemed national glory, accused French generals, and officers of the highest rank, of the basest treachery. Even the troops were not always spared: twenty thousand men, some called them cuirassiers, were said to have gone over to the Allies in the heat of the battle; and the hundred pieces of cannon, buried with more than Carthaginian perfidy, in or under Mont St. Jean, could not fail to occasion, at the moment of their resurrection, more havoc in the ranks of *les braves*, than was ever before inflicted by mere earthly artillery.

These idle tales were not confined to the *badauds* of Paris, or to the ignorant and credulous peasantry of the provinces: they were heard in the salons of the *Chaussée d'Antin*, and seriously discussed and commented upon in the best society of the capital. Reader, if you were not in Paris in 1815, you will hardly, in these liberal times, comprehend how small may be the particles of which a great nation is sometimes composed.

We confess, that we like and admire the national feeling that made Frenchmen reluctant to believe in the defeat of a French army, and led them to ascribe disaster to anything rather than to the want of military prowess on the part of their countrymen. But we cannot reconcile this creditable sentiment with the French practice of constantly accusing their officers of treachery whenever they experience the least reverse. It would seem that the want of military skill is deemed more disgraceful to the country than dishonour itself. With us the case is altogether different. No British officer was ever, we believe, accused, or even suspected, of treachery; our failures were always ascribed to want of capacity on the part of our leaders—sometimes, indeed, without much ceremony or inquiry. In the first indignation of the moment, individuals have even been accused of cowardice; but national anger, when at its height, never once coupled the name of a British officer with treachery.

To return, however, to the more direct thread of our subject.

Napoleon, to whom falsehood was congenial as the air he breathed, and who never allowed that he had committed a single error, strove hard to throw the blame of his last and irretrievable failure on the shoulders of his subordinates. He first accused Marshal Ney, who had forfeited life and honour in his cause, with delay at Quatre-Bras, rashness at Waterloo; in fact, with complete mental aberration. Marshal Grouchy also, the tried soldier of many a field, and who was suffering banishment for his attachment to the same cause, was, with similar baseness and ingratitude, accused of having, by neglect, delay, and disobedience of orders, occasioned his master's defeat. These accusations, coming from so high a quarter, naturally absorbed, in a short time, all the Munchausen tales circulated by less distinguished inventors. The principal charge preferred against Marshal Ney is not easily closed with; but as the false movement ascribed to Marshal Grouchy still forms the main position on which the upholders of Napoleon's military infallibility take their stand, we shall here enter upon a brief strategical examination of the entire campaign of Waterloo, and try the value of some of those boasted plans and movements which it presents, and which are still so boldly appealed to as proofs of great military skill and genius.

Two armies, intended to act against France, were assembled in Belgium during the spring of 1815: the one composed of Prussian troops, under the command of Field-Marshal Blücher; the other composed of British, Germans, and Belgians, under the orders of the Duke of Wellington. The Prussian army could bring, at the moment when operations commenced, about 110,000 men into the field; but many of the corps of which it was composed had only been a few months embodied; entire regiments had been raised in provinces acquired only by the peace of 1814, and thousands of the soldiers had actually served under the banners of the very man against whom they were now to fight: this was no longer the old Silesian army. The disposable troops under the orders of the Duke of Wellington could hardly exceed 70,000 men. Of these, 30,000 were British, including about 4000 of the King's German Legion, and constituted the nucleus of the entire force. The next in value were the Hanoverians and Brunswickers. They were men of undoubted courage and gallantry, but young and untried soldiers, amounting in all to about 17,000. Dutch, Nassau, and Belgians, to the number of 23,000, made up the rest of this heterogeneous mass.

The British cavalry and artillery of this army were superb and magnificent; superior, perhaps, to any force of the kind which the world had ever seen; and Marshal Blücher, who reviewed the former a short time before the opening of the campaign, declared that he had not given the world credit for containing so many fine men. The infantry, who, after all, carried away the foremost honours of the day, were inferior in point of men: there were many second battalions, composed entirely of lads and recruits that had never seen a shot fired; a great part of the flower of the British infantry, the victors of so many fields, had not arrived from America.

Early in June the armies so composed were cantoned along the Belgian frontier in a line extending from Ath, which might be considered as the right of the British position, to Liege, where Bülow's corps, forming the extreme left of the Prussian army, was posted. The high road from Charleroi to Brussels ran between two armies. The advanced posts of the Prussian right wing occupied the former place, and a brigade of Nassau troops, forming the left of the Duke of Wellington's army, was stationed at Frasne, on the same road. Quatre Bras and Fleurus thus became the centre and rallying point of the entire mass of Anglo-German troops, if looked upon as forming an entire army. But, though a single day's march was sufficient to assemble either of the allied hosts on any central point within the circle of their own cantonments, it was not sufficient to assemble them both on this mutual centre, situated on the extreme right of one, and on the farthest left of the other army. This dispersion, if not absolutely necessary, was of great advantage to the troops, as it left them in good quarters, and facilitated their means of obtaining supplies: nor was it, in itself, objectionable; but in war, circumstances must decide on the merit of all such arrangements; and the few hours start gained by the French on the opening of the campaign proved that, where correct information could not be commanded, the troops were too much dispersed, and that their general rallying point was too near the enemy. The consequence was that Bülow's corps never reached the scene of action during the first day's battle, and that the whole of the British army was only

assembled at Quatre Bras after night fall, and long after the battle had ended.

Against the armies so posted and composed, Napoleon could bring 130,000 effective men. This estimate will, we suspect, be found very near the mark, as it exceeds by only 15,000 the number specified by Gourgaud in his account of the campaign, written avowedly under the dictation of Napoleon himself; and falls short by 20,000 men of the number at which the best-informed German writers have rated the French force. This army had many advantages over either of the allied armies. It was exclusively composed of natives of one country, mostly old soldiers, trained to battle, acquainted with their officers, placing boundless confidence in their leader, and looking eagerly forward to the splendid rewards that in former times had crowned the victors of so many fields. All were zealous, many were enthusiastic; and the junior officers, the most influential class in a French army, were complete fanatics in the new cause which they had embraced. But this army, formidable as it was from numbers, spirit, and composition, stood almost alone in the arena. No disposable reserves remained in the interior of France; the troops intrusted with the defence of Alsace and Lorraine were few in numbers, and of a very inferior description; whilst, on the other hand, half a million of men, arrayed under the banners of Austria, Russia, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, were already in full march towards the Rhine.

It was, under such circumstances, the evident policy of Napoleon to strike a decisive blow at the English and Prussians, as his nearest and most determined enemies, before the rest of the allied forces could come within the circle of operations. To effect this purpose, he assembled his army on the 14th of June, and, crossing the Sambre early on the following morning, hurled the entire of the concentrated mass against the centre of the allied position. Owing to some very able and as yet unexplained management on the part of the enemy, or to some negligence on the part of the Allies*, just as difficult to be understood, the

* Gourgaud, and other French writers, settle the matter very shortly by saying, that "the march was so skilfully masked, that no information of the movement could reach the Allies." But what does this mean? How, at a moment of perfect peace, can such a movement be masked along a frontier which may be crossed at every point, and with the communication perfectly open? Had any stoppage of the usual communication taken place, the circumstance should, of itself, have given the alarm. It has been said that the Allies depended upon Fouché for intelligence, and that he actually sent it, taking care, however, to have his own messenger arrested by the way. But will any one believe that generals and commanders of armies would rely on the enemy's minister of police for information? We have also heard it stated, on what should have been the best authority, that General Dornberg, who commanded at Mons, detained the messenger that carried the news of Napoleon's march for nearly twenty-four hours. How an officer in the British service,—above all, an officer of high estimation,—should have been guilty of such singular conduct, is not altogether comprehensible! As difficult is it to credit that the Allies depended only upon one source and one messenger for such important information. The real truth is, perhaps, that they did not believe Napoleon to be ready; this, at least, was Blücher's impression when reports were brought to him on the morning of the 13th, that more fires than usual had been observed in the French bivouacs. Even on the 14th, when other reports of a similar nature were repeated, he only ordered the troops of the extreme left to close to the right. Positive information as to the direction of the French movement only reached Brussels late at night, when the orders to march upon Quatre-Bras were immediately issued to the troops, who had long been ready. There happened to be a ball at the Duchess of Richmond's on the same evening; a

news of this sudden and unexpected advance only reached Marshal Blücher at Namur on the morning of the 15th. It was instantly forwarded by him to the Duke of Wellington, who was at Brussels; and by four o'clock on the same day the preparatory orders for the British troops to assemble had all been despatched from the Quartermaster-General's office.

In the *Mémoires* dictated at St. Helena, Napoleon has himself told us what was his plan of operation for the campaign. He intended, it seems, to throw himself between the two allied armies; to separate the Prussians from the British; to attack them in detail, and to beat the one before it could be assisted by the other. Pretending also to calculate, as Hannibal is said to have done, on the character of his adversaries, he expected, from the hussar habits and dauntless energy of Marshal Blücher, that the Prussian army would be first in the field, and that, strong or weak, they would instantly be marched to the aid of their allies. Owing to what he is pleased to term "the cautious disposition, deliberate and methodical manner, of the Duke of Wellington," he did not believe that the British army would make any forward movement till their entire force was assembled. To those who, according to the laudable practice of the age of intellect, judge of military as they do of political and legislative plans, by promising sound alone, and without taking the trouble to analyze the real and applicable meaning of the flattering phrases to which their faith is blindly tied, this plan will no doubt sound vastly well. To those, however, who bring it to the test of professional or logical investigation, it will prove to have originated in a complete confusion of ideas, and in a total inability to define the exact meaning of the very phrases on which it seems to have been founded.

To separate two armies against which you are about to contend, and to cripple, or destroy, the one before it can be supported by the other, is no doubt a most excellent plan—whenever it is practicable. But it is practicable only when the armies to be assailed are so situated, or so far asunder, that you can actually *force* the one to fight before you become exposed to the attack of its ally. It is a very different thing, however, if you throw yourself between two armies that can assemble in perfect security within a single day's march of each other, each having secure diverging lines of retreat upon their own supplies and fortresses, and both having secure concentric lines of retreat, also upon fortresses, that not only leave their mutual communication open, but enable them, at any time, to unite their forces by a single march. This is thrusting your head into the lion's den: you cannot aim a blow at one enemy without the certainty of being struck, in flank or rear, by the other—obliged to fight two battles instead of one; and, if thrown upon the defensive, forced to make front in two different directions.

By having a few hours' start on the 16th, Napoleon certainly gained what we would like to call great advantages of circumstance; yet was his plan of operation so faulty in conception, that he may be truly said to have been beaten on the 18th before even a single shot was fired. On that morning, the Allies had it in their power to fall back and unite

circumstance that gave rise to the silly report of the British army having been surprised when the officers were dancing.

in front of Brussels, behind the canal of Malines*, or under the guns of fortresses, still farther to the rear,—a movement that Napoleon could hardly follow without exposing his communications, and giving time to the Austrians and Russians to come into action. The Allies had it also in their power to manœuvre,—that is, the Duke of Wellington could retire in compact order, ready at an instant to countermarch and turn upon the enemy; whilst Blücher, with his whole army, should fall upon Grouchy's division, and, after overwhelming that comparatively weak corps, turn the right of the French, and again advance upon Fleurus. The troops that remained inactive at Hall might, at the same time, have turned the left of the French, without encountering any opposition, and would thus have placed themselves in communication with the Prussians, by which Napoleon would have been completely cut off from France, and forced to enter upon an immediate and very difficult retreat.

Such combined operations are never, it is true, altogether free from the danger resulting from miscalculation and mismanagement; but they were here of the simplest nature: the circle of action was narrow, the distances small, the communication free, and safe retreats were open in every direction. If the Allies, therefore, accepted a battle under such circumstances, it was only because Napoleon's lauded plan of operation enabled them to place the mighty author of the brilliant conception between two fires.

The resolution to fight adopted on this occasion by the British and Prussian commanders was proud, soldierlike, and patriotic, and fully evinced the manly confidence which the Generals placed in themselves and their troops. But though victory richly crowned their judgment and efforts, it cannot absolve them from the charge of having risked the fate of Europe on the issue of a battle†. They certainly had a superiority of numbers, and most of the other fair chances for victory on

* What! leave Brussels exposed? Napoleon would have got a ball and a banquet on the very night of his arrival! No doubt he would; and it is pretty nearly all that he would have got. Brussels, as a military position, is of no value whatever. All the fortresses of Belgium were occupied by Allied troops; and the Belgian people had, at that moment, too vivid a recollection of Napoleon's amiable conscription and *droits-réunis*, to be very anxious for a renewal of the connexion. It is, besides, a well-known fact that popular feeling never brings thousands into the ranks of foreign armies. We experienced this in the Peninsula and in Holland; and in the three days that Napoleon was in Belgium, not one man joined his standard. Why then should tens of thousands have joined him during the ten days he could, at the utmost, have remained?

† And where was the risk, we shall be asked, when half a million of Allied soldiers were marching towards the Rhine? The risk was that they might have countermarched. The Congress of Vienna was no longer united when Napoleon brought them together; they hardly knew why or wherefore. France and England had opposed the views of Russia in regard to Poland, and of Prussia in regard to Saxony; and Austria, though in a less decided manner, had taken the same side of the question. The spoil had been divided, and most of the parties were satisfied. Russia had obtained Poland; Prussia the half of Saxony, with the Rhenish provinces; and Austria was in quiet possession of Italy. So that little more could be got by fighting, for which the English and Prussians alone had any inclination.

This is laying no stress on the family connexion between Napoleon and the Austrian family; a circumstance on which the Allies, however, did lay great stress. The belief was universal, at the time, that the coalition would have been dissolved if Napoleon had been victorious in Belgium, and had then countermarched and taken the great Allied army of the Rhine in reverse. It was thought that Austria would have drawn back, and that Russia would have been very glad of an excuse to follow her example.

their side; but modern tactics always leave so vast a field open to the frolics of Fortune, that her goddessship might, nevertheless, by some of her *capriccios*, have frustrated the best combinations of the wise and the noblest efforts of the brave. She had just done so at New Orleans; and Waterloo, like all modern battles, left "ample room and verge enough" for the exertion of her fantasies. Without a battle, the result of the campaign was certain; for Napoleon's ruin was inevitable if the Austrian and Russian armies came into operation while the British and Prussian remained unbroken. To give battle was therefore to give him a chance, however slight that chance might be; and the resolution to fight, if looked upon in a purely military and strategical light, and abstracted altogether from the feelings that would naturally exercise an influence over high-spirited men, was an error of the very first magnitude.

The cause of this great deviation from the just principles of strategy we confess ourselves unable to explain. It must either be sought for in the politics of cabinets that so often exercise a pernicious influence over the very field operations of armies, or in the personal character of the allied commanders.

Blücher, it is well known, placed more reliance on what could be effected by himself and his army than on the results to be anticipated from great combined operations. He hated the Russian commanders, who had so often thwarted his best-concerted plans during the former campaigns, and mistrusted the Austrian cabinet. He was, besides, anxious to fight, particularly by the side of the British, and deemed an Anglo-Prussian army altogether invincible. The Duke of Wellington was of course bound, both in honour and in policy, to assist his ally, who, sooner or later, would most likely have fought without such aid. And it was perhaps excusable in one who had successively conquered nearly all Napoleon's marshals, to wish for an opportunity of measuring swords with the mighty master himself. The time also of these events must be taken into account. The feebleness of successive coalitions, occasioned by the folly, jealousy, and discordant views of cabinets, had, during five-and-twenty years of strife, brought countless evils over Europe. The failure of so many plans of combined operations, owing to the presumption, ignorance, timidity, or incapacity of the commanders of allied armies and contingents, had, during the same period, deluged Europe with the blood of her bravest sons. And it was at the end of this long and melancholy drama that high-minded men had to determine whether they would trust boldly to the arms of the bold, or depend upon the sagacity of coalitions, backed by coalesced armies, rendered almost unwieldy by the very weight of their own numbers. Who then shall wonder that, at such a moment, they cast science aside, and trusted to fortune and the sword? In war as in love, we must sometimes leave the blue-stocking goddess of wisdom, and gallopade it away, even with the giddy goddess of fortune herself.—To return, however, to the direct progress of events.

It was on the 15th of June that, as we have seen, Napoleon crossed the Sambre. The passage of the river was effected at Charleroi, Chatelet, and Marchionnes-au-Pont. Some very smart skirmishing immediately followed on this hostile invasion, as the Prussian general Ziethen, whose division was nearest the enemy, had been ordered to dispute the ground with the advancing French; an order that was very bravely and

steadily executed, though not, of course, without considerable loss. There have been times when this action and skilful retreat would have filled the voice of fame, and obtained distinguished honours for the few who maintained so difficult a contest against the many; but the mighty thunder-burst that followed seemed literally destined to obliterate from the minds of men all that valour and heroism had ever before achieved.

The morning of the 16th of June beheld the Prussian troops entering into position along the heights of Bry, and the British advancing in full march upon Quatre-Bras, by the Brussels and Nivelles roads. At the same time Napoleon was dividing his army. The main body turned to their right, and proceeded towards Fleurus, in order to attack the Prussians. To the left wing, under Marshal Ney, was assigned the dangerous honour of encountering the British. The words "*nous marchons contre les Anglais*" passed, uncheered, along the column, when its destination became known: the ill-omened sounds checked not indeed the spirits of the brave, but it was associated with too many fatal recollections to elicit even a single shout of anticipated triumph from the most sanguine of that enthusiastic host.

And here we come to the first accusation preferred by Napoleon against Marshal Ney. The exile of St. Helena charges that gallant and intrepid officer with having lost many hours of valuable time by delaying the attack on Quatre-Bras till three o'clock in the afternoon; though Napoleon himself, whose army had a shorter distance to traverse, only began the attack upon Ligny at the same hour. Marshal Ney was at Gosselies on the evening of the 16th, and his light troops had already advanced to Frasnes on the same evening. In marching on Quatre-Bras, on the morning of the 16th, he has little more than eight miles to go; he is opposed by a few Nassau light infantry, that do not retard the progress of the column for an instant, and yet he reaches his place of destination only a very short time before General Picton's division and the Duke of Brunswick's corps, who had left Brussels at daylight in the morning, and had upwards of twenty-six miles to march before reaching the field of battle. If we suppose that the French corps were all assembled, closed up, and ready to act, as implied, though not directly stated, by Napoleon, we should find it difficult to account for this delay; but we suspect that it was not exactly so, as we find Excelman, with some troops of the left wing, still on the right bank of the Sambre on the morning of the 16th—much nearer the scene of action than the British certainly, but not exactly at hand.

On comparing a great number of marches, it appears that an army of 40,000 men requires about eight hours to traverse, in average weather, a distance of fifteen miles, which may be called an average military day's march. And if you make the necessary allowance for the length of cavalry columns, which are endless, for the intervals between the corps and divisions, as well as for the openings that, owing to the most trifling obstacles, are constantly taking place, such an army will require thirteen hours before it can be formed into position, ready for battle; if it has been marching upon a single moderately good road. Marshal Ney's corps formed the left of an army of about 130,000 men, which, divided into three columns, had performed two marches. Each column might be about 40,000 strong, but the centre column alone had followed a good high road; the right and left columns had followed

by-roads, one of which is described as having been very bad ; while, for the march of armies, such roads are seldom very good. It is therefore no very unreasonable supposition to say that Ney's troops could not have arrived at Quatre-Bras before the time specified.

It was noon when the glitter of steel issuing from the woods round Fleurus announced the march of Napoleon. Two deep and winding columns, bristling with arms, and covered by swarms of light cavalry, moved slowly into the plain—

“ To hero, bounè for battle strife,
Or hard of martial lay,
'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life
One glance of this array.”

Sunbeams, brightly, reflected from helm and glaive, waving plumes, prancing steeds, the regular development of masses, taking up their station, preparatory to the onset—long trains of artillery, protected by dark and numerous squadrons, successively forming on points from whence the melancholy work of destruction can best be effected ;—present altogether a sight that must be seen and *felt* to be duly appreciated, and one that “ survivors recollect in after years.” It fires the blood, and excites the brave to hopes and feelings, compared to which all other emotions are cold and unprofitable ; but its first sight is trying to the feeble hearts of ordinary men, and should never be gratuitously presented to young and inexperienced soldiers quietly awaiting the attack. The calm and business-like preparations of the assailants look, to the eye of the novice who sees not the anxious glances cast at his own position, like boundless confidence and proofs of perfect skill in the works of war. An army in position has, in comparison with an army in motion, no imposing appearance to console him ; and the succession of thoughts that, on such occasions, rush quickly through the heart, make the hours seem endless, and give danger time to assume a thousand gigantic shapes in the excited imagination of unsteeled mortals. Young soldiers should always, if possible, be hurried into action, as the consciousness of having once behaved well, or of having stood their ground, will elevate them in their own estimation, and augment, in a tenfold degree, whatever previous courage and confidence they may have possessed. On this occasion all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war told against the Prussians, who had most recruits in their ranks.

Napoleon, on reconnoitering his formidable adversaries, found them drawn up along some waving and rather elevated ground, called the heights of Bry. Their left rested on the large village of Sombreff ; the centre was at Bry ; the right extended beyond the old Roman road, in the direction of Marbais, and was, what is termed in military language, completely *en l'air*. The reserves were behind the centre, sheltered by the hill on which a windmill, called the Moulin de Bossu, marks the highest part of the surrounding country*. The rivulet of Ligny, the banks of which are in many parts rugged, ran along the entire front of the position, which was besides covered by the strongly-built village of Ligny situated in advance of the centre, as St. Amand

* It was here that the Duke of Wellington had an interview with Marshal Blücher, about the time that Napoleon was reconnoitering the Prussian army ; and it was afterwards said that his Grace thought the Prussian troops too much crowded in their position.

was in advance of the right. The entire position measured about four miles from right to left, and was occupied by nearly 70,000 infantry and 9000 cavalry, with 252 pieces of artillery. Of nearly similar strength were the forces of the assailants.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, all Napoleon's arrangements having been completed, the first onset was made against the Prussian position. A strong force of cavalry under Marshal Grouchy was ordered to keep the adverse left wing in check; but as the nature of the ground did not admit of their following up any success which they might there obtain, the whole fury of the attack was directed against the villages of Ligny and St. Amand, and was just as boldly met as fiercely made. To enable the non-military reader to form a just estimate of Napoleon's boasted plan of battle, we must here briefly describe the sort of scene that the attack of a village really presents. Deep columns of infantry, preceded by *tirailleurs*, are directed against the principal streets or inlets of the place; they are covered by as heavy a fire of artillery as the assailants can bring to bear upon the point attacked, and their dense masses are exposed to a similar and more destructive fire from the protecting batteries of the defenders. If the contest is obstinate, everything like order is very soon lost; the attacking parties force their way as best they can through hedges and enclosures into the gardens, break into houses, as often for shelter as for attack, fire out of windows, from behind walls, or from whatever else offers protection. The timid here set the example, the brave follow; everything like actual impulse is soon lost; so that whatever is gained, is only gained by the parties making their way, as chance directs, from fence to fence, and from house to house. As to any manly hand-to-hand contest, it is of course, with modern weapons, entirely out of the question. Both armies naturally relieve and reinforce their friends as circumstances require, the new comers falling, immediately after the first impulse, into the exact footsteps of their predecessors; so that a village is sometimes taken and retaken several times, till complete exhaustion on one side, overwhelming numbers on the other, or decisive events in different parts of the field, put an end to these murderous and destructive scenes of inglorious slaughter.

In this manner was Ligny taken and retaken four times during the action of which we are speaking. St. Amand was carried by the French at the first onset, but immediately retaken, and maintained by the Prussians till towards the end of the battle, when one-half was again occupied by the French. It was seven o'clock: five hundred pieces of artillery had, for four hours, been carrying death from army to army,—a fierce fire of *tirailleurs* had been engaged from the first, along the whole course of the ravine,—the villages were almost choked with the slain,—but no impression had been made on either side, nor had any general onset been attempted by either party. Blücher waited for the arrival of Bülow's corps, and for the Duke of Wellington's co-operation. It is difficult to say for what Napoleon tarried. At the last moment, however, necessity compelled him forward: day was closing fast, and, as if eager to withdraw from sights of human suffering, was already veiled in grey and misty clouds. Bülow's approach was known; the British were still at Quatre-Bras, and their army could not fail of being assembled during the night; so that his doom was sealed if the morning sun still found him occupied with the Prussians in front of

Ligny. A part of the British infantry, fighting to the most dreadful disadvantage, owing to the total want of cavalry and artillery, in which arms the French were particularly strong, had alone foiled all the efforts of Marshal Ney. For him to have awaited the onset of their whole army in the morning would therefore have been certain destruction; and their advance, which was intended, must have taken Napoleon in reverse, and would already have exhibited on the plains of Fleurus the closing catastrophe reserved for the field of Waterloo.

A fate so near and certain could hardly escape the observation even of Napoleon, who, ill as the previous battle had been fought, determined to make at least one effort for safety and for victory. The greater part of the village of Ligny happening, about seven o'clock, to be in possession of the French, he brought up the entire of his Guard, which had till then been in reserve, and supporting them with a strong force of cuirassiers, ordered the whole to push through and round the village, and to advance directly upon the heights of Bry. The order was boldly executed; some of the troops rushed through the village, others passed to the right and left, and all, though sharply met, ascended the heights in gallant style. The day was now evidently lost to the Prussians, as their reserves were exhausted. With Blücher, however, nothing was lost as long as a manly blow could be struck. Three regiments of cavalry alone remained disposable at the moment; these the brave old man instantly formed, and placing himself at the head of the 6th lancers, charged right down upon the whole mass of the enemy's cuirassiers. But here the troops were wanting to their heroic leader. The steel-clad men awaited the onset, *de pied ferme*, with levelled carbines,—and, shame to tell, the Prussian lancers were actually broken and turned to flight by a miserable volley fired from such despicable arms. The French cavalry followed up their success, and then it was that Blücher so narrowly escaped captivity; a fate that, to him, would have been worse than death itself. His horse, a beautiful grey charger, the gift of the Prince Regent of England, had been wounded; it broke down, and fell just as the lancers turned to fly from the pursuing enemy. "Now, Nostitz, I am lost!" said the gallant rider to his aide-de-camp, at the moment that he sunk beneath the dying steed. Count Nostitz, who, in the confusion, had alone remained by his side, instantly leaped to the ground, and sword in hand, stood over his fallen chief, while the whole body of French cavalry passed on, totally unmindful of the groupe. Before, however, the Count could take advantage of the calm, and extricate the General from beneath the dead charger, the Prussians had turned upon their pursuers, and forced the cuirassiers to retrograde as fast as they had come, so that the whole of the broken rout again rushed by the fallen marshal. As soon as the Prussians (who knew nothing of what had happened to their leader) arrived, Nostitz seized the bridle of a non-commissioned officer's horse, and, with the aid of the soldier, placed the bruised and almost insensible commander in the saddle, and hurried him from the field. And time indeed it was, for the French were again advancing in full force: and carrying everything before them, they soon crowned the central point of the long-disputed position. All hopes of retrieving the fate of the day vanished when Blücher left the field. The retreat was immediately commenced; and

as the French made no attempt to pursue, it was conducted with the most perfect order and without any loss in prisoners being sustained. The left wing of the Prussians remained at Sombref till midnight; part already halted at Tilly, which is only three miles from the battle-ground; the other retired to Gembloux, distant six miles from the same place. Each army had lost about 12,000 men in killed and wounded; few or no prisoners were taken by either party; the field of battle, with about thirty dismounted guns, were the only trophies that remained in the hands of the French.

The British, victorious at Quatre-Bras, assembled their army in that position during the night, ready in the morning to overwhelm Marshal Ney's force, and to advance to the aid of the Prussians.

General Berton, in what he calls his "*Précis Historique militaire et critique des Batailles de Fleurus et de Waterloo*," says, that the French dispositions for the battle of Ligny evinced "*le chef-d'œuvre du coup-d'œil militaire*," which he afterwards calls "*le génie de la guerre*." We quote the passage only to show the style of Napoleon's historians. It will be for the reader to discover, if he can, in the brief outline here given of the action in question, any proofs of that great military genius, of which we constantly hear so much, and discover so little on close examination. The profound in the science naturally disdain to be logical; they scorn our doubts and inquiries, and triumphantly refer us to results, which unfortunately tell both ways. We have the result of Moscow, as well as of Wagram,—the result of Leipzig, as well as of Marengo; above all, we have the

"Grand result in yon lone isle,"

against which there is no set off whatever. In these difficulties we are completely thrown upon our own resources, and are bound closely to scrutinize all these vaunted achievements, before we receive them as proofs of great military genius: well knowing how much can be easily effected by a boundless command of warlike matériel. Let us now examine this battle of Ligny.

Napoleon tells us himself, that the right of the Prussian army was completely exposed, and that their front was strong. Yet do we find him, with singular inconsistency, attacking the strong front, and leaving the weak right, which was nearer his line of march, totally unassailed. We also find him sending the greater part of his cavalry to confront the Prussian left, where the large village of Sombref, the hamlets of Tangrin and Tongrauelle, and the intersected nature of the ground, rendered it impossible for them to make any impression, or to follow up any advantage they might have gained. And all this when the ground on the Prussian right was perfectly open and well-suited for cavalry, in which Napoleon's superiority principally consisted, as he had, by his own showing, at least 15,000 men of that arm present in the field.

The French, as before stated, had gained great advantages over the Allies, by having a few hours start of them on the previous day. But time was still precious, and this time Napoleon completely threw away by attacking the villages in front of the Prussian army, instead of attacking the army itself. During upwards of four hours, the battle was nothing more than a cannonade from position to position, and a wild *tirailleur* fight in the villages and along the ravine that separated the

two armies. When, after this useless waste of men and time, the Guard at last carried the heights of Bry, it was nearly dark; the strength of the army was exhausted, and victory could no longer be followed up.

Unless where it is absolutely indispensable, there is no folly equal to that of attacking villages or buildings with modern infantry, who are totally unsuited to such a mode of fighting. It gives the assailed all the advantages of stone-walls and strong positions; and every house is, when properly defended, a strong position against infantry. Yet was the system of attacking posts and villages, instead of armies, constantly resorted to by Napoleon and the French marshals, though in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the villages that seemed to form the sole object of contest might, as at Ligny, have been passed or turned without danger or difficulty. The weaker party, and those who act on the defensive, will naturally seek to make the most of whatever can, by any possibility, impede the enemy, nor dare they permit an attacking foe to establish himself near their flank or front; but this is no reason why the assailants should waste, against stone walls, the strength that can be decisively employed only against men. At Fuentes d'Onor, the British army stood, after the right wing was thrown back, on perfectly open and level ground, one point only resting on the strong village in question; yet was that strong point constantly attacked, while the army was left totally unassailed. At Albuera, the French employed the whole of Godinot's division of infantry in the attack of the village that gives its name to the battle; yet, when evacuated by Alten's brigade, it proved of no use whatever, for the battle was fought and decided on open ground, at the other extremity of the field, where an entire division of infantry would probably have turned the fate of the day. Marlborough did not, at the celebrated battle of Blenheim, wait to take the village of that name situated in the very centre of the French position. He attacked the army itself, and when it was routed, the troops in Blenheim surrendered as a matter of course. This was the proceeding of a man of great military genius, possessing also the mental courage necessary for acting up to his high conceptions. But little-minded men, when commanding brave and numerous armies, think only of their baggage and imaginary fame. They try to steal victory, or to impose upon a timid adversary by partial actions, by the capture of particular points, to which some fancied importance is attached. There is neither the genius to conceive, nor the courage to execute great plans that in their very development carry victory along with them. A simultaneous onset is never thought of; its dangers alone float before the imagination of the feeble; entire armies are thus kept in reserve, while successive thousands are hurried forward to replace the thousands that fall; and victory is, at last, purchased only by a boundless sacrifice of human victims, ruthlessly immolated, in whole hecatombs, by cowardice and imbecility, at the blood-stained shrine of the remorseless god of War.

(*To be continued.*)

LEAVES FROM MY LOG-BOOK,

MY FIRST TRIP.

BY FLEXIBLE GRUMMET, P. M.

No. I.

Who is there now living that remembers the regular East Indiaman of thirty or forty years ago, before the days of wet-docks and dry throats—when the newly-arrived ship from coast and bay, or from the Celestial Empire of tea-plants and little shoes, was moored off Deptford, and her cabins, fore and aft, displayed a miscellaneous assemblage of manufactures equal to any bazaar in Calcutta? Aye, that was the time for doing business without the harassing restrictions of imposts and duties; for every Custom-House officer wore fog-spectacles, with bank-paper shades. There was nothing, in those days of prosperity, to prevent fair traffic,—no prying into men's private concerns,—no turning out of dirty clothes-bags, nor ripping up of mattresses,—no trying the chests for false bottoms, nor hammering the beams to find secret lockers: every body could do a trifle in the small way; and if they were clumsy enough to lose their goods, why they were gone, and there was an end of it. But now, a poor fellow is either compelled to pay a heavy fine, or else get stowed away in a prison, as if the liberty of the subject was to be treated no better than a bale of damaged slops.

It was a curious sight though, in the dingy darkness, amidst gun-tackles and old stores, black-jacks and sea-biscuits, to see the resplendent treasures of oriental climes turned over by dirty hands, and often hurriedly concealed in some strange out-of-the-way place. Waithman's shop can never produce such shawls as some I have seen hauled out of an old boot; nor can any jeweller show gems equal to many I have helped to take from the hollow leg of a mess-table, that screwed and unscrewed for the purpose. There were your real Bandannas and pullicats spread out on the breech of an 18-pounder, from which they had just been drawn, and where they had formed special good wadding to several well-filled cartridges of gunpowder-tea, with canisters of sugar-candy instead of canister-shot. Rich spices of Araby—silks of Persia and China—cinnamon from Ceylon—ginghams and nankeens—hookahs and cheroots,—oh! it was a splendid display; and many was the fine lady, aye, and even titled lady, who used to thread the mazes of the 'tween decks, passing along through winding routes made by saltpetre-bags and logwood—empty casks and full bales—tar-buckets and pipes of wine, to get a first sight of the commodities. And when snugly housed in the cabin, oh! with what a delicious sort of mysterious *hocus-pocus* the goods were brought into daylight! No, there I am wrong; not into daylight, but into a dim twilight at noon-day,—the ports being all closed, and bull's-eyes not invented. But though dimness increased the delightful mystification of the thing, and the boy placed as a look-out at the cabin-door, to give notice of intrusion, whilst the traffic went on inside—all these circumstances gave additional value to the purchases. Aye, I could name many noble ladies whose beautifully-proportioned shoulders, and

delicately-formed necks, owe their decorations to this species of freemasonry; but God forgive me for wandering, this was thirty years ago!

It was in a remarkably fine ship in the service of the Honourable United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies that I took my first trip to sea, but times have greatly changed since then; for now, what with officers on board, officers in the docks, and officers at the gates, the days of "free trade and sailors' rights" are wholly exploded, and it is hardly possible to smuggle even a half-smoked cheroot.

I was, however, highly pleased, a short time since, by seeing a clever fellow play off an admirable trick. He was well loaded, no doubt, with contrabands, and he carried under his arm a long box, of rather large dimensions. When he reached the monstrous gates (a sort of abortion of the Jaggernaut pagoda) of the homeward-bound dock, the officer stopped him to look into the box, which Jack opened, with a knowing leer, and up reared the head of a snake: the officer started back,—the lid was down in an instant,—and Jack passed on without further molestation.

I have already said it was in an East Indiaman I made my first trip, having been duly prepared for the voyage by the kind expression, that "the sea and the gallows refused nobody." To be sure I must own I was a sort of *pickled* dog, and I suppose it was that which gave me a liking for salt water. My father and mother, as well as the school-master, worked hard at me, but I preferred the *will of one* to the *rule of three*; and though the latter august personage generally administered daily as many stripes as there are in a Yankee's ensign, yet, from some cause or other, (I always would have it that it was because I waked pigeon-toed,) learning never would stick by me. Nevertheless, Old Wigsby, the dominie, undertook to teach me the theory of navigation; and sorry work we made of it. That oracle of mariners, Hamilton Moore, was then the crack book, as Norie's Epitome is now; but I much question whether Hamilton Moore was ever more cruelly mangled than by myself and teacher. Yet there was a never-failing resource—the questions were all worked to our hands, and it was the shortest and easiest way to copy all the figures; so that when the old blade told my parents I was a proficient in the mystery, and received his five guinea fee, I knew just as much of the theory of navigation as I did of cuckoo-clock making. As for boxing the compass, I could much easier have boxed every boy in the school; and nobody will charge me, even to this day, with having discovered the longitude.

Never shall I forget the pride with which I first mounted a blue *long* coat, (I was very little bigger or taller than a good-sized monkey,) with black velvet cuffs and collar, glittering with bright gilt buttons, bearing the impress of a rampant lion carrying a crown, but which the wags of the Royal Navy declare is nothing more than a jackass rampant, running away with a kedgerie pot of rice. Then I had a belt round my body, and a dirk about the length of a tenpenny nail swinging by my side. In five minutes I was a man—had cut my playthings and school-fellows—set up a sweetheart and a 'bacco-box—drank grog, and swore at the cat.

But my manhood received a sad check when I embarked at Northfleet, (where the ship was lying ready for a start,) and saw the midshipman's dark abode on the orlop-deck, bounded on the side by the stout

planks, aft by a temporary bulk-head, and forward by the dirty cables,—the place of entrance being open to the square of the hatchway into the after-hold, which was then uncovered:—the yawning gulf swallowed up all my courage; may be, I didn't wish myself at home again, but I rather think I did.

My father was a strict moral character, and in our country village females of a certain class were unknown. I had scarcely ever witnessed such a spectacle as a thorough drunken man; for though there was an old shoemaker in the neighbourhood who had been a sailor, and loved a drop of comfort, yet he never got so top-heavy as to render him a brute. But now I was, in a moment, thrown into the very midst of drunkenness and debauchery; it was the day on which the crew received an advance of wages previous to sailing, and the ship was crowded with crimps and prostitutes, eager to carry off the money of the poor tars, who had become beastly intoxicated with the liquor these harpies had surreptitiously brought on board. It was, indeed, a most disgusting spectacle, and particularly so to a youth who, however thoughtless, had been brought up free from debasing contamination, and never entertained a thought that such a scene could, by any possibility, exist.

I was soon destined to be the object of mirth, for a fat, frowsy creature, that would have made a suitable ornament for a Dutchman's rudder-head, and whose breathings were so strong of rum that they would have knocked down a grenadier,—such a creature caught my diminutive body up in her arms, and dandled me like a baby, to the great humiliation of my long coat and dirk, but to the unrestrained delight of all who witnessed the transaction, and hailed her exploit with roars of real laughter. Oh, what a situation for an officer to be in! I fairly let slip my manhood, and cried with vexation. Nevertheless, good frequently arises out of evil; for the hot, pestiferous breath from that foul volcano caused such a loathing in my very soul, as oftentimes to operate by way of restraint, when recollection revived the circumstances in my mind.

Many were the mortifications I endured; for there seemed to be a spirit of persecution amongst my new messmates who had embarked a few weeks before me, and were better initiated; and deeply did I drink of the bitter draught of unavailing regret, at having quitted a home of peace and loveliness. At length, the foretop-sail was loosed and the Jack hoisted forward; the passengers hastened on board—a detachment of troops was shipped—and we only waited for the captain's arriving, to slip the moorings and run for the Downs.

But I must not omit to mention an occurrence that took place at the embarkation of the soldiers: it caused me a wet eye then, and I have often thought of it since with feelings which I shall not attempt to describe.

Every passenger to and from Gravesend knows the India Arms at Northfleet. I have not seen it for many years, but it used to be quite a lone house on the bank of the river, with chalky-cliffs and wild scenery at the back of it, and a small jetty covered with turfs in the front, which served for the double purpose of esplanade and wharf; and there was a by-way from the London road for carriages, sweeping along the margin of the Thames, and at high-water washing the hoofs

of the horses. There were no trees nor gardens, but the house seemed as if it had been pitched on to the spot just as it stood, because something of the kind was wanting there.

It was an autumnal day—the heat of the sun was tempered by a delightful breeze that came down the river, stirring up the rippling stream, on which danced many a light vessel, with its bright colours flashing in the glorious rays. There were, also, several outward-bound ships speeding their course gallantly, with their expanded canvass swelling in the wind, whilst hope and enterprise animated each heart.

On the jetty in front of the India Arms the detachment of troops was drawn up ready for embarkation, and I was directed to take one of the boats on shore with a communication for the commanding-officer. On my landing, I found the soldiers had formed into a circle, in the centre of which stood their officers round a drum, whilst outside the circle, at a short distance, a number of women were assembled in distinct groups, and all seemed eagerly watching the proceedings that were going on. At first I thought it might be a drum-head court-martial, and therefore kept aloof, especially as the soldiers appeared desirous of excluding all persons from entering the ring; but the pewter quart-pots that were handed from one to another, and as soon as empty were replenished, assured me that my conjecture was wrong. Still there was an unusual decorum, and silence almost approaching to melancholy, which would have puzzled an older head than mine, and the women kept approaching stealthily towards the circle, and endeavouring to get a glimpse of what was passing within its bounds. Some of them were old and withered, as if inured to hard service; others were younger, and their apparel was more gay; but there was one about nineteen or twenty, who kept somewhat away from the rest, and though there was nothing particular in her dress to raise an idea that she had been accustomed to superior society, yet there was that in her countenance and in her look which is a never-failing test of having seen better days. She could not boast of beauty, or even prettiness, but there was a sweet innocence of expression, that was rendered still more interesting by the evident strugglings between hope and fear that were taking place in her bosom. She was in deep mourning, and her pale face assumed a paler hue when contrasted with the black bonnet by which it was partly shaded.

The circle continued unbroken, except by the soldiers, who in turns quitted the ranks to advance to the centre; and I was surprised to hear the rattling of dice which were thrown on the drum-head, and the throws were frequently followed by a long drawing of the breath as if it had been held for several minutes, and sometimes by an hysterical laugh of joyous certainty. Some had returned to their stations with a smile upon their faces; others sad and dejected, and every moment seemed to produce an increased excitement.

At length a name was called, which for a short time remained unnoticed in the ranks, though the young female, who had unconsciously pressed closely to my side, drew a convulsive and quivering respiration; the colour rushed to her cheeks, and then retreating, left a more pallid hue, whilst her lips moved as if in secret but earnest prayer; her eyes were directed towards a soldier especially neat in his undress; and as he turned his head, he gave her one look which seemed to inspire hope,

though his agitated features plainly showed that his distress was equal to her own.

He advanced to the centre, and this time a death-like silence prevailed amongst both women and men, whilst many an anxious gaze was directed at my companion, who had unknowingly laid her hand upon my shoulder, and, as it touched my cheek, no marble could be colder: it was a small, soft, fair hand, that had been unaccustomed to labour, and a plain gold ring was on the wedding finger. She shrunk or crouched a little when the soldier took the dice-box, but she remained breathless and motionless as he shook the dice and threw; again and again the operation was repeated—he heard the numbers, stood for a moment or two fixed like a statue, and then proudly returned to the ranks, whilst a murmur of compassion was echoed round the ring. The female gazed at him for a minute, but he did not turn his head; she uttered a faint shriek and fell lifeless at my feet. Her husband was permitted to fall out, and seated on the green sward he supported his inanimate wife in his arms.

To me the scene was wholly inexplicable, but at the same time so touching, that the tears flowed plentifully from my eyes. “Poor thing,” said one of the women, “she has no parents, and no home to go to; it will break her heart to part, and then not long married.”

“But why need they part?” said I: “Surely the Captain will let her go with her husband, if she wishes it!”

The woman looked at me for a moment doubtingly; but seeing the tears trickling from my eyes, she exclaimed, “God bless you, young gentleman! I see you do not know what has been going on: the Captain cannot take her if he would.”

“Not take her?” said I; “what, does the uniform of the King part man and wife? Why cannot the Captain take her?”

“Because, Sir,” replied the woman, “there are only a certain number of us allowed to embark with each company on foreign service, and she has lost her chance; she’ll not survive it long.”

This explained it to me. They had been casting lots to ascertain who were to go, and who to stay behind. By some it was treated as a matter of indifference, but those were generally the successful parties; but to others it seemed the issue between life and death. This novel species of gambling still went on; but there, on the ground, overwhelmed with anguish, which his proud spirit vainly strove to repress, sat the wretched husband, about to be bereaved of the fondly-loved being who continued insensible in his arms. The sky was unusually clear, the day was delightfully lovely, and all inanimate nature was redolent of beauty; yet within this small space on which the sun was pouring out his golden radiance, oh how many were the aching hearts and wounded spirits!

I was spared the pain of witnessing their separation; but some of the other women told me it was an agonizing scene; and the poor young creature kept lingering on the quay throughout the remainder of the day, and I do believe through the dreary night too, for at daylight she was still seated on the same spot, apparently in mute ungovernable despair. Her husband performed his duties firmly; but his eye would be ever wandering to the shore, and then a fevered flush came hurriedly over his face, and it was plain to be seen there was a desperate conflict

in his breast. There was but little known of their history : the regiment had been quartered in an inland town ; Jennings had joined it as a recruit whilst it lay there ; but he was a perfect adept in all his duties, remarkably clean in his person, ready and willing at all times to perform an act of kindness to his comrades, studiously respectful to his officers ; and yet, with all these qualities, he was a lonely, solitary man, and when off duty, retired to some secret nook, where, unseen and unobserved, he brooded over his eventful destiny. His good conduct and his abilities, which gradually developed themselves, had caused him to obtain the rank of corporal. He had quitted the regiment for a short furlough ; and when he returned he brought his wife with him—that gentle creature unused to hardships, and from whom he had been compelled to tear himself away.

I honestly confess I expected he would have deserted during the night ;—but no ; at daybreak he was leaning over the hammock nettings, with his eyes fixed upon the shore ; and so eagerly intent was his gaze, that he seemed insensible to all that was passing near him : from the time that darkness had veiled the face of creation he had never quitted that spot, and every one respected his sorrows too much to disturb him.

The morning passed on, and the passengers were attracted to the side to witness a spectacle of love and mute despair. Then there was a commotion amongst them, and a pulling out of purses, in which the red gold glittered, and a reverend gentleman, who was going out as chaplain to the forces, went from one to another, receiving their donations, which he put into a leathern bag till it was swelled with its contents ; and the Captain of Jennings's company called him aft, and one of the ladies—God bless her!—spoke kindly and encouragingly to him, and tendered him the money as a subscription for his wife. At first he seemed inclined to reject the proffered gift, for he drew himself proudly erect, and a flush passed across his cheeks ; but suddenly he bent down, touched the leathern bag without taking it, and then, in a forcible whisper, which was however clearly audible to all, he exclaimed, "The sum, lady!—the sum, the amount—say, lady, what is it!" Never shall I forget the intensity of his gaze at that moment ; his very existence seemed to be suspended on the answer he was to receive ; not a muscle of his countenance had motion ; there was no respiration ; his whole soul was absorbed in the result of his question. The lady looked a little alarmed at the vehemence of the application, and was compelled to inquire the exact amount of the clergyman, which as soon as the reverend gentleman had repeated, the young man fell upon his knees, raised his clasped hands to heaven, and fervently exclaimed, "Great God, I thank thee!" His hands were immediately spread over his eyes, whilst the heavy sobbings in his breast, and the moisture trickling through his fingers, evinced that nature had found relief in tears. The sum was sufficient to pay the passage out of his wife, and in a short time she was in his arms. Like a silly child, as I was, I cried for

At Capt. W— came on-board ; the moorings were slipped, the wind was fair, the bellying sails swelled in the breeze, the regimental band struck up a brisk tune, and the stately vessel marched proudly on her way, gliding rapidly down the stream, and between the fertile

shores on either side. Oh, with what astonishment did I see the immense spread of canvass that was set aloft and aloft, and my unpractised mind shrunk from the immensity of such wonderful mechanism!

Capt. W—— was a tall, spare-topmast looking man, lady-like in appearance, but most gentlemanly in his manners; not much of a seaman, but an excellent navigator; he rather shunned than courted society, and his retiring habits obtained for him the character of being haughty; but those who were best acquainted with his merits declared he was a very pleasant, unassuming companion, with a mind richly stored and well cultivated. The chief mate was a wild harum-scarum blade, whose head was literally cracked by a severe cut he had received from the sabre of that daring privateer's-man Surcouff, when the latter boarded and captured the Kent East Indiaman off the Sand Heads; indeed, but for the impenetrability of his skull, it must have been shattered to pieces—its thickness saved him. He was a rigid disciplinarian; at times a complete tartar, and not unfrequently committed acts of cruelty. Still there were some generous traits in his nature, for he would at any time have risked his own life to save that of a fellow-creature, and a tale of distress found a ready passage to his heart. The purser, "auld Baldie Bruce," was a thorough "Scotchman," even to the freest translation of the word: he had hawk's eyes, a vulture's bill-shaped nose, a mouth like a maid's, (I mean a fish they catch in the North Sea,) and his speech had that peculiar twang with it which indicated a "mon frae the extreme North." The other officers were commonplace characters, chiefly from the land of cakes, except the surgeon, who had practised in the neighbourhood of the great squares in London.

The passengers were many, indeed every part of the ship was crowded with them. We had a celebrated judge and his two daughters; officers of the army and navy; new-made writers and unfledged cadets; a dancing-master and his kit; two clergymen, one of them with a wife and two lovely daughters; three or four marriageable young ladies, going out on speculation; and several other persons whom I cannot at this moment call to recollection.

Onward we went, rattling away down the five-fathom channel, till we came to the flats; and here we found two newly-arrived Indiamen, backing and filling as they dropped up with the tide. Our pilot was as surly an old curmudgeon as ever passed the Trinity Board; and when I mention the name of old S—— of Gravesend, whose nose resembled the sign of the red-lion over the entrance to a brandy vaults, there are those yet living who will remember the original.

"Grummet," said one of my messmates, who was making his second voyage, "just ask the pilot the name of that ship dropping up, will you?"

In the innocence of my heart I complied, without reflecting, or indeed even knowing, that the old man was then in the most hazardous part of his navigation, and was trying to cross the flats with little water, to save the trouble of bringing up. I put the question to him, and the old scadragon slued round, gave me a hearty d—n, and no very gentle kick, in an inexpressible part. I did not want to give him a wide berth after that, but I did expect to meet with some commiseration from my messmates, who, however, instead of bestowing it, ridiculed me unmercifully for not understanding the trick. I learned discretion from experience, and never spoke to a pilot again whilst crossing the flats.

That night we anchored in Margate-roads, and the next day ran round the Foreland, and made a slant into the Downs, where the North Sea fleet were riding, having just come in for provisions and water. It was a noble sight to look at—three-deckers and two-deckers, frigates, and sloops, with their ensigns hoisted, and top-gallant yards crossed—barges and pinnaces flitting to and fro, whilst the hovelling boats under their three lugs were threading among the merchant ships (of which there was nearly a hundred sail waiting for convoy) on the look out for a job.

Towards evening the wind came down in snuffles, as if lashing itself into anger, and preparations were made, by carrying the best bower in-shore, and hauling up a range of the sheet cable, the anchor being all ready to let go.

The sun went down in a blood-red haze, and his broad disk had a gory and unnatural appearance, whilst its reflection on the broken water threw forth a sickening gleam, at which the feelings revolted; it was so much like a sea of blood. Before the two lights of the South Foreland sent forth their glimmering radiance, the wind had shifted to the south-west, and its sudden gusts indicated the approaching gale. Signals were flying on board the men-of-war, guns were firing, and the crew of every ship was actively employed in making all snug to meet the fury of the storm. A flush of crimson still hung like a damask curtain over the land, to the westward, whilst above and to the eastward was a dense and pitchy darkness that seemed almost palpable; the Gull-stream light twinkled like a lone star upon the bosom of the troubled waters, when down came the gale, curling up the waves, and sweeping away their foam in sheets of misty whiteness, through which the sea-bird darted in exultation, and uttered his wild and piercing cry.

There was still a dark and hazy mist to the eastward; but through it might be seen the never-ceasing dashing of those boiling waves that rolled and tumbled, and hurled their white and hissing breakers to the heavens, which seemed to throw them back again with hideous and vengeful force; whilst the deafening roaring, as they tore up the shifting quicksands, and scattered the glistening particles, was enough to appal the boldest heart. It was an altar that craved living sacrifice, where the bold and the resolute felt their hearts sink within them, for science was useless, and courage of no avail.

Flash after flash issued from those foaming billows, and the heavy report of the signal gun, proclaiming distress, came booming across the dark waters like death-warnings to the mariner; ship after ship drifted past us, some dragging their anchors, others, having got foul, had cut their cables; several were partially, and one wholly dismasted, and the yell of many a drowning wretch thrilled harshly upon the ear.

Our ship rode well—burying her heavy bows in the rolling waves, and scattering the spray over the fore-castle into the waist—yet there stood two stout and sturdy seamen, with glittering axes over their shoulders, ready to cut, at a moment's warning from the pilot, who watched with untiring eye, as well knowing that the safety of several hundred human beings depended on his care and skill.

The whole was to me a spectacle of fearful wonder, and I looked with sickening sensations of horror, as old Harvey the quartermaster pointed out to me pieces of floating wreck, to which some hapless wretch was still clinging with desperate grasp, whilst the wild sea-birds skimmed

around his head, and uttered their dissonant screams in his ears. The cries for help were heard amid the howlings of the gale—for the wise Creator has given to man, in his perilous distress, a voice that is easily distinguishable from all other sounds—but no help could be afforded, and hundreds were hurled into one common grave.

The day dawned, and the gale bowed its might before the glories of the rising sun, as if in homage to its resplendent brightness; but that gale had revelled in the darkness of the night, smiting its victims with destruction and dismay—Death rode upon the winged blast, and his prey was buried in the great charnel-house of the deep. The shore was covered with wrecks, and the masts of several vessels appeared rising from the Goodwin-sands, but no soul was left alive to tell the tale.

By noon of that day every ship of the North Sea fleet was again “a-taunt-o,” with yards nicely squared, and sails fresh skinned; the ensign of St. George floated majestically from their peaks, and the long flowing pennants descended gracefully from the masts, showing Britain’s best bulwarks in all their pride and grandeur.

The wind backed round to the eastward, and the signal to Portsmouth was hoisted by a diminutive little vessel, that would have stood between our fore and main masts; nevertheless, His Majesty’s brig *Monkey* was as much a man-of-war as any first-rate in the service; and under her protection our anchor was weighed, and we made sail from the Downs.

The soldiers and cadets came creeping from below, (sure indications of fine weather,) the band took their stations on the poop, the passengers looked toward the white cliffs that bound our happy isle, and not a few wished themselves in the meanest habitation on the shore, so fearfully had the gale of the night wrought upon their senses. For my own part, I would have given up every thing that had the lion-button, black velvet cuffs, dirk, and all, to have been safely under the lee of the great dining-table in the parlour at home; and I seriously purposed writing to my mother, to intercede in getting me away from a profession of such labour and peril. Oh how many good resolutions did I make, if I could once more have my feet on firm ground, and never again set them on board such a floating coffin!

However, away we went, bowling down Channel, the old pilot packing on every stitch she would carry, under the hope of saving the outward-bound fleet, Captain ——— having promised him twenty guineas as a present if he could effect so desirable an object. Nor was he disappointed, for on running in to Spithead the next morning, a fifty-gun ship was getting under way, and the Indiamen at the Motherbank were loosing their sails, to place themselves under her convoy.

I was walking the poop abaft, when old S—— beckoned me to him; but remembering the salutation he had last given me, I felt particularly shy at answering his signal, nor should have mustered sufficient courage, had there not been something that he meant for a smile playing upon his griffin-like visage—“Young gentleman,” said he, when I got within speaking distance, “young gentleman, you are yet but a greenhorn, and I’m sorry that I overhauled you so roughly—howsomever, I never like to part even with a child in anger, so shake hands and forget—you’ll be none the worse for an old man’s good will.” I gave him my hand. “And, now,” he continued, “take my advice: never play with

a cartridge and a match in your hand—never ask useless questions of a pilot, for there's more *flats* nor one; and above all, keep a bright eye upon seeming friends; if your messmates had not played you scurvily, you would not have felt an old man's toe in your stern—but God bless you, be a good lad, I shall live to see you a Captain yet."

I shook the grey-headed veteran heartily by the hand, for all animosity had subsided, and his few words made a deep impression on my mind. He went into the boat that was waiting for him alongside, and his place was supplied by a pilot from the Isle of Wight—old Dawes. Aye, there are many yet living who remember his hard-a-weather countenance, and his brown cheeks, through which the ruddy glow of health came peeping—his wife, too, his eight-day clock, as he used to call her—little did they then think they would ever have a baroness in their family; and they would have called everybody *fudgers* that prophesied such a thing, particularly a French baroness; for if ever mortal detested the French, it was old Dawes. Yet it has come to pass, and the pretty bar-maid of Portsmouth is now the bar-oness of *Feuchères*, with possessions enough to set up any petty king in Italy.

We joined the convoy, received our instructions, and, without bringing up, we threaded the Needles, and by evening were jogging along abreast the bill of Portland, that rises, in its wedge-like form, a sure landmark to the homeward-bound mariner.

Off the Lizard the signal was made for the fleet to heave-to, and for the Captain of every ship to repair on board the Commodore. This was known to be preparatory to the parting with our pilots; and as it was the last link of communication with the shore, the rustling of paper, the scratching of pens, and the lighting of sealing-wax, might have been witnessed in every part of the ship. Many a trembling hand betrayed the agitation of the writer—many a tear-drop mingled with the ink, and left its memorial on the fair sheet; and, in looking round that fleet, where hundreds were employed in the same pursuit, bidding a last adieu to relatives and friends, oh how many were the aching hearts and throbbing breasts!

The captains returned each to his respective command, the pilots gave up their charge, and, laden with heavy bags of letters, trimmed their little cutters to return to family and home. There were but few hearts in that whole fleet but had left some kindred or tie behind, and many were parted from all they loved on earth. The last farewell memento had been given—fond remembrances of the past were busy in the mind, whilst doubts of the future cast a deeper gloom upon the already burdened spirit; and there was yet another pang to be endured.

The Commodore filled, and the fleet made sail, forming into three divisions. Still the land was in sight; and upon that rocky promontory, with its green summit, stood those two white towers which are admirably conspicuous by day, and resplendently brilliant when lighted up at night—generally the first discovered point of England's isle when homeward bound, and always the last from which the mariner takes his departure.

And now its altitude lessened and lessened on the horizon; objects were more dimly seen; till, at length, the whole faded away in the misty sky, and we were careering upon the open sea, without a single speck to break the curve that encircled us.

Numerous had been the watchers to catch a parting glimpse of their native land, who would never see it more. High and chivalrous enterprise—the prospects of fame and fortune—had urged many to abandon the delights of friendship and the sweets of love, to serve in that empire of the East, where life and death, luxury and privation, soft repose and severe duties were constantly moving hand in hand, holding mysterious brotherhood.

And has it not always been so? Who can calculate the thousands of aspiring youth who have seen those white cliffs melt away in the distant blue of the heavens, and who in a few years had either perished through the diseases incident to climate, or else had fallen in the field of battle, and had become the prey of the jackal or the tiger?

But the land disappeared—the expanse of ocean, with its even-rolling waves, surrounded us—the breeze was fresh and fair, cresting the billows with a feathery foam—and onward we moved, parting the waters hither and thither, and dashing along through the white and hissing spray, as if the majestic ship felt that she was ~~the~~ on her own peculiar element.

“ Once more upon the waters, but once more,
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows his rider.”

But there were some who looked delightedly upon the swelling sails, for their light frames were unequal to bear the cold chill of the deep northern blast, and they longed for the warm and sunny climes in which they had first drawn the breath of life. To them, England was the land of the stranger—the sustenance to prolong existence whilst on earth, and the heaven to which they hoped to have access when called hence by the angel of death, were of a different description and character to the present food and prospective eternal rest of the bold British islander. The milk-white turban, and the loose flowing robe marked the Asiatic, and separated him from that social communion with Englishmen which almost every other foreigner enjoys. The lascars were returning to their country, and though considered a proscribed race of outcasts and renegades, yet the love of home kindled a warmth in their hearts, whilst joy sparkled in their mild but expressive eyes.

A few days after we had been at sea, one of those incidents occurred which generally make a deep impression on the mind of a seaman. During the gale in the Downs the wife of one of the soldiers was seized with the pains of childbirth, and whilst the elements were raging, and the ship rolled and plunged in ceaseless motion, a little helpless being was brought into the world.

There is perhaps nothing that more strongly marks the force of habit and the adjustment to circumstances than the different treatment which females meet with under the trying situation in which they are placed at the time of nature's suffering. I have known instances of women on the march in an enemy's country when the army was in full retreat being delivered by the road-side, and in a few hours afterwards compelled to take their infants in their arms and follow the retiring troops.

The bed of the mother in the present case was in a large chest appropriated to the use of the armourer for the ship's muskets and armourer's stores; it was lashed to strong cleats on the fore orlop-deck to keep it

from fetching away ; and here, amidst tumult and noise, a male child was born.

" 'Tis a rough night to be launched into a rugged world," said the chief mate when old Harvey had reported the birth to him.

" It is, sir," replied the quartermaster ; " but if the youngster should hereafter handle a marline-spike instead of a musket, why I'm thinking he'll take to a gale-o'-wind more natural like."

" True ! old boy !" assented the chief mate ; " but still I don't half like this casting of helpless infancy upon the very bosom of the tempest ;—there's a something unnatural about it."

" And yet, sir, I should say it ensures our safety," rejoined the veteran : " for the merciful Creator has too much compassion to wreck'a little creature like that, just fresh from his own hands."

The child lived and was thriving, and the worthy clergyman christened it after the name of the ship, conjoined with that of the father. But one night, (about ten days after our quitting the land,) a piercing shriek was heard from below—another and another, wilder and wilder, followed :—the mother had awoke from a sound slumber and found the infant a corpse by her side. What had caused its death no one could explain ; but there it lay, still and lifeless. It had entered upon existence amidst the raging fury of the storm,—it had departed in the quiet of the summer calm ;—the winds were howling, and the sea was roaring at its birth ;—not a breath curled the blue wave—not a ripple was seen on the ocean when its spirit returned to HIM who gave it.

Old Harvey shook his head and walked forward to strike the bell six, but instantly returned aft again, and addressing the officer of the watch, exclaimed, " I've no wish to be croaking, sir, like a raven on a church steeple, but there's a sight by the belfry, sir, would throw the parson slap a-back with regard to the matter of what he calls superstition."

" What is it, Harvey ?" inquired the officer ; " surely Davy Jones can have nothing to do with an innocent infant !"

" I ar'n't learning enough to know the true bearings and distance of the thing," replied the veteran ; " but this I'm sartin of,—there's a hump forward there, and many's the time I've seen 'em scudding about the decks and working all sorts of Tom Cox's traverses when there was any mischief brewing."

" Let us see the creature," said the officer, walking forward with the old quartermaster close behind him, and having overheard the remarks, I placed myself alongside of Harvey. It was beautifully moonlight, and there, upon the arch of the belfry, like a graven image, stood an immense rat, undisturbed by our presence though we were at no great distance from it.

" A regular jackal, by all that's abominable," said the officer, looking about him for some missile to attack the intruder ; but nothing lying convenient, he exclaimed, " Bear a hand, Harvey ! whip a cutlass out of the capstan-head, and bring it here."

" I'm thinking it'll be of small use, sir," replied the quartermaster, hesitating to obey ; " see, the creature has set his eyes upon you as if he knew your orders ; and with humble submission, sir,—if it's the devil, you can't kill it ; and if it's only a common rat, depend upon it he'll stick by the ship as long as there's a timber in her that's safe."

The officer impatiently ran aft to the capstan himself ; but no sooner

was his back turned, than the rat descended; old Harvey and I made way for him, and the creature walked deliberately to the gangway, and was on the point of going over the side, when the officer, having drawn out a cutlass, made a blow at him, but missed; the rat continued to descend, though a little quicker than before, slipped into the water, and we could plainly distinguish him swimming away towards another ship of the convoy, a South Sea-man, which lay becalmed about two cables' length on our beam.

"We're a doomed craft, Sir," said Harvey, shaking his head: "them warmin never quits a ship whilst there's a plank to trust to."

"Silence!" cried the officer. "I thought, Harvey, you were too old a rough knot to heed such idle nonsense, and more especially to loose your tongue-tackle before the youngster there."

Harvey put his hand to his hat, as if somewhat abashed at his own misgivings in the presence of a youth, and shortly afterwards they both went on to the poop, leaving me to ruminate on what I had heard. That there was something meant more than met the ear, I was very certain, as also that the old quartermaster was apprehensive of a coming danger; but what it was, or to what extent, I was wholly ignorant, and every effort and conjecture did but embarrass me the more.

The following morning the carpenter's mates manufactured a small coffin for the body of the infant, into which it was put with two 18-pound shot, and holes were made to admit the water for the purpose of sinking it.

The calm still continued; the sky was cloudless and bright; the setting sun threw his golden radiance over the face of the Atlantic; the waters were smooth and as clear as glass when the bell tolled for the funeral. The officers and passengers collected on the quarter-deck abaft the mainmast; the soldiers were drawn up along the gangway and waist, whilst the seamen assembled in promiscuous groups on the fore-castle and booms, and a few in the fore-rigging. The coffin, covered with a small union-jack, was placed on a grating at the gangway, extending over the side, and by it stood old Harvey and another quartermaster ready to launch the body overboard. A death-like silence prevailed as the reverend clergyman began the service, which he read with more solemnity than I had ever heard it read before; and there was an impressive seriousness upon the countenance of every one, such as I had never previously witnessed on any occasion. At the words "We commit the body to the deep," the jack was removed, the inner part of the grating was raised, and the coffin slid off, falling with a loud splash upon the surface of the ocean. Then there arose a wild and yelling shriek of anguish—a shriek that carried its shuddering influence through every heart,—the mother had got conveyed to one of the ports, and had seen the descent of the coffin. For a moment or two afterwards all was still, and the clergyman continued the service;—then again arose another shriek, so thrilling and fearful, that the minister stopped reading—the people huddled together, and old Harvey, looking over the side, exclaimed, "The deep gives back the dead—coffins war'n't made for ocean graves!"

I crept out through the quarter-deck port into the main-channel, and there I saw the coffin floating on the sea, at a few yards distant from the place where it must have fallen. The agonized mother was removed;

the service was closed, and the nettings were crowded with spectators. At the expiration of about five minutes the coffin settled deeper and deeper in the water, then gradually sunk down into the transparent element, till it dwindled to a small white speck, and then wholly disappeared.

That night a light breeze sprang up, the scattered convoy formed into divisions and pursued their way. On the following day the wind freshened, the funeral was forgotten, and in the evening the band played to the sprightly dancers of every degree, from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle.

* BADAJOZ TO SALAMANCA.

FROM THE REMINISCENCES OF A SUBALTERN.

ON the 15th of April, 1812, the heroes of Badajoz took a last farewell of the scene of their glory and the graves of their fallen companions, and marched towards the banks of the Coa and Agueda, where, but a few months before, they had given proofs of their invincible valour! Indeed it might be said, without any great stretch of historical truth, that every inch of ground upon which they trod was a silent evidence of their right to be its occupant—so far, at least, as right of conquest goes.

Ill as I was, in common with many others, who, like myself, lay wounded, and were unable to accompany our friends, I arose from my truss of straw to take a parting look at the remnant of my regiment as it mustered on the parade; but, in place of upwards of seven hundred gallant soldiers, and six-and-twenty officers, of the former there were not three hundred, and of the latter but five! At any time, when in the full enjoyment of health and vigour, this sad diminution would have affected me; but in my then frame of mind it acted powerfully upon my nerves. I asked myself, where are the rest? I suppose I spoke louder than I intended; for my man, Dan Carsons, ran out of his tent to inquire "who I was looking after?" "Dan," I replied, "I am looking for the men that are absent from parade; where are they?" "Kilt, sir," replied Dan, "and the greater part of them buried at the foot of the ould castle forenent ye." "Their *bodies* are there, Dan, but where are they themselves?" "Och, Jasus!" cried Dan to his wife, "he's out of his senses! Nelly! run and fetch the pig-skin of wine; you know how it sarved him last night when he was raving." Nelly brought the remnant of the Tinto-de-la-Mancha, and a few mouths-full of it raised my spirits considerably, but the fever with which I was attacked was increasing rapidly.

The drums of the division beat a ruffle; the officers took their stations; the bands played; the soldiers cheered, and, in less than half an hour, the spot which, since the 17th of the preceding month, had been a scene of the greatest excitement, was now a lone and deserted waste, having no other occupants than disabled or dying officers and soldiers, or the corpses of those that had fallen in the strife. The contrast was indeed great, and of that cast that made the most unreflecting think, and the reflecting feel. The sound of the drums died away; the divi

sion was no longer visible, except by the glittering of their firelocks : at length we lost sight of even this ; and we were left alone, like so many outcasts, to make the best of our way to the hospitals in Badajoz.

It is a task of more difficulty than may appear to the reader, to describe the feelings that a separation, such as I have told of, caused in our breasts. Five-sixths of our old companions—dear to us from the intimate terms upon which we had lived together, fought together, and, I might almost say, died together, for three years, were parted from us, most of them for ever !—the others gone to a distant part of the theatre of war, while we, enervated and worn down, either by loss of limb, or loss of strength and vigour, were left to seek shelter under the roofs of those very people who had been so barbarously maltreated by our own soldiers. Nevertheless every one betook himself to the method he thought best suited to the occasion. Some caused themselves to be conveyed in waggons ; others rode on horseback ; and many, from a disinclination to bear the jolting of the carts, or the uneasy posture of sitting astride a horse, hobbled on towards the dismantled walls of the fortress. As we continued our walk, we met, at almost every step, heaps of newly turned-up earth, beneath which lay the bodies of some of our companions ; and a little farther in advance was the olive-tree, at whose foot so many officers of the third division had been buried. At length we reached the ravelin of San Roque.

The Talavera gate was opened for our admission ; it was guarded by a few ill-looking, ill-fed, and ill-appointed Spanish soldiers. As we entered, each man we passed saluted us with respect ; but the contrast between these men, who were now our protectors, and the soldiers we had but a short time before commanded, was great indeed ; and the circumstance, trifling as it may appear, affected us proportionably. We walked on towards our wretched billets ; and, as we passed through the streets that led to them, we saw nothing but the terrible traces of what had taken place. Piles of dismantled furniture lay scattered here and there ; houses, disfigured by our batteries, in a ruined state ; the streets unoccupied, except by vagabonds of the lowest grade, who prowled about in search of plunder ; while at the windows of some houses were to be seen a few females in disordered dresses ; but their appearance was of that caste that served rather to increase the gloom which overhung the city. Nevertheless, as the wounded men and officers passed, they waved their handkerchiefs and saluted us with a *viva* ; but it was pitiable to witness the wretched state to which the unfortunate inhabitants had been reduced.

Upon reaching the house allotted to me, I was met at the door by an old woman, who showed me my apartment. It was scantily garnished with furniture, most of which was broken : the bed was on the tiles, but that was rather an advantage than the contrary, because the heat was excessive. I stood in no need of any refreshment ; my man, Dan, having been so active during the *bouleversement*, that he supplied my cellar as well as larder ; and it was fortunate that he did so ; for the inhabitants of the house, as I afterwards learned, were without a morsel of food, or a stitch of clothing, having been plundered of everything.

I lay down upon my mattress, soon fell asleep, and, in less than an hour, awoke in a high fever. Dan wished that I should attack the pig-skin of the *Tinto-de-la-Mancha*, but I positively refused to do so : " Why

then, sir," said he, "hasn't it been the making ov yees?" "You mean the killing of me, Dan. Go and seek for a surgeon." He went, and soon returned with a young man, in the uniform of the staff surgeons of our army; but, from his youthful appearance, and the unworkman-like manner he went about dressing my wound, I opine he was but an hospital mate; my man Dan was decidedly of my opinion; for after the doctor had examined my breast, and applied some dressing to it, he was about to retire, when Dan said, with an air of authority, "You're not going to be afilur going, without looking at his hinder part?" meaning my back. The doctor took the hint, and, turning me on my face, found a large piece of the cloth of my coat, which had been carried in by the ball, protruding through the wound. The doctor looked confounded; Dan looked ferocious, and, though he spoke with respect to the medical man, I plainly saw the storm which was gathering. I feared that he was about to make use of the *fortiter in re*, in preference to the *suaviter in modo*; so I dismissed the doctor, upon an assurance that he would visit me the following morning.

After a lapse of three days, all the wounded capable of being removed were ordered to Elvas. Spring waggons, carts drawn by oxen, mules harnessed with pack-saddles, and in default of them, asses prepared in like manner, were put in requisition, for the purpose of freeing Badajoz of as many of the disabled men that crowded the hospitals as possible. I was among the number, but so ill was I, as to have no recollection of how I was transported, except that a waggon stopped at my door, and after some hours finding myself in the streets of Elvas. From the waggon I was placed in a car, and it was night before my man Dan, with all his tact, was enabled to procure me a billet. During a space of fifteen days I lay in a state of great pain, accompanied by fever, but after that I soon recovered my strength, and being allowed the option of either joining the second battalion of my regiment, to which I then belonged, quartered at home, or going back to the army, I preferred the latter.

On the 25th of April, the troops that had carried on the siege were at Alfayates, on the Portuguese frontier, the army of the Duke of Ragusa having retired before them. That General had repassed the Agueda on the 23d, and was in full march towards the Tormes. Drouet was at Fuente Ovejuna, near Cordova, and Soult back again at Seville.

The situation of the Imperial Army, the want of union amongst their generals, and the panic with which both had been infected by the fall of Badajoz, afforded Lord Wellington a fine opportunity of profiting by the disease which had infected all—Marshal, General, and soldier! He accordingly sent orders to General Hill to profit by the confusion that prevailed in the enemy's councils—to march with the necessary number of troops to the bridge of Almaraz, on the Tagus, and to destroy the fortifications which the French had, at great pains and expense, erected at that point.

It was not until the middle of May that General Hill was enabled to arrange his troops in that order which was necessary to guarantee his success, and the difficulties to be surmounted were so great, that the General did not reach the point of attack before the 19th. The fort named "Napoleon" was the first carried at the point of the bayonet; the castle of Mirabeta shared the same fate; both were scaled with

ladders, and the troops, under a destructive fire, passed through the works, driving the enemy before them in such disorder, that many, in a vain effort to escape to the fort of Ragusa, on the opposite bank of the river, were lost in the stream, and the panic communicating to the troops in the latter fort, which ought to have sustained the rest, increased the confusion, and all crowded in one disordered mass to the nearest point of safety, abandoning those works, which, if well defended, were capable of resisting three times the number of those that assailed them. Thus were thirteen pieces of artillery, and three hundred prisoners taken; three formidable forts rendered useless, and the command of the passage of the Tagus by Almaraz lost to the enemy. It is not easy to account for this dastardly conduct of the French commandant, who, it is said, was afterwards tried at Talavera, and shot by the sentence of a court-martial.

It may appear to the reader, acquainted with the position of those formidable forts,—doubly formidable from their distance from the scene of action,—to have been an enterprise that might be termed rash, but he must take into account the *morale* of the troops that attacked, and those that defended the pass. It is true that a fort strongly fortified and secure against a *coup-de-main*, and a fort of that nature that guns could not be brought to bear against it, was a hazardous trial. Almaraz is forty leagues from Badajoz—it required a march of eight days to reach it;—Hill's forces did not count more than ten thousand, while the French General Drouet, at the head of twenty thousand veteran troops, could have, in a march of four days, by occupying Torremancha and Cauras, placed himself between Hill and Badajoz. Had the latter General remained one day longer on the Tagus, his corps would have been destroyed, but, aware of his critical situation, he lost not a moment in retracing his steps. He dismantled the forts, destroyed the bridge, retired upon Truxillo, and finally reached his original position before the success of his enterprise was known in the Imperial army.

The capture of those forts created much perplexity in the councils of the French Marshals. Soult ordered Drouet to advance towards Medilen, while Marmont directed a corps to move to the left bank of the Tagus, to co-operate with Soult's troops in the re-construction of the bridge. So occupied I shall leave the two Marshals, and return back to Elvas.

Such officers and soldiers as were able and willing to join the army were directed to hold themselves in readiness to do so; such as were obliged to go to Lisbon, and finally to England, were similarly placed; and such as were to remain, namely, the disabled, from loss of limb, or a worn-out constitution in the service, had no choice left them but to rest quietly where they were, and take their chance for the first casual "turn-up" that might release them from their unpleasant situation. Amongst the first class I was one; four days were allowed us to make our arrangements, and to say the truth, as far as regarded myself at least, as many hours would have sufficed.

My friends, Darcy and Adair, were my companions on my route to the army; and, punctual at the appointed hour, we left Elvas at six o'clock on the morning of the 3d of June, without any incumbrance, such as a detachment to look after. We had no escort except our three servants, and Ben's wife, Nelly; and it is needless to say that they were perfectly competent to take care of themselves, without causing us one moment's

uneasiness, either on their account or our own ; and never did any three officers in the service of his Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other sovereign, set out on a route to join their companions with a more fervent intention of making the time pass as agreeably as possible. Our route towards Salamanca, near which city the army were stationed, lay through the old line of march, and we were obliged, unfortunately, once more to encounter that place of dirt and wretchedness, Niza. No matter what change had taken place either amongst ourselves or the different towns through which we passed, Niza was still the same ; positively dirt,—comparatively dirt,—superlatively dirt!—dirt! dirt! dirt! The ditches were filled with reptiles, the houses with bugs and fleas, and Adair, who was already blind of one eye, had the other nearly darkened by the bite of a huge centipede, which stung him with as much severity as the one that had attacked the black child of our cymbal-man the year before * ; and although the bite was not exactly on the *same part*, the sting was as severe, and Adair, notwithstanding the pain he suffered, good humouredly remarked, that the reptile which stung him, if not the same that had inflicted the wound on young Sambo, must have been his brother ! We poulticed his eye with rye bread and cold water, and in the morning carried him, with a *wry* face, to his saddle.

Once clear of Niza, we traversed the country towards the Spanish frontier : at length we got clear of Portugal, and once more reached the village of Fuentes d'Onor ; every house, I might almost say every face, was familiar to me. The heaps of embanked earth which denoted the places where many of our old companions had been interred, were covered with grass, which grew luxuriantly over the graves of the men who had once stood there victorious, but who were now lifeless clay. We traversed the churchyard, where so many of the Imperial Guard and our Highlanders had fallen ; and we marked well the street, where three hundred of the former had been put to death by the 85th regiment. Many of the doors still retained the marks of the contest ; and the chimneys, up which the Guard had sought shelter, bore the traces of what had taken place. The torn apertures in the large twigg'd chimneys, broken down by the Guard in attempting to get up them, were in the same state we had left them,—untouched—unmended. Even the children could trace, with accuracy, the footsteps of those fallen heroes.

We walked on to the chapel wall, where the 79th had suffered so severely, and through which the French had forced their passage, under a torrent of shot, against the bayonets of the brave Highlanders. The chapel door was riddled through and through with bullets, and the walls bore the marks of the round shot fired from the French batteries. Several mounds of earth, covered as they were with herbage, still pointed out the grave of some one who had fallen ; yet, to a passing stranger, the inequality of the ground would scarcely have been noticed, so little attention had been paid to the arrangement of the graves, which were dug in the hurry of the moment ; but with us it was different. We could point out every spot, and lay our finger on the place where a grave ought to be found ; but even in this sad duty we were disappointed, because a drove of wild pigs, from the adjoining forests, a day or two after the battle, and before the inhabitants had ventured to

* U. S. Journal, June, 1831, p. 183.

return to the town, found their way to the scene of action, and rooted up many of the graves,—devouring all that came in their way. Many bodies were thus torn up, and the places that contained them, as a matter of course, were levelled, and arranged as they had been before the battle.

It so happened that the house I was quartered in for the night, was one of those in which some of the Imperial Guard had sought shelter. I asked my patron, why he had not mended the broken chimney? His reply was, that he preferred the inconvenience of the smoke, which the aperture caused, for the pleasure he derived from viewing the grave, as he termed it, of the base French who had so scandalously ravaged his country. I cannot say that I much admired this feeling, the more so, as I well remembered the dastardly part the inhabitants had taken in the defence of the town, and I could not but feel that their detestation of the French might have been better shown on the day of trial, than by a posthumous recollection of it.

Captain Kincaid, of the Rifles, in his amusing book, says something about the difference between Spain and Portugal, and likens the leaving the latter, and getting into the former, as a step from the coal-hole to the drawing-room. No doubt it is, but I am of opinion that the Portuguese, with all their dirt, are more in character than their neighbours; they suit the action to the object—the collecting of vermin: they suit their dress—a garb of filth—to the same purpose; but it is too ridiculous to see a Castilian, with his broad-brimmed hat, out-topped with a plume of feathers, leathern belt with a huge knife, and oftentimes a sword stuck in it, officiating as a master of the ceremonies in those obsequies to the dead! Can any one for a moment reconcile it to himself as at all consistent, to see a huge cavalier, dressed as I have described, and caparisoned *à la Henri Quatre*, superintending the picking away vermin from his children, and often submitting to the same ordeal himself? The thing is preposterous, and deserves to be scouted. The Portuguese are a filthy race, no doubt, but they have one merit, and it is the only one I can give them—namely,—that they feel and seem to know themselves to be a dirty race, and do not pretend to what their neighbours do, by any affectation of false pride in a matter in which both are equally involved—dirt.

Of the relative merits of each nation, as to bravery, I profess myself to be ignorant; but I am certain that our newspaper writers have devoted too great a space in recording the merits of both. I never saw a Spanish battalion exposed to fire: the Portuguese I have seen, and I can say nothing in their favour, notwithstanding *all* that has been written in their praise; but in the matter at issue between the Spanish nation, the Portuguese, and myself, namely—filth, I decidedly give my voice in favour of the Portuguese, and for this reason, that they are more in keeping, and presume nothing; while their neighbours would wish to make you suppose them the very *acmé* of perfection. If you ask a Portuguese shopkeeper for a thing he may not have, he will tell you that he has it not; but will add, with a shrug of his shoulders, “You can get it at Lisbon.” Ask a Spaniard the same question, and if he cannot accommodate you, he will refer you to Madrid; but he will add, “*Donde esta Madrid, calle il mundo;*” the plain English of which *modest* sentiment is, “Where Madrid is, let the world be silent.”

From Fuentes d'Onor we reached Rodrigo, which we had left only five months before. The breaches were repaired, the trenches levelled, and were it not for the different spots that had been assigned to many of our fallen companions, which we found untouched, there was no trace of those works which had caused us so much time and labour to construct. But those places, well known to ~~us~~, brought back to our recollection the ground upon which we had stood a short time before under circumstances so different; and the change that had taken place during the short interval,—the thousands that had fallen in the two sieges,—and the difference of our attitude as compared to what it was when we before trod the spot we were then standing upon, afforded ample food for reflection. From the period of our investment of Rodrigo to the capture of Badajoz, that is to say twenty-six days, we lost, in my regiment alone, twenty-five officers, and five hundred and fifty-six men; and it cannot be wondered at, that we, who were alive and in health, should have a feeling of regret for our less fortunate companions, as also a feeling of thankfulness for our own escape.

There may be some who will think that such ideas are out of place, but, in my opinion, they are not so. No truly brave man ever looked upon the graves of his fallen companions without a feeling of regret. A man falling in the heat of battle is quite a different thing, because *there* all are alike, and subject to the same chance; and it is, moreover, wrong to mourn over the death of a comrade while the strife is going on; but the strife once ended, then will the feelings be brought into play, and the man who is incapable of a pang of regret for his fallen companion is unworthy of the name of a British soldier.

My man, Dan, had scarcely arranged my billet, ere I bent my steps to the house where I had slept on the night of the storming of the town. I had scarcely made my appearance at the portal, when the old lady to whom the house belonged recognised my voice. She ran forward to meet and welcome me,—her daughters accompanied her, and it was in vain that I said I had a billet in a distant part of the town. The excuse would not be taken, and I was forced, absolutely forced, to have my baggage conveyed to the house where I had so short a time before entered under far different circumstances. The old lady asked how long I was to remain at Rodrigo? I replied, for that night only. "*J'en suis fâché,*" she replied in French, which language she spoke tolerably well,—"*mais j'essayerai de faire votre séjour ici plus agréable qu'elle ne l'était la dernière fois;*"—and she immediately sent an invitation to her friends to assemble at her house the same evening.

Profiting by the confusion, which of necessity took place in arrangements for the *soirée*, I left the house and took a survey of the town and breaches. The houses which were destroyed in the Great Square by the fire which had taken place on the night of the assault, as also those near the breaches, remained in the same ruined state we had left them; but excepting this, and a few gabions which out-topped the large breach, whose reconstruction had not been quite completed, we could find nothing to denote the toil and labour we had sustained during our operations. An hour sufficed for me to make my "reminiscence" of past events: it was eight o'clock before Darcy and Adair joined me, and when we reached my billet, we found the saloon filled by a large and varied company.

Upon our entering the room, all eyes were turned towards us, for the good hostess had said a thousand kind things in my praise, and the height and imposing look of Darcy were in themselves sufficient to cause a *stare*; but the elegance of Adair's manners, who had passed the greater part of his life on the Continent,—his perfect knowledge of the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, and French languages, captivated all. And although he was some fifteen or twenty years our senior, he decidedly bore away the palm; and in less than an hour after our *entré*, he made, to my own knowledge, five conquests; while Darcy and myself could boast of but *two each*! I never felt so humiliated,—and from that moment, I resolved that if ever I had a son, I would make him a linguist. It is not possible to describe the advantage one man possesses over another in society by a knowledge of languages; but if he can tack to that, a knowledge of music, with anything at all bordering on pretensions to good looks,—or what is, in the long run, of more consequence—good manners,—(but where will the man be found possessing the former qualities, without having attained the latter?)—then good bye to any man who is bold enough to enter the lists against him. He may do so, no doubt,—rank and fortune are formidable antagonists to encounter—but no matter,—in nine cases out of ten, the young accomplished man will have it all his own way; that is, if he is as he should be—a gentleman,—a gentleman by birth—and a gentleman in the full acceptance of the word. Let him have those qualifications, and I will forfeit my existence that he will put an extinguisher upon those dolts who enter the army without any other claims except fortune and connexion.

The ball was opened by Avondano de Alcantaro, a young Portuguese captain, belonging to the garrison of Almeida, and Señora Dolores de Inza, a Spanish lady, a relative of the governor. The dance was the bolero, of which I had heard so much, but had never seen danced before. All eyes were turned towards the spot which the youthful couple occupied. I was an attentive spectator. Avondano danced well, and kept his elbows—a material point by the way—in that position which no bolero dancer should depart from, (I obtained this information at Madrid,) not to raise them higher than his ear; but he danced mechanically, like one that had been taught, and had his lesson by rule, more than by *heart*. Although he moved his arms with much grace, and kept the proper measure with his feet, there was nothing inspiring in his mode of dance, or in the manner he used his *castanettes*. His partner, on the contrary, had all the fire of the true Andalusian breed. Her movements, though not perhaps as correct as his, were spirited, and drew down thunders of applause from the spectators; and each plaudit, as was natural, caused her to increase her exertions. She danced beautifully, and every one expressed by their approbation the gratification they felt by her display; but the dance had scarcely ended when she fainted away, in consequence, no doubt, of the exertions she had made. She soon recovered, and would have once more joined the dance, had not her friends dissuaded her from so foolish an act, and she was reluctantly obliged to be a spectator for the remainder of the night. Waltzing was continued to a late hour; but there was no lady hardy enough to attempt the bolero after the success of Señora Dolores in this most difficult and graceful dance. The company at length retired to their

different homes: I bade an affectionate good night to my hostess and her daughters; and, long before they were awake in the morning, I was several miles on the road leading to Salamanca.

On the opening of the campaign of 1812, Lord Wellington found himself formally invested with the chief command of the allied armies; a command, by the way, not exactly as real as sonorous. After the fall of Badajoz, the head-quarters were established at Funeda, which town the first division reached in the end of April; and from that period until the beginning of June, every effort that could be made to re-organize and recruit the army was exerted. On the 13th, it arrived upon the banks of the Agueda, which river it passed the same day, and on the 16th it was within two gun-shots of Salamanca. The following day, the 17th, my two companions, Darcy and Adair, and myself, joined our old regiment, on the heights of San Christoval.

Upon the approach of the British army, the Duke of Ragusa retired, leaving, nevertheless, a garrison of one thousand troops in three forts, which had been constructed around some convents. He halted five leagues from Salamanca, when, having collected several divisions, he again advanced to succour the forts. Lord Wellington invested the town with the sixth division, and, with the remainder of the army, awaited, upon the heights of San Christoval, the development of the enemy's movement. On the following day, Marmont made a *reconnoissance*, by which he found that at all points the post occupied by the British army was of that nature that forbade his attempting to force it. After some out-post fighting, in which a brigade of the first division, directed by General Graham, gained an advantage, the French army once more retired to the village of Cabere Velossa, where, by signals agreed upon, the situation of the forts was hourly made known to it.

The batteries against the forts opened their fire on the 17th, but so imperfect were the means of attack, and so languid their fire, that it was six days before the breach against one called Sancayatons was deemed practicable. At nine o'clock at night, on the 23d, the brigade of General Bowes attacked the outwork; the General headed his troops, and fell wounded at the onset; but the moment his wound was dressed, he again returned to his men, and fell, with many of his soldiers, in a vain attempt to carry the fort.

Marmont was intimately acquainted with the events that were passing. The signals from the forts informed him they could hold out but five days longer; and in this distressing state of affairs he made up his mind, in a moment of despair, to pass over to the left bank of the Tormes—but for what end? An army which proposed him battle on the right bank of the river could with as much ease fight him on the opposite side; but he, too late, found out the error he had committed, in leaving a garrison of one thousand men, which he could so ill spare, in forts incapable of any very long resistance; and, by a well-meant effort to correct the error, had well nigh sacrificed his army in their passage of the river, because Lord Wellington, weighing well the troops of his adversary, and foreseeing what he was likely to try, changed his front, brought forward his left wing, and with the right of the army, under Graham, was in battle-array on the left of the Tormes, at two o'clock in the morning of the 24th inst., at the moment Marmont was effecting the passage of that river at Alla de Tormes. Finding himself so opposed,

Marmont hastily retraced his steps, and retired upon Huerta, where he remained until the 27th, and then retreated towards the Douro.

It was asked at the time—has since been asked—and will perhaps be asked in after times, *why* did not Lord Wellington attack an army so ill placed by its General? It would ill become me, a subaltern, and one who, in any thing he writes, endeavours only to amuse his readers, to enter into an argument that can be discussed with more propriety by those persons who write an account of the Peninsular war, than by one who only writes his own “reminiscences,” which can never be supposed, or are meant, to be any thing more than a few facts collected together from memory, and which, not having been known, or perhaps not thought worthy of insertion by those who have preceded him, are given to the public in the hope that they may not be thought uninteresting. It would be, nevertheless, wrong not to give the opinions of those who it is to be presumed were, or at all events thought themselves, competent to criticise the conduct of the two commanders. Sarrazin, in his memoir, says, “Why did not his Lordship attack him on the 24th of June, when the French General had so foolishly ventured to the left bank of the Tormes? To say that his Lordship was besieging the forts of Salamanca is an idle answer. Eight hundred men might have been kept in check by an equal number, nay, by the population of Salamanca alone,” (this I much doubt,) “and the whole allied army might have been employed against the French, whose unpardonable fault of crossing and recrossing the Tormes, as it were, under the cannon of the allies, was left unpunished!” It is not for me to decide the point, but unquestionably, the feeling in the army was, that a battle would have been fought at this time.

Meanwhile a fresh supply of shot reached our batteries, and on the 27th, their effect was so powerful, that one of the magazines in the principal fort blew up, and the fire communicating with a quantity of wood which had been incautiously placed near the magazine, the whole fort was soon one vast fire, and a general attack by our troops taking place at the moment, completed the disorder which naturally prevailed. The three forts were thus taken, and our loss, which was estimated by the enemy at thirteen hundred, did not much exceed one-third of that number; and Salamanca was freed from the enemy.

As soon as the garrison of the forts were made prisoners, they were marched through the streets leading from the outworks, to that part of the town that had been allotted for their reception; but it was painful to witness the degradation which those men were obliged to endure at the hands of the excited population. Women of the lowest grade insulted them, and some there were base enough to spit in their faces; yet the French soldiers bore all those insults with composure,—I might say, with truth,—gentlemanly demeanour; but it is not possible for me to express the disgust I felt at seeing brave men so treated by a base rabble, who, but a few hours before, were on the most friendly terms with those very men. At one time, when I saw such an indignity as mud thrown at them, and a likelihood of something more serious taking place, I expressed myself in strong terms against the ruffians who so acted; and whether it was that I spoke Spanish well enough to be understood, or that I suited the action to the word, by knocking down two fellows who were the ringleaders, I know not; but from that moment the prisoners were allowed to move on quietly.

Thus fell the forts of Salamanca, and with them the hopes of the Imperial Army, so far as regarded their being able to keep the line of the former by so powerful a support; the more particularly, as the Duke of Ragusa was forced to await the junction of the army of the south, as it was called, under the Count Dorsine. On the 28th, he accordingly retrograded towards the Douro, and on the following day rested at Trahujos. Lord Wellington followed the enemy's movement, who, on the 2d of July, passed the Douro at Tordesillas, which point was sufficiently formidable to embarrass a general who might be desirous of forcing it. The line of the Douro is unexceptionable; it possesses all the requisites which a retreating army could wish for,—uneven banks, narrow fords, and abundance of woods, sufficient to mask the operations of a large body of troops; and Marmont did all that a general could do to render any effort to force it more than hazardous.

On the evening of the 3d, Picton's division was abreast of the ford of Pollos: some cavalry tried the depth of the river, which was deemed fordable; but the attitude of the enemy on the opposite bank was so imposing, that the idea of forcing the passage was given up. From the 3d until the 12th of July, the two armies remained in presence of each other, encamped on each side of a river which at times is a formidable sheet of water, but which was then little more than an insignificant stream. Nevertheless, although both armies kept their guards on their respective sides of the water, and that the movements of each were cautiously watched, not one life was lost, nor one shot fired by either army.

Indeed so different from hostility was the conduct of both nations, that the French and British lived upon the most amicable terms. If we wanted wood for the construction of huts, our men were allowed to pass without molestation to the French side of the river to cut it. Each day the soldiers of both armies used to bathe together in the same stream, and an exchange of rations, such as biscuit and rum, between the French and our men, was by no means uncommon. A stop was, however, soon to be put to this friendly intercourse; and it having been known in both armies that something was about to be attempted by Marmont, on the evening of the 12th of July, we shook hands with our *cris à cris* neighbours, and parted the best friends.

It is a remarkable fact that the part of the river of which I am speaking was occupied, on our side, by our third division; on the French side by the seventh division. The French officers said to us on parting, "We have met, and have been for some time friends. We are about to separate, and may meet as enemies. As 'friends' we received each other warmly—as 'enemies' we shall do the same." In ten days afterwards the British third and the French seventh divisions were opposed to each other at the battle of Salamanca,—and the seventh French were destroyed by the British third; but I am now about describing one of the most memorable battles ever fought by the British army—the battle of Salamanca; and for the present shall lay down my pen.

KILMAINHAM.

————— "For this I conquer'd on the Rhine,
Endured their ten years' drudgery in Gaul,
Adjourn'd their fate, and saved the Capitol."

IF ever there were men who deserved the care and compassion of their country, who should have been the very last victims of reckless public economy, surely they are the unfortunate old soldiers about to be turned out of Kilmainham Hospital;—an institution founded for their exclusive right, and, till lately, supported by their own funds. They are men of sorrow and suffering. The proud spirit which guided them to glory, and taught them to despise danger, has sunk under the slow wasting of shattered health; their bodies bent by years and pain, and their limbs crippled by wounds and injuries, they have outlived their comrades of the weary march, of the desperate assault, and of the bloody field. The friends and kindred whom they had quitted in their youth, to encounter the chances of a soldier's life, have long since been scattered or gone to their last home; and a few years of peace and repose was all these veterans had to look to, before the drum should roll and the volley re-echo over their own humble graves.

Yet, notwithstanding the illegality of the proceeding, and in spite of every remonstrance on the part of many officers of high rank, who cannot forget what they owe to those men who never failed them in the hour of need, and to whom they are proud to owe so much of their own share of glory and fame, the edict is about to issue, and the chartered asylum of the old Irish soldier will shortly cease to exist.

We shall be told that they are to be disposed of in an equitable and considerate manner;—plausible terms for the House of Commons; easily spoken, heedlessly believed by the many, and perfectly satisfactory, no doubt, to Mr. Hume, Mr. Faithful, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Gully. These men are to be disposed of it seems, by granting them compensation; it is become a magical word, this "Compensation;" but there are two kinds of compensation: that which satisfies the party to whom it is offered, and that which does not satisfy him, but which he is compelled to accept. The compensation given to some of these poor creatures is a small allowance in money, estimated by the War-Office to be sufficient for procuring them a roof over their grey heads, and the means of procuring enough daily food for existence.

But what sort of a change does this bring to the old soldiers? They have been accustomed in the hospital to a mild and indulgent discipline, which preserved them from intemperance, (often excusable in suffering age,) to medical care of the most humane and attentive description, to warm clothing, to dry airy apartments, and to the greatest luxury of all others to the infirm, a comfortable and clean bed. Will their "*compensation*" procure them all this? Will not they be found rotting in misery, neglect, and pain, in wretched cabins, abandoned to strangers, and feeling their sufferings the more acutely, from the former comfort to which they had been accustomed. If the widow's curse be deemed a heavy burthen, that of the worn-out soldier will not be light upon the authors of this barbarous measure. Then we are told, that such of these poor old men as prefer it, are to be removed to Chelsea Hospital. And is it no punishment to be thus transported to another country, beyond the reach and communication of those with whom they have formed friendships

and associations? Have soldiers no feelings of this description? Are the Irish veterans no better than a set of wild beasts, who will be as happy in one cage as another, provided they have their daily victuals and drink? Above all, is there any people on earth so remarkable for local attachment, and the love of their native land, as the Irish peasantry, from amongst which class these soldiers enlisted in their days of youthful vigour?

To view Kilmainham Hospital merely in a political light, where could be found a situation for the asylum of invalids more advantageous in every respect? Dublin is the largest garrison we have, and the regiments composing the army of Ireland being so frequently embarked and disembarked in that city, rendered the military hospital, and the comforts it held out to the deserving soldier in his old age, more than commonly conspicuous to the army. The official residence of the Commander of the forces being close adjacent, with a guard daily mounted, and the usual attendance of staff and orderlies at the head-quarters, made the hospital a gay and cheerful abode to the old soldier, at the same time that it was encouraging and gratifying to those who were still serving, to see before their eyes the provision which awaited them when age or infirmity should have given them a claim to this honourable retreat. In this respect, indeed, it had many advantages over Chelsea, which, from the circumstance of the garrison duty being performed in London by the Household troops, is for the most part only known by name to the regiments of the line. And it requires but an ordinary knowledge of the springs and motives of human action, to discover the effect of local association upon the minds of soldiers and sailors, who are much less unthinking than is often supposed. Who has ever visited Greenwich Hospital on a bright day in the summer, with the noble waters of the Thames flowing past in a full tide, and crowded with ships of every nation, just reaching the end of their voyage, and observed the customary swarm of old pensioners gathered in groups under the sunny porticos of that splendid building, making their droll remarks, telling their strange tales, and passing their jokes, without feeling proud to see men who have fought the battles of their country thus provided with all the comfort of which their helpless age is susceptible, and the enjoyment of a scene in unison with their old habits and recollections, and almost emblematic of their own safe arrival in the haven of repose, after a life of toil and peril.

What would be the feeling of a true Englishman, if, while gazing upon the view we have described, he were suddenly told that an order was come down from the Admiralty for breaking up Greenwich Hospital, sending some of the inmates adrift upon their parishes, and embarking the others in transports for Dublin or Cork?

And yet where is the difference between Greenwich and Kilmainham? except that the abolition of the latter is distant and unnoticed, and to make a similar attempt on the former would almost raise an insurrection in London. When we use the terms distant and unnoticed, let us not be misunderstood. By the army such dealings are any thing but unnoticed; the impression which they make on all ranks is deep and indelible. The British army have a spirit of loyalty which has been too long fostered by a just and equitable administration of military affairs to be easily shaken; but let it not be imagined, that because no murmur is

heard, the soldiers are in the least deceived by those false and treacherous men, who, under pretence of ameliorating their condition, have endeavoured to excite discontent among them. The conduct of the Radicals has been too consistent in its main features to deceive even the most unwary. They effect a morbid sensibility for the supposed cruelties of flogging, a punishment which only falls on those few men who would in no other way be restrained from bringing disgrace on their comrades, and becoming the pests of civil society. They induce Government to try the far more ignominious system of throwing him into the public gaol, to be the companion of thieves and rogues. They would reduce his pay to the lowest scale of subsistence; and what is infinitely worse, they would cut down his pension, when worn out in the service, to so miserable a pittance, that being unable to exist upon it, he is driven to the workhouse, and his pension being claimed by the overseer, becomes no longer a provision for the veteran, but merely a government contribution to the parish poor-rates. The army are hardly to be cajoled by such protectors as these; but it is deeply to be regretted that our Legislature should listen to their suggestions, and sacrifice any part of a substantial and long-tried system, for propositions all invariably tending to the same revolutionary ends.

We cannot close these remarks more appropriately, than by the introduction of the following rude, but graphic stanzas, extracted from an effusion said to be the genuine production of some of the expectant exiles of the desecrated Hospital:—

THE PENSIONER'S LAMENT.

"Oh leave me in your hospitable dome,
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold,
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb,
For I am poor and miserably old."

AND must we go, and has the Order come
To turn us forth, in poverty and age,
To beat for Quarters without beat of drum,
Wherein to end Life's Pilgrimage?

Long years have passed since this old trunk was sent
Across the sea, 'mid Indian fire to burn;
I served my King till youth and time were spent,
And now, forsooth, it seems—I'm served in turn.

I've licked the Gaul, and could do so again;
I've seen the Russian, Prussian, Dane, and Don;
I left a leg and half an arm in Spain,
And now they've left me none to stand upon.

I little thought when blazing at the foe
At Badajoz, mid bursting shell and ball,
That I should have to march on timber toe,
And routed be—without a Route at all.

No more for us shall savoury fumes ascend
At one o'clock, around the lofty Hall;
Thither no more our tottering steps shall bend,
With bright canteens—at beat of "dinner call."

No more with proud authoritative air,
Adown the Avenue * I'll pry afar,
And close the gate against the wretch who dare
Invade my precincts in a "Numbered Car †."

* The Avenue at the Royal Hospital

† Alluding to an order to that effect.

The Serjeant's Guard* no more will gather near
 To list to deeds at Albuera done;
 The mounted Picquet, too, must cease to hear
 Of "Master's"† gallant work at Sahagun.
 Oh Veteran Murray, Byng, and many more,
 Whose councils here have check'd rebellion's sway;
 When you shall hear that we've been "shewn the door,"
 To make a Barrack—Lord! what will you say?
 And thou, my Chief‡, the generous, kind and true,
 For ever ready at all times to lend
 Thy aid for us; we feel, in leaving you,
 We lose indeed the Soldier's warmest friend.
 The very grass that sprouts about the yard
 Has grown familiar to mine aged eye;
 I never thought the country would discard
 Her worn-out Soldier—but here let me die.
 I'll not want much—my lamp is nigh burnt out;
 With wounds and pains my time has almost come.
 A Five-Pound Note perchance, or thereabout,
 Will close my ledger—then the muffled drum.
 But now 'tis worse than useless to complain,
 So soldier-like away all care we'll fling.
 And hobbling forth unto the world again,
 Will shout our loyal cry, "*God save the King.*"

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOVEMENTS OF LARGE BODIES OF CAVALRY.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM.

• The regulations for the instruction, formation, and movements of cavalry framed by a Board of General Officers, dated Horse Guards, 30th Jan., 1833, and approved by His Majesty, appear to be so complete, from the instruction of the recruit to that of the regiment, as to leave nothing to desire, as far as relates to a single corps; but as cavalry must, of necessity, have to act in larger bodies, some general principles with regard to brigade movements might possibly be added with advantage.

In reading the Institutes of Timour, I have seen with admiration the very able manner in which he brings into action his immense bodies of cavalry, generally about 90,000 horse. He forms his cavalry in three lines. The first line advances to the attack in double grand echellons from the centre, Timour himself supporting at the head of the second and third line. An immense reserve was always stationed in front of the centre of the second line, for the purpose of being detached in aid of any of the echellons wanting support. The basis of Timour's tactics was successive charges and strong reserves. The cavalry tactics of the present day are but a copy of the system laid down by that great conqueror;—we form in three lines; and our success depends upon successive charges, and strong and well directed reserves.

In the charges of large bodies of cavalry against opposing lines, the second line should support the first, in double columns of divisions from the centre of squadrons, in order to give the first line, if repulsed, ample room to pass through the intervals of the second, without spreading the confusion of a hasty and forced retreat to its own support.

The formation of the squadrons of the second line to the front, as

* The Serjeant's Guard at the Avenue Gate. † The Master of the Royal Hospital.
 ‡ The present Lieut. Gen. Commanding, March, 1834.

soon as the first line has passed through the intervals, is instantaneous, and secures the re-formation of the first line in rear of the second, ready to support in its turn. In all such charges, the second line should preserve a distance of from 300 to 400 yards from the first.

When cavalry has to attack masses of infantry, it should advance in open column of wings of regiments; the whole column moving forward at the same time, and breaking simultaneously into the walk, trot, and gallop.

In the practice of this movement on the field of exercise, the moment the leading wing has concluded its charge it wheels outwards by threes, retiring on both flanks of the advancing column, and forms in its rear; every succeeding wing charges, retires, and forms in the rear of the column in the same manner, and the charges are followed up rapidly and successively as long as the case may require.

Perhaps nothing in cavalry manœuvres requires more practice, or more ready dexterity on the part of officers commanding wings and squadrons than this most useful manœuvre, inasmuch as the slightest delay in wheeling outwards by threes, on the part of the charging wing, will inevitably bring the following wing upon the flank of the preceding, and cause utter confusion! Nevertheless, this is the only mode of attacking masses of infantry with a well-grounded hope of success; and this manœuvre approaches as nearly as possible to what really happens in action when the attack of the leading squadrons fails; for though they do not actually go "threes outwards," the heavy and close fire of the infantry makes the head of the column scamper off to the right and left, and thus leave an open space for the instant advance of the following squadrons. The successive charges by wings are thus made with all possible rapidity, and ought to be successful.

Though, doubtless, the strength of cavalry lies in its successive charges, whether in line, against opposing lines, or in column, against masses of infantry, yet the mode and manner, and time of applying this great principle must depend upon circumstances, and the best theories in the world will fail if unskilfully put in practice. All attacks of cavalry should, if possible, be preceded by a heavy and concentrated fire of artillery.

Amongst the various modes adopted for the retreat of large bodies of cavalry, I should recommend that the brigades be practised to retire from both flanks of the line in double column of squadrons in rear of the centre; and that when the retreat may have been effected as far as may be judged expedient, the double column of squadrons, which has been retreating, rear rank in front, should be halted, fronted, directed to form two lines on two named squadrons, and instantly to advance and charge the pursuing enemy. This manœuvre requires practice; but it is of very easy execution, and often of infinite utility.

I submit these few observations with all due deference to the superior judgment of abler men. As far as my own experience has gone, I have found the practice of these manœuvres useful and expedient, and eminently calculated to give that readiness, dexterity, and confidence to cavalry, so infinitely important on the field of battle.

Massoora,
Sept. 23d, 1833.

SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM
Major-General.

COMPARISON OF FRENCH AND BRITISH MILITARY PUNISHMENTS,

FOUNDED ON THE LAST "COMPTE RENDU DE LA JUSTICE MILITAIRE."

THE report of the Minister of War, relative to the course of military justice in France, recently made public, is not a little puzzling when compared with well-ascertained facts relating to the same subject in former years. We could almost fancy that it is got up with a view to the anticipated debate in the British Parliament on the question, recently decided, of corporal punishment, rather than with a desire to convey information as to the actual amount of punishment in the French army. It would be a curious piece of state craftiness if that old soldier, Soult, looking with an unforgiving and resentful eye at that discipline which has so often led to his defeat, and convinced of the necessity of corporal punishment for the maintenance of this discipline, had devised a plan by which to sap and undermine it. We know that a French cabinet has often lent itself to the effectuating objects less important, and by means more tortuous, and it must have been observed that some of the most strenuous advocates for the preservation of discipline in the British army, or rather those who have felt it their duty to oppose the attempts of innovating demagogues, have, in a great degree, based their resistance on the necessity which would arise, if flogging were prohibited, of resorting to capital punishment; and, in support of their reasoning, have shown that this expedient is frequently had recourse to in the French army. Now, by the *Compte-rendu*, it would appear that, of the 106 sentenced to death, including fourteen Africans, only thirteen were executed, and those in foreign countries under military occupation. We have reason to believe that the average of capital convictions since the Restoration has exceeded 200 annually, of which number about sixty have been executed, the remainder being sent for life, or twenty years, to *travaux forcés* (the galleys). Previous to the Restoration, and when the French armies had many foreigners in their ranks, the number was much greater.

We derive our information from an officer in the French service, who, at the time the information was afforded, (the autumn of 1832,) held the situation of *Rapporteur d'un conseil de guerre permanent*, an office very similar to that of deputy judge-advocate in our own service. We also learnt from him that at that period, so soon after *les glorieuses journées*, about 2000 militaires, or who were so previous to the infliction of the punishment, were suffering *travaux forcés*, and 500 *réclusion*; that about 600 were annually sentenced *au boulet*, 1000 *aux travaux publics*, and he believed about 3000 *à l'emprisonnement*.

Travaux forcés, the galleys, and *réclusion*, separate or solitary confinement in chains, are held as *peines infamantes*, and subject the condemned to the loss of cast as a *militaire*, and to deprivation of civil rights.

A soldier sentenced to the *boulet* (which, with *travaux publics*, is only considered as a *peine correctionnelle*, because the culprit may be restored to the ranks as a soldier) has inseparably chained to him for the period of his punishment, *never less* than ten years, an 8-pounder shot, with which he is obliged to work eight hours a day in winter, and ten in summer. *Travaux publics* may, in its appellation, be sufficiently expressive of the punishment involved in it; but as this, in comparison

to the other punishments prevailing in the French army, is a *very merciful one*, we shall advert to it more fully. A *militaire* condemned to it, the period is usually three or five years, is neither placed in chains nor in irons, *except* temporarily as a measure of punishment or security; he is allowed a ration of bread, or dried vegetables, and for his daily work is assigned pay equal to half the wages of a common labourer in the neighbourhood where he works, one-third of which, that is, one-sixth of the labourer's wages, is applied to the improvement of his food; one-third is reserved to be restored to him on the completion of his punishment, and one-third is at the disposition of the minister at war, to be applied towards defraying the expense of this condemnation*. The *condamnés aux travaux publics* are lodged distinct from all other human beings, have a peculiar dress, are never permitted to have their beards cut or shaved, and have their hair cut close to the head once in the week†. The severity with which this punishment is applied may be judged of by the fact that simple desertion to the interior is punished by three years *aux travaux publics*‡. We think we may defy any man to produce an instance where simple desertion, unaccompanied by previous conviction, had been met in our service by a greater punishment than four months' imprisonment.

Adopting the *compte-rendu* of the minister-at-war for 1832, we find that 2075 *militaires*, one in 187 on the whole army, including officers and *sous-officiers*, were condemned in one year to *travaux publics*, or to a *severer* punishment, which they actually suffered; that, deducting the 496 who were pardoned, 4131 out of 388,402, reckoning all ranks and all arms, gend'armerie, &c., are condemned, and suffer punishment in one year; that is, of all ranks, one in 94. We also learn from the same report, that one private soldier of 50 was tried; that about every seventieth soldier was convicted, of whom nine-tenths suffered punishment. Let it be observed, that the term of imprisonment in the French service is from one to three years; that in our own service, the General commanding in chief, whose philanthropy is inferior to that of no man, before the cry was so loudly raised by demagogues and republican newspapers, against corporal punishment, declared, by a general order, dated 24th July, 1830, "That six weeks' solitary confinement should be considered sufficient in almost any case, and three, or at most four months' confinement, with hard labour, equally so."

This may suffice to show, that the amount of punishment in the French army is far greater than in the British; but, gentle reader,—radical reformer—whig economist, or aspiring demagogue, will you believe it?—officers, *sous-officiers*, and privates in the French army are condemned and punished for military offences not under the jurisdiction of military courts, by order of the minister-at-war, on the application of the commanding officers of regiments!

Lest the authenticity of our statement should be questioned, we extract the following from the *Ordonnance* of the 1st of April, 1818, which is at this moment in full rigour:—"Vingt compagnies de discipline sont

* Extrait de l'arrêt du 19 Vendémiaire an. 12 Art. 53, 48, adopted by Louis, 16th March, 1816, and confirmed by the Citizen King Louis Philippe.

† L'arrêt du 19 Vendémiaire an. 12, before referred to.

‡ Id., Art. 72.

crées pour recevoir à un essai de correction les militaires qui, sans avoir commis des délits justifiables des conseils de guerre, persévéraient néanmoins par des fautes à être indisciplinés dans les corps des troupes. Ils sont soumis dans ces compagnies à une police plus sévère. Il y en a deux sortes. Les compagnies des fusiliers qui peuvent être susceptibles d'être envoyés prochainement * aux corps des troupes de ligne, et 2—les compagnies des pionniers composées de militaires qui par la nature de leurs fautes méritent un régime plus sévère."

These twenty companies are stated, in the *compte-rendu*, to have consisted in 1832, of 1728 men, but the fusileers have generally, and had, it was understood, in September 1832, more than 150 men each company, and the pioneers 100, amounting in all to full 2500.

Besides these *compagnies de discipline*, there were, in the autumn of 1832, and are, it is believed now, condemned battalions, as we should term them in our own service, to which *officiers*, *sous-officiers*, and *privates*, were, and are, similarly sent without trial.

The *compte-rendu* in a measure apologizes for referring to one African battalion only; there were two battalions at Algiers, 2000 men; one battalion at Oran, 1000 men; dépôt at the Heres, 800 men; also four companies at Senegal, 400 men; dépôt at Brest, 50 men; making 3550; and with the *compagnies de discipline*, 6050 officers, non-commissioned officers, and *privates*, *condemned untried*, and for offences not cognizable by military courts. About one private in 75 is actually punished (not tried) by military courts; and about one in 50 sent to condemned corps without trial. Thus, one man in 30 in the French army is constantly under severe punishment. Besides which, officers commanding corps are armed with authority far exceeding that of officers commanding British regiments. A French commandant may confine a soldier for eight days on bread and water, to the horrible guard-bed of a *salle de correction*. A British commanding officer can commit a soldier to the black hole for forty-eight hours only.

Will any man, with a knowledge of these facts, pretend to maintain that the amount of suffering from punishment in the British service is at all in proportion to its numbers, equal to that in the French? Will he be mad enough to assert, that the corporal punishment of a soldier, who has been previously tried and convicted of offence, or is guilty of an extreme act of insubordination, is at all to be placed on a footing with *réclusion*, or the minor punishment, the *boulet*,—working for ten years, chained night and day to a shot, and cut off from intercourse with all the world, save those who are suffering the same punishment. We purposely avoid all mention of the *travaux forcés*, because transportation in our own service is analogous to it. It ought, however, to be observed, that death in the French service is the penalty applied to most of the offences which in ours are visited by transportation. By a comparison of crimes, *réclusion* and the *boulet* are the punishments which answer to corporal punishment, and imprisonment *exceeding two months*, in our own service—mark this, reader—more than two months, but not exceeding a year. It can be proved, and will be proved, by the returns now called for by the House of Commons, that a deserter, after a conviction of previous desertion, has often been sentenced to imprisonment for a

* Never sooner than one year.

much less period than one year; and this crime in the French service, if only to the interior, must be visited by the *boulet* for ten years. Let the punishment of the *boulet* be reflected on. We will expose ourselves to the penalty of tautology by again observing, that the unfortunate wretch incurring it is inseparably chained to an eight-pound shot, cut off from all the world but his associates in punishment and misery; that his ration is bread, or dried vegetables, which is improved by the produce of one-sixth of a labourer's wages paid for his daily work; that he is clothed much like our convicts, and miserably lodged. We might write for hours on the subject—we might transcribe the awards of our own courts-martial, and compare them to the French *ordonnances*, which admit no discretion in the *conseil de guerre*, to show that British punishments are far, very far, more merciful; but it would be to little effect; enough has been said to convince unprejudiced persons; to satisfy the demagogue, or, if he were convinced, to induce him to act rationally is quite beyond our mark, and exceeds our most sanguine expectations; we, therefore, forbear to occupy space which may be more satisfactorily devoted to the amusement or instruction of the many. E.

MEMOIRS OF SERVICES OF OFFICERS LATELY DECEASED.

THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL ROBERT PLAMPIN.

ADMIRAL PLAMPIN, who died at Florence on the 14th of last February, at the age of 72, was a native of Essex, where he is understood to have possessed considerable property. He betook himself to sea-life at an early age, and served with much credit in the American war. On the commencement of hostilities with the French Republic, he was appointed as lieutenant on board the *Syren*, a 32-gun frigate, commanded by Captain John Munroe. In this ship the late Duke of York embarked for Holland; and one of the first services on which Lieutenant Plampin was employed, was the defence of Williamstadt, where he commanded a gun-boat, under the orders of Lieutenant J. Western. On the 21st of March, 1793, a vigorous attack took place on the enemy's intrenched camp, on the Moordyke, wherein the gallant Western was slain, and Plampin took the command. On this occasion the Prince of Orange was so satisfied with the services performed, that he presented Mr. Plampin with a medal, worth 500 guilders; and, on his return to England, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the *Firm*, sloop of war. In the mean time that true friend to merit, the late Duke of York, had bestowed all the posthumous honours in his power upon Lieutenant Western, who was the first British officer that lost his life in the war; His Royal Highness attended the remains to the church of Dordrecht, and ordered a monument, with a suitable inscription, to be erected to his memory.

From such influential patronage as this incident had given him, Captain Plampin not only gained his post rank, in 1795, but was also commissioned to the *Ariadne*, of 20 guns, from which ship he removed into the *Lowestoffe*, a fine frigate, of 32 guns. On the night of the 11th of August, 1801, the *Lowestoffe* was returning with a convoy from the West Indies, when, unfortunately, in working through the windward passage, she struck upon the

north-east end of Great Heneage Isle, and was totally wrecked; but the crew, except a very few, were saved. Some of the convoy also shared the same fate. On the 3d of September the captain was tried by a court-martial, holden on board the Abergavenny, in Port Royal harbour, and was fully acquitted of all blame in respect to the loss of the *Lowestoffe*, or the ships under convoy.

Captain Plampin afterwards commanded the *Antelope*, of 50 guns, from which ship he removed to the *Powerful*, 74, and joined the squadron of Sir J. T. Duckworth. In December, 1805, this force gave chase to the celebrated Rochefort squadron; but, from some unaccountable cause, the pursuit was discontinued, or Captain Plampin might have won a K. C. B.-ship. Instead of this, being a very fast-sailing ship, the *Powerful* was dispatched to the East Indies, to reinforce Sir Edward Pellew, in case the enemy should steer that way. On the 13th of June, 1806, he captured a mischievous privateer, called *La Henriette*, of 20 guns, and 124 men; and, in the following month, being on the coast of Ceylon, he fell in with the celebrated frigate-built privateer, *La Bellone*, of 34 guns and 194 men, which struck to him after a running fight of an hour and a half, in which she killed two of the *Powerful*'s men, and wounded eleven, while her own loss was only one man killed, and seven wounded! This ship was a very superior sailer, and had committed great depredations on the British commerce, both on the home station and abroad: she was taken to the Navy, and named the *Blanche*.

Towards the close of 1806, the *Powerful* was one of the squadron which accompanied Sir Edward Pellew to Batavia, where they destroyed a corvette, four brigs of war, and several armed vessels. After this, Plampin returned to Europe, on account of his health, leaving his ship at the station. He afterwards obtained the command of the *Courageux*, 74, and commanded a division of Sir Richard Strachan's fleet, on the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809. In 1810, he commanded the *Gibraltar*, 80; and in 1811, the *Royal Sovereign*, a first-rate. His next appointment was in 1812 to the *Ocean*, of 98 guns, in which he again served under Sir Edward Pellew's command, in the Mediterranean; and he belonged to the blockading fleet off Toulon during the remainder of the war.

At the flag-promotion which took place at the peace, Captain Plampin was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and in February, 1817, he hoisted his flag on board his Majesty's ship *Conqueror*, of 74 guns, as Commander-in-chief on the St. Helena and Cape stations. This delicate commission he held during the customary period of three years; and, except in one instance, without any disagreeable results of his duty, as one of the guardians of Napoleon. In that instance he was under the necessity of bringing Mr. John Stokoe, the surgeon of his own ship, to a court-martial, for making improper communications to Napoleon and his attendants, which, being proved, Mr. Stokoe was sentenced to be dismissed his Majesty's Navy; but, in consideration of long services, he was recommended to the Admiralty for half-pay.

In 1824, Rear-Admiral Plampin succeeded Lord Colville in the Irish command at Cove; and, in the following year, hoisted his flag at the fore, as Vice-Admiral of the White. Having served there three years, in high esteem, he resigned his command to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, and held no further public appointment. His death will be regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, to whom the amiable qualities of the Admiral had endeared him.

THE LATE ADMIRAL MARK ROBINSON.

THIS gallant officer was son of Rear-Admiral Robinson, who lost a leg in the action off Cape Henry, the 5th of September, 1781, and died in 1799. He entered the Navy at an early age, and became Commander some time previous to the conclusion of the American war; and, during the peace that followed, he commanded the Trimmer sloop. In September, 1790, he was made Post Captain. At the commencement of the war with France, he obtained the command of the Brilliant frigate, stationed in the North Sea, and was afterwards employed at the reduction of Calvi. He next commanded the Arethusa, in the expedition under Sir John B. Warren, against Quiberon. In 1804 he was appointed to the Swiftsure, in which ship, after cruising on the Spanish coast, he accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies, in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Subsequently he commanded the Royal Sovereign, and Gibraltar, of 80 guns. In 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in 1812 to that of Vice-Admiral. In 1825 he became Admiral of the White.

Admiral Robinson died at his seat, Freshfield, near Bath, on the 21st of February, aged eighty. He was a widower, having married, in 1799 Miss Shirley, of Pulteney Street, Bath, who died in 1811.

THE LATE BRIGADIER JOHN MONCTON COOMBS

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

IN 1800, Mr. Coombs arrived at Madras, as a cadet on the East India Company's Madras establishment. He joined the cadet company, commanded by Captain Charles Armstrong, at Chingliput; was promoted to Lieutenant on the 15th July in the same year, and appointed to the 1st battalion 1st Native Infantry, which he joined at Seringapatam, in April, 1801. He was shortly afterwards detached in command of three companies, to form the native infantry part of the escort under Lieutenant-Colonel Shee, attending the Mysore princes and families to the Carnatic, on which occasion his conduct received the approbation of the Commandant of the escort. On his return to Seringapatam, he was appointed, under the orders of the Duke of Wellington, then the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, to the command of the honorary escort attached to his highness the Rajah of Mysore, which charge he held until his corps took the field with the division of the army under Colonel Wellesley, against the Bullum Rajah. He was present, in command of the light infantry of his corps, at the assault and capture of Arakerry. In 1802, he was appointed acting adjutant of his corps; in June, 1804, adjutant to the 1st extra battalion; and in November following adjutant of the 2d battalion 23d regiment. In December, 1806, he was promoted to captain; and in June, 1807, appointed Deputy Judge Advocate to the Mysore division of the army. Lieutenant-General Hay Macdowall succeeded to the chief command of the army in October of the same year; and Capt. Coombs, who was placed on his personal staff as aide-de-camp, remained with him until his departure for Europe, when he assumed charge of the office to which he had been previously appointed, assistant-quartermaster-general to the Mysore division of the army, and was in the actual fulfilment of its duties, when, consequent on the disturbances in the army, he was ordered to join his corps in the Ceded Districts.

The following letter was addressed by Lieutenant-General Macdowall to Major-General Gowdie:—"Captain Coombs, assistant-quartermaster-general in Mysore, has acted as my aide-de-camp since I assumed the command of the army. He is a young man of very fair promise, and possesses

great quickness, application, and intelligence. I beg to recommend him especially to your notice."

Captain Coombs was immediately employed in the command of a detachment sent out to expel some freebooters who had recently infested the district, and to protect the borders against their incursions; a service he executed to the satisfaction of the authorities. He afterwards joined the other battalion of his regiment in the southern division of the army, and was selected by Major-General Wilkinson, commanding it, to officiate as judge advocate.

The approbation of the Major-General, of his conduct as judge advocate, was signified in the following flattering letter:—

"Trichinopoly, 10th March, 1812.

"My dear Sir,—A ruling principle in my conduct, during my services in the army, has always been to search for merit, and, to the extent of my power, to bring it into public view, and reward it. I shall consider myself fortunate, if I am always as correct in that practice as I have been in the late appointment of you to act as Judge Advocate.—Yours, &c.

(Signed) "W. WILKINSON."

On the nomination of the Hon. William Petrie to be governor of Prince of Wales's Island, in 1812, Captain Coombs was appointed his aide-de-camp and private secretary; in which station he accompanied him, and was, soon after his arrival, appointed town-major; this situation he continued to hold, under three succeeding governors, until August, 1825, when, having obtained promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy, on the new organization of the army of the 1st of May, he returned to Europe for the benefit of his health.

In 1814, being the senior officer on the island, on the departure of Colonel Shuldham for Bengal, Captain Coombs held, for several months, the command of the troops. In 1817, he was selected by the government of Prince of Wales's Island for the charge of a political mission to the state of Achcen, then under the agitation of a recent revolution, and in a state of great misrule and anarchy. He was directed to proceed to Bengal, and submit his reports and the result of his mission to the Supreme Government, and was honoured by very flattering approbation from that high authority; and was again deputed, in concert with Sir Stamford Raffles, and as joint agent with him, to adjust all future relations of the British government with the state of Achcen, and to remain as resident with the king in the event of negotiating a treaty with that state. On quitting Prince of Wales's Island, in August, 1825, he was highly complimented by the government, and was gratified by a testimonial of personal regard and esteem from a number of his friends, in the presentation of an address and an elegant piece of plate.

After serving in India for a long period with honour and distinction, this excellent officer was, in October last, whilst in command of the force at Palaveram, assassinated by an havildar, under the influence of opium. The brigade was returning from an inspection by the General commanding the division in ball-firing. It was then dusk, but not dark; and the Brigadier, ere turning off to his house, had stopped to see the brigade pass. He was then about ten paces distant from the rifle company of the 5th, when a shot was suddenly fired. The unfortunate Brigadier reeled in his saddle; and, attempting to dismount, staggered and fell into the arms of Lieutenant Mackenzie, the adjutant of the regiment, (who had galloped up to his assistance,) exclaiming "that he was shot!" He was immediately conveyed towards his house; and while on the road, asked for a mouthful of brandy and water. This was given to him; and, in the act of swallowing it, he expired.

THE LATE COMMANDER SKYRING.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct, upon the recommendation of the Board of Admiralty, that a pension of 90*l.* per annum shall be granted to the widow of Capt. Géorge William Skyring, who was so barbarously murdered by the natives of Cape Roxas, on the coast of Africa, on the 22d of December, 1833.

This excellent officer was the son of Major Skyring, of the Royal Artillery, who was stationed many years at Gibraltar. He served for nearly four years on board the *Aid*, sloop of war, under the command of Capt. W. H. Smyth, where, having gained some knowledge of marine surveying, he conducted himself so as to ensure his promotion. Having gained the rank of Lieutenant, he was employed with Lieut. Hewitt on the east coast of England, till, at the recommendation of Capt. Smyth, he sailed in the *Beagle* for South America, as an Assistant Surveyor, under the orders of Capt. King. In this appointment he so ably acquitted himself that the name of "Skyring Water" was given to a vast lake which he discovered on the north side of the Strait of Magellan; and on the unfortunate suicide of Commander Stokes, he obtained the temporary command of the *Beagle*. In this, however, he was superseded; but so useful had he proved to the expedition, that Capt. Beaufort, the Hydrographer, moved the Admiralty to grant him a commander's commission, which he obtained in February, 1830.

No person could have been more happy than he was at being appointed to the command of the *Ætna*, a surveying ship, last autumn. He sailed for the coast of Africa, to complete the examination of its western shores. It appears that he had landed from his gig on the 22d of December, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of Cape Roxas; and having no apprehension of hostility on the part of the natives, his boat was only armed with a couple of muskets. The unfortunate Commander proceeded to the summit of an eminence, about noon, with his instruments, accompanied by a midshipman and his coxswain. Many natives gathered around; but this being an usual occurrence, it excited no alarm, till several attempts at theft were made by them. While this was passing, the report of a musket was heard, which was soon after followed by a second discharge; and upon the Captain going to ascertain the cause, he found the four seamen overpowered by the natives, who had forcibly taken possession of the gig, which, to say no worse, was *unfortunately* aground, having landed at high water. A general scuffle now took place, in attempting to quell which poor Skyring was shot by the Negro chief, and afterwards speared with savage barbarity; and, at the same moment, the coxswain was also slain. Resistance being hopeless, the survivors fled into a patch of brushwood, where they dodged their pursuers, until they were rescued by the ship's cutter, which happened to be sounding alongshore. Meantime, the suspicious of the officers on board the *Ætna* and Raven, cruising in the offing, were excited by observing that the gig was hauled up high and dry. Lieut. Kellett thereupon manned and armed the boats, and having driven off the natives by discharges of grape from the Raven, made a landing. They found the Captain's body, pierced with no fewer than seventy-four wounds; but that of the coxswain had been carried off. The remains were committed to the deep on the following morning with all the solemnity in the power of the officers and people, among whom their new commander had become deservedly beloved, from the suavity of his disposition and the kindness of his heart.

In a case of such peculiar moment, it is matter of regret that the severity of existing regulations should tie the Royal bounty to a pension for Mrs. Skyring of only 20*l.* more than she would have been entitled to had her husband survived all his fair prospects, and died upon a day; and no real good can accrue to the service by limiting the munificence of the King and the generosity of the Nation within the bounds of narrow parsimony.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD BOTELER, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

THAT time has come upon us which forbids encouragement of the most distant hope in the case of this officer; and we are compelled to the melancholy conclusion, that his life and services owed their termination, as originally apprehended, to the casual loss of the vessel in which he was returning to England. While there remained a seeming possibility that he might yet be in existence, we forbore any particular notice; but now, it would be unjust towards his memory, and unsatisfactory to ourselves, longer to be silent; and we believe that our friends will sympathize in our sorrow for the premature loss of the individual, and will, likewise, deem that a place in our pages is rightly his due. We neither attempt nor design other than a plain statement. His life was one of activity and usefulness in his profession, as our account of his services will show, and those services sufficiently testify for themselves.

He was second son of the late William Boteler, Esq.,* of Eastry, in the county of Kent, and received his commission of Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on the 1st of January, 1804; that of First-Lieutenant, on the 4th of March, 1805; and the appointment of Adjutant, in July of the last-mentioned year. Until November, 1806, he was in employment at Liskeard, Chatham, and Dover. He then left England with the expedition under General Crawford, for South America. With the issue of this expedition the world is well acquainted. Lieut. Boteler was not in the engagement which terminated the matter, having been under orders to bring up some artillery, he only arrived just as terms had been agreed on. His duties, however, were constant and arduous. His return to England took place early in the year 1808.

In the following June, he received directions to join the army commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Portugal; and having landed in the beginning of August, he immediately thereupon proceeded to the camp on the heights above Lavos. He was attached to General Ferguson, and was with him in the battle of Vuncira; he was also at the retreat and battle of Corunna. In January, 1809, he again came home; and in June received his commission of Captain, and at the same time was ordered to hold himself in readiness for instant service. This service was the attack upon Walcheren, in which his employment was of an anxious and severe description, and he

* The family of Boteler is descended from Thomas Pincerna, probably so called from his office of chief butler to King John, whence his successors assumed the name of Butler, alias Boteler, or Botiller; and in allusion to their office, bore for their arms three or more covered cups, diffidently placed and blazoned. The late Mr. Boteler lived at Eastry, where his family had been resident for many generations, until the year 1814, when he removed to Canterbury. He was twice married; first to Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Fuller, Esq., of Statenborough, near Eastry; and, secondly, to Mary, daughter of Capt. John Harvey, of the Brunswick, in which ship he was mortally wounded in the memorable battle of the 1st of June. Of the first marriage, he left one son surviving, William Fuller Boteler, Esq., King's Counsel, and Recorder of Canterbury, &c. Of the second marriage, the issue was numerous. William Boteler, throughout his life, was much attached to the study of antiquities, and he made considerable collections for the history of his native parish and the neighbouring parts of Kent. The substance of these collections was communicated by him to Mr. Hasted, the historian of the county of Kent, who, in the Preface to the fourth volume of the first edition of his History, acknowledges, in the most handsome manner, the assistance he received from him in the compilation of the work. Mr. Hasted dedicated the ninth volume of the second edition of his History to Mr. Boteler, stating, that it was to him that the public were indebted for whatever pleasure and information they might receive from the perusal of that part of the History.

suffered, in common with many others, from the prevailing fever, which left him in a state of debility for several weeks. From the conclusion of this affair, until February, 1811, he was in service at home; and then he was once more ordered to Portugal.

On his arrival at Lisbon, he was sent to Mafra, from thence to Elvas; from Elvas to Olivarez and Almandralejo; and returning to Elvas, he was thence ordered to the attack of fort St. Christoval, where he suffered a dangerous wound in the head, which confined him for several weeks. When sufficiently recovered from this, he was employed on the lines of Almada. From Almada he went to Montfauçon, and there remained until January, 1812, when he returned to Almada, and continued either at that place or at Montfauçon till March, 1813. Relieved from this station, he joined head-quarters at Malheda de Laida. He was next employed on the pontoon service; and when he quitted it, rejoined the army, and was present at the siege and capture of St. Sebastian. He was now attached to the 6th division, under General Colville. He was again wounded at Pampluna. From henceforth to the close of the war he was with the army at head-quarters, and was concerned in all the different engagements up to that point. His arrival in England is dated the 9th of July, 1814.

His employment did not terminate with the war; being in the following March appointed to the station of Spike Island, in which he continued till October, 1823, when he was removed to Waltham Abbey. He remained at this latter place, with the exception of the interval from November, 1825, to August, 1826, during which he was upon the duty of examining the fortresses, &c., at Sierra Leone, Accra, and Cape Coast, until November, 1828, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In September, 1829, he embarked at Liverpool for North America, on service, with Lieut.-Colonel By, at the Rideau Canal; and in October, 1831, the Engineer command at Halifax was conferred upon him.

Anxious to return to his mother and family—in consequence of severe calamities which had befallen them in his absence, in the death of his brother, Commander Thomas Boteler, R.N., an active and meritorious young officer, who died in November, 1829, of the effects of the climate, in command of his Majesty's ship *Hecle*, on the western coast of Africa: and of his youngest brother, the Rev. Edward Boteler, a young man beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, who died after three days' illness, in August, 1831, just as he was preferred to a living in the neighbourhood of his family.—Lieut.-Colonel Boteler embarked in the *Calypso*, and is supposed to have foundered at sea, the vessel not having since been heard of. Such was the end—the deeply distressing end—of an officer whose life had been so passed, that it was one of usefulness. That his services were possessed by his country during one of the most glorious periods of her history; that his worth was well appreciated; that he was regarded in his profession with esteem and respect; that all who knew him lament him,—in these things it is that his relatives and friends have their consolation. He was, indeed, removed from the world, when the prospect of many years was yet reasonably before him, and still further professional distinction and advancement seemed to await him. Having entered into the army at a very early age, although he had undergone so extended a term of service, he was but in the prime of life. Unassuming in manners, he was intelligent, ready, and energetic. His name ranked high in his corps, and, we venture to say, will be long remembered with honourable regret.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

WITH a view to reduce as much as possible the number of officers waiting for commissions (*à la suite*) in each regiment, as well as to increase the chances of promotion, Soult, the Minister of War, has recently determined on pensioning off the following classes of officers, viz.—Colonels of the age of 58 and upwards; Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, and Captains, of the age of 55 and upwards; and all other officers, without regard to age, who have served thirty years. The effect of this regulation will certainly be to open the door for the advancement of young officers and to afford opportunities for rewarding meritorious services; but it is thought that these benefits will be more than counterbalanced—on the one hand, by depriving the French army of a host of excellent officers, grown grey only in experience, not in body or mind; and, on the other, by heavily swelling the pension list.

BRIDGES.

There were few bridges deserving of mention in France until the reign of Louis le Gros; and those of modern importance began to be constructed in the twelfth century; for the more ancient ones having been destroyed by the Barbarians, the means of crossing rivers were confined to boats. An association of some celebrity in the annals of the arts now sprung up, under the name of the "Confraternity of the Bridge;" its object was to provide a remedy for this state of things; and the first bridge which the brethren erected was across the Durance, below the Chartreuse of Bonpas, in Provence, where its remains are still visible. The bridge at Avignon, which was commenced in the year 1177, was the second they constructed; and it seems probable that the bridges of the Saint Esprit and the Guillotière, at Lyons, were built under the same auspices. Previously to the fifteenth century, Paris possessed none but wooden bridges; these were frequently carried away by inundations and the breaking up of frosts. But towards the close of that century a more solid description of bridges began to facilitate intercourse between either bank of the Seine. The first, which was built of stone, was the Pont Notre Dame, of which Joconde was the architect; it was commenced in 1499, and completed in 1512. Next came the Pont Neuf, which is 712 feet, or 758 English feet in length, and was begun in the reign of Henry II. by Androuet de Cerceau, and finished in that of Henry IV., in 1609. The most modern stone bridge in the French metropolis is the Pont de Jéna, or of the Champ de Mars, which is one of its largest. The foundations were laid in 1809, under the eye of Dillon, its original architect; and the structure was terminated by Lamande in 1815: its length is 497 English feet, and its width, 49. It cost 360,000*l.* The whole number of bridges, whether large or small, in stone, iron, and wood, which exist at the present day in Paris, is nineteen.

GRENADIERS.

The first troops of this description bore an axe, a sabre, and a *grenadier* or leather bag, containing from a dozen to fifteen grenades. In the year 1671, at which time the musket was substituted for the firelock, the majority of the grenadiers were equipped with the former, and the whole of them were thus armed at the close of Louis XIV.'s reign. The grenade was of the calibre of a four-pounder, and fired with a match. A whole company of grenadiers was formed in the King's regiment in 1670; and shortly afterwards the precedent was adopted in each of the thirty oldest regiments; in short, every battalion was successively allowed a company of grenadiers. In 1745 the grenadier companies of the militia were formed into seven regiments, under the designation of the Royal Grenadiers; and when the army

was re-organized in 1749, eight-and-forty companies were picked from disbanded regiments, and out of these the celebrated corps of Grenadiers of France was formed. This corps disappeared with the year 1789, when the axe was laid to every other ancient institution.

SPAIN.

MADRID.

[*From a private letter.*].—At a late review on the dreary plain, which lies close upon the Puerte del Sol, I was conversing with Colonel V—, when the trumpets signaled the Queen Regent's approach from every point of the line. She came galloping down upon us on a grey charger, followed by a brilliant array of officers of the staff, an escort, and a numerous retinue of livery servants in cocked-hats and boots à la militaire. The troops instantly presented arms; and opposite to them stood thousands upon thousands of her royal lieges, shouting, in common with the soldiery, "Viva la Reina! viva la Reina Gobernadora!" She is a handsome young woman, but is grown somewhat too lusty: her appearance is consequently less graceful than when I last saw her at Naples. The expression of her features is still uncommonly pleasing; there is, indeed, so much of combined mildness and intellect about them, that she would still be a beauty had she even fewer personal charms to recommend her. Her manner is in the highest degree gracious, and she returns every salute made her, with a promptitude and an air of kindness, which makes her condescension still more engaging. She excels most Spanish dames as an equestrian, though she has much to learn from our fair countrywomen in the art of sitting her saddle to advantage; neither is her dress to our English taste. She allows no hair to be seen about her face, but fastens her hat close down with a ribbon that passes under her chin; apparently bidding defiance to weather and exposure in the open air. When close upon the line, the troops formed into a large, though somewhat irregular square; and a "bando" or address was then read to them at various points, in which they were complimented as "meet to fight under the banners of the glorious Cid, and bear the young Queen Isabella on their shields through fields of victory." The feelings of every soul on the spot were up, and a thundering Viva! from all sides closed the harangue.

The next ceremony was the distributing of crosses to a few veteran soldiers; but we were not a little surprised to observe her Majesty start forwards in the midst of it and gallop into the centre of a thick group of bystanders, for the purpose of greeting Mr. Villiers, with whom she conversed for some moments. He was the only party, even among the corps diplomatique, of whom she took any special notice on the ground. Upon returning to her station, which was on a large circular spot near the gate, the troops defiled before her in excellent order; and the oldest "captain" in our ranks could not have acted his part more consummately "en militaire" than her Majesty did. As soon as the last company had marched past, she turned round to the officers in her suite, and expressed her satisfaction with the troops in terms so full of feeling and energy, as evidently to delight every Spaniard who heard her. This done, she rode back to Madrid.

The number of troops under arms might have been six thousand, more or less; consequently, about one-half of the whole garrison of the metropolis. The remainder, principally raw recruits, were probably not in trim to venture upon a public appearance. The cavalry made a splendid show, but none so much as the cuirassiers; and had it not been for the diminutive size of their horses, which must render the troops unfit for any field service, they would have borne a comparison with any in Europe. The infantry looked well, manœuvred well, and were splendidly clothed and equipped. I was informed on good authority, that the whole number of troops in arms throughout Spain, including the provincial militia, is about eighty thousand

HANOVER.

In conformity with a recent order, the hussar regiments are to be converted into regiments of light dragoons. The Royal Hussars, which heretofore formed the 1st regiment, are to be called "The King's Dragoons;" the 2d regiment is to be styled "The Queen's Own;" and the 3d, "The Duke of Cambridge's Dragoons."

DENMARK.

The present establishment of the army is as follows:—

General staff	47
Engineers	21
Artillery	4,438
Cavalry	3,302
And Infantry	31,026

In all 38,834

Assuming the population of Denmark, inclusive of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, to be two millions of souls, (and this is on the assumption that their increase since 1828, when the number was 1,931,663, has been but 11,500 a year,) the proportion is somewhat below 1 individual in every 50, which is larger than in any other country in Europe; for even in Prussia the proportion of the military to the population does not exceed 1 in every 68; in Russia, 1 in every 70; in Austria, 1 in every 100; and in France 1 in every 110 souls.

GREECE.

Dr. Thiersch, the Bavarian envoy, who paved the way for King Otho's accession to the throne of Greece, adverts in the subsequent terms to the altered state of opinion in that country:—"A Turk of Athens, whom I found very undisturbedly pursuing his mercantile avocations at Syra, observed to me, and with great justice, 'You now see Turk cutting Turk's throat,—and Greek doing the same office by Greek; but entire harmony and good-will subsisting between Turk and Greek.' The change in feeling goes even to a greater length than this. During my last stay at Nauplia, I met with numbers of Mahomedans from Albania, Thessaly, and Macedonia, as well as soldiers and traders, many of whom were refugees; and amongst them several agas and beys. As I had repeated occasions for manifesting the concern I took in their misfortunes, they paid me frequent visits, and were always inquiring when 'their' sovereign would make his appearance? 'But, my friends,' I replied, 'how can you look upon him as your sovereign? He is but King of the Greeks.' 'Nay,' they would answer, 'he is quite as much ours, for we claim the same father-land, the same ancestors, and the same language and customs; and we challenge you to tell us the difference between an Albanese Mussulman and an Albanese Christian.' 'I am ready to admit it.' 'Well, then, as we are fellow-sufferers under the same misfortune, surely you cannot find it strange, that we should seek to bask under the same sunshine?' 'What becomes then of your sultan and your faith?' 'Recollect, the sultan has always been a stranger to us; we knew nothing of him but by gossip and report; and as to our faith, what is there to prevent us from showing ourselves as loyal subjects under a king, as under a grand seignior? He will attend his church, and we our chamid; and who knows but the day may come, when we shall both of us worship one Deity under one roof? You seem to have forgotten that this occurred in the days of our forefathers, before those wild beasts got our soil within their clutches. Surely, we have here given you ample reasons for the anxiety we feel that this king of yours should be a king of ours; only let him reign over us under a constitution.' 'Under a constitution, my friends? Pray, what mean you by a constitution?' 'Neither more nor less than that the king shall not worry and drive us about like a flock of sheep, or chop off our heads whenever he takes the fit into his own; we want no more sultans of this kind.'"

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

REVIVED THOUGHTS ON THE FOUNDATION OF A GREAT NATIONAL INSTITUTION, intended more especially for the Reception of Orphan Children of Officers of the British Army, but so constituted as to form, at the same time, a highly respectable yet economical Public Seminary for the Education of Officers' Sons and Daughters in general. By R. LACHLAN, late Major 17th Regiment.

WE have said that the philanthropic object of Major Lachlan merits the consideration of the United Service and the support of the public, and should hope that there are not two opinions respecting the claims of the Officers of the Army, for *past services*, on the gratitude of their country. Shall they, then, look in vain for sympathy and assistance in upholding their children in the same position in society occupied by their parents? This can be effected only by education; yet the fact cannot, nor need it, be concealed, that the pecuniary resources of officers, more especially in the junior ranks, and who are dependent on their professional emoluments, are totally inadequate to defray the high charges of private or public seminaries of the present day in their own country. The consequence must, therefore, inevitably be, that, while the nation provides for the education of the children of the very humblest of the community, and even of the private soldier, those of the Officers of the Army must remain without similar advantages, unless some timely and competent interposition takes place to avert such an anomaly in society. If what we have stated be true, as regards the children of Officers whose parents are still their natural guardians and protectors, how much stronger is the case of those who, by war or the fatal effects of unhealthy climates, have become orphans? By what possible means can the widow of an officer, upon the limited stipend awarded to her in the form of a pension, provide a *suitable* education for her children, since even the inadequate resource of Sandhurst has been effectually closed against them? Our space will not permit our doing more at present than to recommend the pamphlet itself to the attention and consideration of the members of the United Service, particularly those in elevated stations, by whom its objects may be more effectually promoted. Should the present design, forcibly appealing as it does to the best sympathies of the nation, be happily carried into effect, with that proposed by Commander Dickson in our last Number, for the United Service, and of which we shall probably say more in our next, an overwhelming source of anxiety will be removed from the minds of the gallant defenders of their country.

METHODS IN USE FOR POINTING GUNS AT SEA. BY CAPT. STEVENS,
R. M. ARTILLERY.

THIS is a short essay, professing to be written for the use of young officers in the Royal Navy during the early periods of their service, but which may be consulted with advantage by those of longer standing. We regret that Capt. Stevens's modesty should have prevented him attempting a work on a more extended scale, as, from his great experience, we know no one better calculated to produce that desideratum in the service—"A Manual of Naval Gunnery."

One new and interesting fact particularly struck us in perusing this little work, which is, that the extraordinary demolition of the Chesapeake's larboard quarter did not take place from any particular orders of Capt. Brooke, but is supposed to have resulted from the frequent and industrious exercise of the Shannon's crew, and much practice in *general systems of firing*—the certain means of producing individual excellence. On a late occasion we had ourselves the gratification of inspecting the laboratory, and witnessing the

combined practice, of Captains Stevens and Hastings, at Southsea, and can bear testimony to the successful results of the zealous labours of those officers.

NARRATIVE OF THE PENINSULAR WAR. BY LIEUT.-COL. LEITH HAY.

A SECOND and improved edition of this deservedly popular work is before us. We have already expressed our opinion of this performance, which, bating some venial inaccuracies, inevitable in a narrative embracing so wide and varied a field, deserves to take its place amongst the "Memoirs" tributary to the military history of this eventful epoch.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, ETC.

THIS *brochure* takes a lively review of the spirit of those admirable and original orders of the Great Duke, issued to the British army during the campaigns in Portugal, Spain, and France, and lately compiled and condensed into a compendious form, for the information of the old, and the instruction of the young, soldier.

The intelligent writer of these "Observations" has managed to illustrate and enliven his subject with practical details and instances in point, the fidelity of which will be recognized by his old fellow-campaigners; while, for the unpractised officer and general reader, they offer the attraction of novelty and the opportunity of study.

THE BABOO, AND OTHER TALES.

THESE volumes afford some spirited and characteristic sketches of *society* in India,—a department of oriental writing hitherto less illustrated than so fertile and interesting a subject admits. We the more regret, therefore, the untimely decease of the writer of "The Baboo,"—by whose widow the work is published.

LETTERS BY MAJOR NORMAN PRINGLE, LATE 21ST FUSILIERS, VINDICATING THE CHARACTER OF THE BRITISH ARMY EMPLOYED IN NORTH AMERICA, IN 1814-15, FROM THE ASCRIPTIONS CAST UPON IT IN STEWART'S "THREE YEARS IN NORTH AMERICA."

THIS was a work of supererogation on the part of Major Pringle—*non dignus vindice nodus*. The babble of republic-lauding emigrants may be vented without serious prejudice to their countrymen and native country. The grave notice of right-minded men only serves to give currency to vagaries which, with the sound part of the community, pass for no more than they are worth; it matters little what the other portion thinks of us.

A LETTER TO HENRY WARBURTON, ESQ., Chairman of a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the State of the Medical Profession. By Sir GEORGE BALLINGALL, Bart. M.D., Regius Professor of Military Surgery at the University of Edinburgh.

SIR GEORGE BALLINGALL, whose printed works on subjects connected with his profession we have before spoken of with commendation, has been most usefully occupied, during the past ten years, in the delivery of Lectures expressly on Military Surgery, in the Edinburgh University; and the object of the "Letter," at the head of this notice, is to recommend the establishment of similar courses at all the other principal Schools of Medicine in the United Kingdom. The subject is well worthy the attention of the legislature; and we hope to congratulate the writer on the attainment of his object.

GILPIN'S FOREST SCENERY. EDITED BY SIR THOMAS DICK LAUDER.

It would be superfluous to repeat the characteristics of so popular a work as "Gilpin's Forest Scenery." The present edition, illustrated by the *Scholia* of the observant editor—sensibly alive to his theme—forms one of the most agreeable and instructive repertoires of Natural History in the English language.

THE CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA.

IN the satisfactory progress of this comprehensive publication, the subjects of "Europe in the Middle Ages," the "Arts of the Greeks and Romans," the "History of Rome," and the "History of Natural Philosophy," have been severally treated, and with various degrees of success, by eminent hands.

In describing the ancient Gallies, in the volume on "Greek and Roman Art," the writer might have referred, with benefit, to papers on that subject which have appeared in our pages. Vol. LII., now before us, forms the Second of "Stebbing's History of the Christian Church."

VALPY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND—VOL. II.

THERE is no falling off in this volume of one of the most useful and elegant publications of the day.

We find that it will require still another volume (LII.) to conclude "Livy" and "The Classical Library."

EDINBURGH CABINET LIBRARY—VOLS. XIII., XIV., XV.

"ARABIA" is the subject of the two former—"Persia" of the last—of these volumes. The description of Arabia, comprehending the historical, statistical, and physiological account of that country, is by Andrew Crichton: that of Persia—or rather, the first volume—is from the practised pen of Mr. James Fraser, the traveller of the *Himālā*. This publication is judiciously and ably conducted.

THE ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

ENGLAND is completed in three volumes: the first volume of FRANCE, by Leitch Ritchie, is before us. The republication of this charming series is continued in a manner highly creditable to the publishers.

LIFE AND WORKS OF BURNS. BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

WE would gladly speak of an undertaking so promising in its title, but have only seen the *second* volume, in which, of course, the "Life" is not.

FINDEN'S LANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS OF BYRON. NOS. XXI., XXII., XXIII.

IN the range of graphic art we know no production of its class more interesting in subject or more beautiful in execution than these exquisite engravings, which should adorn the table of every drawing-room and library of any pretension. Our present notice must be limited in terms, however warm in commendation. The next, and concluding Number, will enable us to revert to the subject.

Many works and prints, including the admirable Marine Views of Mr. Ruggins, Painter to the King, remain for notice.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, March 20, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—The police force, intended to watch and protect his Majesty's property in this dock-yard, were selected on the 21st ult., and commenced duty on the 4th inst. Each man has been furnished with a small book of regulations for his guidance: they are brief, but very clear and comprehensive; and being instructions for the police of *all* the dock-yards, is a much better plan than having each division governed by a distinct code. The pay of the constables is to be nineteen shillings a-week, with a liberal annual allowance of clothes, hats, and boots. They are expressly informed, that the object of placing them in the dock-yards is—the *prevention of crime*. It is of course a novel arrangement, but there is little doubt of its answering very well. The numbers are, one director (being a Lieutenant of the Navy, named Hall Lieutenant Marshall, the Warden of this dock-yard, having within these few days resigned the office)—three inspectors, three serjeants, and forty constables; they are divided into three divisions, each consisting of one inspector, one serjeant, and twelve men, one being always on duty. Their dress is to resemble that of the London police force, and will be issued to them as soon as it is ready.

Among the alterations in the dock-yard is one most beneficial; viz., the removal of the Admiral Superintendent's Office from the confined and contracted place in which the business has been carried on for the last eighteen months, to a most spacious and convenient site in the centre of the yard. On the upper floor of the stack of building where the master shipwright, the store-keeper, store-receiver, and surgeon, are stationed, the new offices are constructing: there will be a board-room, a room for the Admiral Superintendent, a waiting room for officers, and the necessary offices for the Flag Lieutenant, secretary, clerks, and messengers; and all having a communication to the different departments before stated, without stepping from under the roof. The very important and numerous duties which fall upon the Admiral Superintendent (for he takes charge of all the ships in commission during the absence of the Port-admiral) render it highly necessary that he should be provided with a more extensive suite of offices than he has hitherto been accommodated with. Those now preparing are every way adapted for upholding the dignity and respectability of the occupier.—Now for my journal.

On the 21st of February, H. M. S. Edinburgh, 74, Captain Dacres, went to Spithead, and on the 7th instant sailed for Malta, to join the squadron under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Rowley. The Edinburgh is destined to relieve the St. Vincent, which ship, in a heavy gale of wind, drove from her anchors, got on shore in Malta harbour, and knocked away part of the false keel, and was obliged to have her guns and heavy stores landed before she could be got off.

On the 24th of February, Her Majesty's birth-day was celebrated in this garrison, in the customary manner. A large assemblage of troops, consisting of detachments of the Royal Artillery, the 12th foot, the Royal Marines, 65th, 77th, 82d, 84th, and 99th regiments, under the command of Colonel Durnford, of the Royal Engineers, (the temporary Commandant of the garrison,) were stationed round the lines, and at twelve o'clock fired three volleys of musquetry. The men-of-war fired royal salutes at one o'clock; and in the evening, the Admirals and heads of departments entertained large parties at dinner, in honour of the day.

On the 26th of February, H. M. S. Revenge, Captain Mackay, arrived from Lisbon. She has been paid off, and recommissioned by Captain W. Elliot, C.B.

On the 26th of February also arrived H. M. sloop Columbine, Captain U. S. JOURN. No. 63, APRIL, 1834.

Love, from the Havannah, having quitted it that day month. She called at most of the ports on the Spanish Main, to try for freight to England, but apparently the merchants have taken a prejudice to shipping their money in men-of-war, owing to the detention which very frequently takes place by the ships putting into the different ports, and not getting to England for months after the money has been shipped; such detention being of serious injury to the consignees, in addition to having to pay a higher rate of premium.

The Gannet and Columbine have each returned without freight, although there was plenty to send home, for the two Post-office packets, Pigeon and Lady Mary Pelham, were loaded with upwards of a million of dollars, in presence of the Columbine.

The Columbine left the Pallas, Tweed, Pearl, Comus, Rhadamanthus steam-ship, and Serpent, at Jamaica. The crew of the Pearl were suffering from fever, and had several in the hospital. That colony was perfectly tranquil. The Columbine experienced very bad weather coming home; so much so, that in one gale of wind she was compelled to throw two of her guns overboard. She has sailed for Woolwich, and been paid off. She is one of the first vessels constructed under the direction of the present Surveyor of the Navy, before he attained that office, and has been found to answer remarkably well. Accounts have also been received, that H. M. S. Racer, also constructed by Captain Symonds, and on the West India station, has called forth the high approbation of the Commander-in-chief, Sir George Cockburn, as to her qualification as a man-of-war, in every respect.

The Scylla and Pelican, sloops of war, (the former commanded by Captain Hargood, and the latter by Captain Gape) having left Gibraltar on the 4th ult., arrived at Spithead, the first on the 22d, the other on the 23d of February. Commanders the Honourable George Grey and Hargood have exchanged from the Scout and Scylla. The Pelican and Scylla having been three years in commission in the Mediterranean, sailed for Chatham, and have been paid off. The Rover, Sir George Young, and Jaseu, Captain Hacket, went, about the middle of last month, to relieve, or rather replace, the vacancies in the fleet which these sloops would occasion.

The Sylvia transport, under the orders of Lieutenant Howe, R.N., returned from Dublin, having landed the 7th fusiliers; she brought back a detachment of the 99th regiment, which are doing duty in Portsmouth. The Sylvia has since sailed for Cork; she will convey troops from thence to Gibraltar, and return with the head-quarters of the 12th foot to join their depôt in this garrison.

March 2d.—The Prince Regent, transport, in charge of Lieutenant Binstead, R. N., arrived here this day, after a very long and tempestuous passage from Malta. She brought home some invalids from the troops and men-of-war in the Mediterranean, and has taken the detachment of the 82d from Portsmouth to the river Thames, with orders to land them at Gravesend. The men will then be forwarded in steam-packets to Scotland, to join the head-quarters at Edinburgh. The Prince Regent will shortly return to the Mediterranean.

I think I detailed to you, in the early part of last year, the melancholy loss of life which had occurred at Ha-lar-ferry, by a boat upsetting in the night, when a part of the Hospital establishment were crossing from Gosport; and that the inhabitants had determined to construct a bridge, and to apply to Parliament for an act to enable them to do so. It is now settled; and the bill has been passed. To show that it meets with the approbation of the Admiralty and Ordnance, (or, rather, it should be said, the Government,) they have consented to pay 50%, annually to the shireholders, by way of toll, for the passage of the troops stationed at Ha-lar barracks, and the inhabitants and staff of the hospital, at all times. The bridge has been designed by Mr. Adams, the late architect of the Victualling-board; is to be of wood, and will be forthwith constructed by Mr. Mackintosh, the gentleman who contracted for,

and built the storehouses, &c. at Weevil. Mr. M. has taken a number of shares in the bridge, and subscriptions for each share of 25/ have been opened, and nearly the whole amount engaged. It will be a most desirable and convenient erection, and greatly increase the value of the property at Anglesey, and that beautiful part of the suburbs of Gosport.

During the late tempestuous weather, which prevented almost every vessel outward bound from getting clear of the Channel, a ship called the *Mariane*, with more than 200 Polish refugees, (soldiers,) shipped at Dantzic, was compelled to put into Spithead for shelter, and afterwards run into the harbour for repair and assistance. It appears the *Mariane* was on her way to North America with these people, at the charge of the King of Prussia, and each man was to have sixty dollars given him on landing there. However, some persons having interfered to prevent their going any farther, the whole of them were unluckily allowed to be landed here, and have been stowed away in a stable and some outhouses in the out-skirts of the garrison. They have now been in those quarters for the last six weeks. The men are very quiet, well behaved, and, as far as their means admit, decent in dress. The inhabitants have had concerts, meetings, &c. &c., and public and private subscriptions for their relief and maintenance during the inclemency of the weather; and a committee of ladies and gentlemen have been most active and successful on their behalf, collecting one way or another upwards of 200/; but unless His Majesty's Government interfere, and have them removed by the power that brought them here, their distress will soon become serious, for they cannot be maintained by the parishes. It is, however, understood that the magistrates of the borough have made a representation of the whole circumstances to the Secretary of State, and called for his interference, and a few days will therefore determine the business.

The *Salamander* steam-ship has brought round the marines under the command of Captain Pilcher, for H. M. ship *Revenge*. She will take some men of the Plymouth division to that port, and bring away any that may be there belonging to this division, or Chatham and Woolwich, and go on with them.

H. M. brigantine *Viper* came into the harbour on the 17th instant. She is last from Plymouth, being ordered here that a court-martial may be held on the gunner for drunkenness and great insubordination.

The *Don Pedro*, a ship of 50 guns, with the flag of the Queen of Portugal, arrived at Spithead on the 18th, on her way from the river Thames to Lisbon, to join Captain Napier. She saluted the flag of Sir Thomas Williams, and the compliment was returned. She sailed the following day.

The *Nautilus*, Lieut. Crooke, after a thorough refit in this harbour, sailed for Lisbon yesterday.

We have the following ships in commission here: the *Belvidera*, 42, Capt. Strong, ready for sea, at Spithead, waiting to convey Mr. Chatfield as Consul to Guatimala, and afterwards join Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn in the West Indies.

The *Revenge*, 74, in dock, just recommissioned by Capt. Elliot, C. B.

The *President*, 50, Capt. McKerlie, also in dock, intended to be substituted as the flag-ship of Sir George Cockburn, in place of the *Vernon*, reported not to answer on the North American station.

The *Rainbow*, 28, Capt. Bennett, in the harbour.

The *Tyne*, 28, Capt. Lord Ingestre, in the basin.

The *Espoir*, Lieut. Riley, who, with most of the officers and crew of the *Sparrow*, cutter, have been transferred to her, having got her out of dock, is fitting also in the basin for packet service.

The *Ganges* and *Bellerophon* are prepared for commission whenever the order arrives; and in addition thereto, the *Princess Charlotte*, of 110 guns, has been hauled alongside the jetty, to have the housing removed, and be partially rigged in the same manner. The *Firebrand* steam-ship, lately paid off by Lieut. Buchanan, is to be devoted to the service of the Committee

of Nautical Men ordered by the House of Commons to inspect the light-houses and beacons on the coast of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. This committee is independent of the Trinity Board. A lieutenant is not to be in command of the Firebrand, but one of the Trinity House pilots and a boat's crew, which, with the necessary force of engineers, &c. &c., required in a steamer, will answer every purpose to navigate her. She is getting ready for sea in the basin, and will proceed to the river Thames for the parties to embark in.

Major-General Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart. arrived on the 27th ult., and assumed the command of this arsenal and the south-west district; he has issued an order, enjoining the officers of the different corps to be most particular in always appearing in their proper uniform, except when on leave, and stating that no deviation therefrom will on any account be permitted. It has also been announced in garrison-orders, that Lieut. T. W. M'Mahon, (the General's son,) of the 6th, or Inniskillen Dragoons, is to be Aide-de-camp. The house in High-street, formerly occupied by the Port-Admiral, is painting and fitting for the Major General's reception, and has proper offices attached for the transaction of the military duties of the place.

The troops in Portsmouth consist of the depôts of the 12th, 65th, 77th, 84th, 87th, and 99th regiments. At Gosport, the 86th and 97th carry on the duty.

P.

Sheerness, March 20, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—On the 20th ultimo, his Majesty's brig *Jaseur*, 16, Commander John Hacket, proceeded to the Little Nore, where she was inspected, and her crew exercised at quarters, by Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., K.C.B., Commander-in-chief on the station: on the 23d she sailed thence for the Mediterranean, with supernumeraries for the disposal of Sir Josias Rowley. On the 26th ultimo the *Scylla*, 18, Commander William Hargood, on the 27th, the *Pelican*, 18, Commander Joseph Gape, and on the following day, the *Columbine*, 18, Commander H. O. Love, arrived at this port from abroad to be paid off—the two former at Chatham (whither they immediately proceeded) and the latter at Sheerness. On the 8th instant the *Scylla*, on the 10th the *Pelican*, and on the 12th the *Columbine* were paid off into ordinary. The crew of the latter ship proceeded to town in a hired steam-vessel, accompanied by their "bonny lasses," many of whom had the kindness to take charge of honest Jack's three years' hard earnings, and took the earliest opportunity of returning to Sheerness, *sans cérémonie*. On the 7th instant his Majesty's steam-vessel *Confiance*, 2, put into Sheerness, and after having taken in a supply of coals from the *Terrible*, receiving-ship at this port, proceeded on to Woolwich to undergo a refit. The Royal *Adelaide*, miniature frigate, which was lately built at this yard, under the superintendence of John Fincham, Esq., and conveyed to Virginia Water, is nearly completed. It is expected she will be launched in the course of the following month, or early in May, when many noblemen and gentlemen will be present at so novel and interesting a ceremony.

The Admiralty have been pleased to allow of a young gentleman being borne on the books of each of his Majesty's ships, with the pay of 1*l.* 14*s.* per month, for the purpose of assisting the Captain's clerk, and learning the various and complicated duties of that valuable and useful officer. The above rating is to be included in the established complement, in order that it may not be increased.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered that, in future, those seamen only who have been instructed on board the *Excellent* or *Boyne*, and received from the Captain a first-class certificate, shall be promoted to the rank of Gunner in the Royal Navy. The Commanders-in-chief have consequently received their Lordships' directions to obtain from the command-

ing officers of his Majesty's ships and vessels under their immediate orders, a list of such men as are recommended for good conduct, and qualified for the situation, and from them to select men for promotion to Gunners' Warrants. The above regulation, however, it is justly added, is not intended to affect those who may be *acting* as Gunners by the order of Commanders-in-chief abroad, who will be considered eligible for confirmation, on their qualifying themselves on board the Boyne. The former examination, as directed by the King's regulation, has been cancelled, and a candidate is to pass, in future, before a Captain and three Masters of his Majesty's ships in commission.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

B.

Ships in the Medway:—At Chatham, Chatham Yacht, Captain Sir James A. Gordon, K.C.B. At Sheerness:—Ocean, 80, Captain E. Barnard (Flag-ship); Gannet, 16 (fitting out in dock).

Malta, February 15, 1834.

MR. EDITOR,—If I could have found "Publius" in Malta, I should have set him right, and have enabled him to correct some parts of his valuable letter to you of the 15th of October last; but my search after him has been unsuccessful. I think it proper, therefore, to address a few lines to you, upon two points, to which I am certain you will attach much importance. Let me assure you, that Greece is *not* in a state of anarchy, but is quite the reverse; that the king, the regency, and the people, are all working heartily and successfully for the prosperity of the new kingdom; and let me tell you, too, that "Publius" has been completely misinformed on the speculative part of his communication, for Admiral Malcolm has neither sold his house at Athens, nor bought the "Petalious" Islands. My only reason for making known these facts to you is, that I am sure both you and "Publius" would be sorry that the United Service Journal should lead people into error.

Yours, faithfully,

AN OFFICER.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Recovery of Treasure from the Wreck of the Thetis.

MR. EDITOR.—During the time that Captain Thomas Dickinson was engaged in his submarine labours, he transmitted to me a detailed account of the mechanical contrivances to which he resorted in recovering treasure from the wreck of H. M. S. Thetis, at Cape Frio, under circumstances of a nature wholly unprecedented; and it is owing to the impression made upon my mind of the science and skill which those contrivances displayed, that I was induced to attend at the Admiralty Court pending the trial of the cause of the salvors. It therefore was not without a feeling of surprise that I perused, in the "Literary Gazette" of the 1st of March, a statement which would naturally lead the reader to suppose that the merit of that successful enterprise belonged solely to the commander and crew of H. M. S. Algerine.

When a man has a case so obviously just and good as that of the commander of the Lightning, it would be an utter waste of one's time to employ any arguments in order to strengthen a statement which is so firmly based upon facts, admitted by the highest authority. I shall not, therefore, trespass further upon your indulgence than merely to request that you will have

the goodness to insert the article above alluded to, and a few extracts from the judgment pronounced by the late learned Judge of the Admiralty Court.

1 "ROYAL SOCIETY.—F. Bailey, Esq., in the chair. The remainder of a paper, giving an account of the operations resorted to in order to recover the specie and other property on board H. M. S. Thetis, which sunk in 1832, was read.

"These operations were carried on by the captain and crew of H. M. S. Algerine. Owing to the remote position of the Cape, the means employed were of necessity very simple—a capstan, cables, and diving-bell, quarter of a ton, made from a ship's tank. During heavy swells, the oscillations of the bell were from 20 to 25 feet in extent, consequently little could be done. In heavy weather the party was employed in devising means to blast and rend the rock around the wreck, which was accomplished by cylinders, &c. After some search, the divers discovered the bed of the treasure, and first found a quantity of specie and old church-plate, mixed up with decayed meat, the stench of which was most distressing. By a great and simultaneous effort, another rock was blasted, and a larger sum of money was found. In short, after repeated exertions, about 15-16ths of the whole property was recovered; after which the captain and his companions departed to Rio de Janeiro."

I now subjoin extracts from the judgment of the late Sir C. Robinson, which will amply supply the omission of all reference in the above document to the services of the commander and crew of the Lightning.

"The possibility of recovering any part of the property lost became a subject of interest with the British officers at Rio, and particularly with Captain Dickinson, who represents himself to have formed plans and constructed models for the purpose, &c.; and he was eventually appointed by Admiral Baker to undertake the recovery of the stores and specie."

After commenting on the details which had been gone into, to prove with whom originated the enterprise and the measures that were adopted, the Judge proceeds to say, "They prove that Admiral Baker did every thing which an active and intelligent commander could do to promote the enterprise; and that Captain Dickinson, by his ingenuity and exertions, fully justified the selection that had been made of him as *dux facti*, or the person intrusted with the immediate command of the enterprise, which character was undoubtedly sustained by him; and from the observations I have made, I think it may be said that Captain Dickinson stands indisputably in the character of actual primary salvor."

Again, in another part of the Judge's remarks, he says, "It is scarcely possible to imagine any patience and persevering exertion that was not sustained by Captain Dickinson and those under his command." And regarding the construction and erection of the derrick, "I see no reason to deny to Captain Dickinson the full merit of adapting this invention to that particular service." And again, "Captain Dickinson relinquished the command on the 6th of March, 1832," (having commenced his work on the 30th of January, 1831,) "having recovered treasure to the amount of 588,621 dollars. He was then succeeded by Captain De Roos, of the Algerine, who received from Captain Dickinson all the information to be derived or collected from former proceedings. They left the Brazilian territory on the 27th of July, 1832, having recovered dollars amounting, with those recovered by Captain Dickinson, to 750,000, out of 806,000 dollars, or fifteen-sixteenths of the whole property which had been lost. And so terminated a service carried on with continued exertions during eighteen months, which may be described as unprecedented in circumstances, not easy to be surpassed by merit, and unequalled, so far as I know, in the value of the property which was saved."

Thus far from the Judge of the Admiralty Court; but I must beg your indulgence while I make an extract or two from the affidavit of an officer who was an eye-witness to part of the proceedings at Cape Frio, and one whose name as a seaman and man of science is unrivalled in the Navy. Captain W. F. Owen states,—“The deponent, who has been for forty-four

years in continued and active employment in his Majesty's service, is of opinion that the aforesaid works and operations do infinite credit to the talent, zeal, and seamanlike tact of the individual under whose orders and directions the said works and operations were carried on and accomplished; and that the erection of the said derrick, as viewed by this deponent, under the great disadvantages of the locality and very limited means of effecting the same, forms a work which, under such circumstances, could only have been performed by British seamen, and certainly has never been equalled within his knowledge.—And he further saith, that during the period before-mentioned, *Thomas Dickinson*, Esq., the commander of his Majesty's sloop *Lightning*, was (save the deponent) the senior officer on the said island of Cape Frio; that the whole of the operations there carried on, in respect of the salvage of the treasure aforesaid during such period, were carried on by or under the immediate orders and personal direction of the said *Thomas Dickinson*; and it is the opinion and belief of the deponent, that the success of the service on which the said *Thomas Dickinson* was then employed, *depended entirely on his own great personal activity, and promptitude of mind and action in obviating and repairing those casualties to which the same was continually and inevitably exposed and subjected*; and that it would have been next to impossible for any person not on the spot to have given the said *Thomas Dickinson* either counsel or instructions of such a nature as to have been in any way serviceable to him in the aforesaid operations, depending, as they did, entirely on local and transient circumstances, and requiring his constant attention and instantaneous decision, as well as a diversified application of his means, on every change of wind or weather, either moderate or violent."

I shall merely add, that the captain and crew of the *Algerine* commenced their labours under the advantages resulting from the possession of the *Lightning's* machinery, of the services of twenty of her best divers, and, finally, of the well-tried experience of Captain Dickinson; that the *Lightning* was employed more than thirteen months and the *Algerine* rather less than five months on this service; and that the dollars raised by the exertions of the *Lightning* were 588,621, while the amount recovered by the exertions of the *Algerine* was 161,379.

In making this statement, I am far from wishing to detract from the real merits of the captain and crew of the *Algerine*; but I am still more unwilling to allow the stronger claims of Captain Dickinson, his officers and crew, to be overlooked.

After a perusal of the facts above stated, I entertain no doubt but that your readers, actuated by the motto of Nelson, "*Palmam qui meruit ferat*," will place the palm on the right brow.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JENKIN JONES, Capt. R. N.

East Sandfield House, Guildford, March 20th, 1834.

Naval Architecture—Capt. Marryat and Sir Robert Seppings.

MR. EDITOR,—Reading the United Service Journal for February, I was attracted by seeing the name of Captain Marryat frequently in a letter, which on examination proved to be written by Sir Robert Seppings. With the general arguments which it contained I shall have nothing to do, as I presume that Captain Marryat, if he thinks proper, will have no difficulty in confuting them; but there was one remark, or rather innuendo (at the commencement of the letter) which certainly excited my warmest indignation; at all events, that part of the letter shall receive a *most decided confutation*. The remark is as follows:—"That boasted intuitive knowledge, however, has with him already proved fallacious; and it might have been presumed, that the melancholy catastrophe which resulted from his self-willed and reckless indifference to the opinions of practical men would have made a

lasting impression on his memory, and, in future, dispose him to entertain some doubts of his own infallibility." Now, Sir, that innuendo can only apply to the loss of the schooner purchased by Captain Marryat for Government, when he was on particular service at the Western Islands; and as I was first-lieutenant of the ship at the time, and of course acquainted with every particular, I will now state them, and then leave your readers to draw what inference they please from the letter of Sir R. Seppings. It was an American schooner of large tonnage, well known as a most remarkable sailer; and certainly the model was, as far as my *intuitive knowledge* could intimate, the most perfect that was ever seen. Captain Marryat was so struck with it that he determined to purchase her: she was to be sold for the value of her stores and the breaking up, having been dashed over a reef of rocks, and lying with her bottom bilged deep in the sand at high-water-mark. The only person who was consulted by Captain Marryat was me, and my reply to him, as we were sitting down on the parapet, after having surveyed her sails and stores, was, that I perfectly agreed with him on the propriety of obtaining so beautiful a model, but that I was by no means so sanguine that he would succeed with our confined means in lifting her over the reef, on which there was little more than three feet water at high-water—a vessel that drew five feet forward, and seven feet abaft. As to the possibility of repairing the schooner and rendering her sea-worthy, that had already been decided upon as practicable by the captain, carpenter, and myself. Captain Marryat determined upon purchasing her; and having put in her gun-board streak, and one or two other planks which were out, caulked, and new sheathed her, she was all ready to be lifted over at the highest tide. I am not about to enter into a detail by what means it was accomplished; it will be sufficient to say, that Captain Marryat did lift her over in the presence of thousands who were assembled on the beach, although the weather was very unfavourable for such an experiment. And now, Sir, as to the vessel being sea-worthy: in the first place, when she was lifted over, she had not a single pound weight on board; it blew very hard at the time; before the boats could supply her, and Captain Marryat (who was on board) could bend her sails, she was many miles to leeward of the Anadue, then lying at anchor; notwithstanding, Captain Marryat beat her up with a *clean-sweep hold*, and she was secured astern of the ship before dark. She made no water whatever during the time she was with the ship, taking in her provisions, ballast, and sitting out. I do not exactly remember the number of days before she dragged her anchors in a heavy gale, and was obliged to get under weigh. We saw her the next morning making good matter of it, and from that time she was seen no more,—an accident which has occurred to the *Martin*, and many other vessels built by *practical men*.

On our arrival at Plymouth, Captain Marryat reported to the Navy Board the purchase and non-arrival of the schooner; and as nothing more was heard of her, the Admiralty wrote to Captain Marryat, requiring a full statement of all the particulars connected with the purchase and loss of the schooner. It was given; but, to prove that no favour was shown to Captain Marryat, a Court of Inquiry was subsequently ordered to be held, and all the officers were separately examined. The account so fully established the correctness of the statement of Captain Marryat, that the *Admiralty were satisfied*, and the whole proceedings were dropped. Such, Sir, is a true statement of the facts that took place, and the minutes of the Court of Inquiry will prove them.

The vessel was purchased from a zeal for the service; she was sold cheap because the idea of getting her off was supposed to be absurd; and I very much doubt whether Sir Robert Seppings would have dreamt of doing, much less have been capable of effecting it. The evidence of the carpenter and of the officers at the Court of Inquiry fully proved her to be sea-worthy in every respect, and she was remarkably well found. After this I should

imagine Captain Marryat's responsibility was removed. How many prizes have been confided to the charge of officers who have never afterwards been heard of, but who ever thought of attaching that blame to the captain which was to be imputed to their own neglect? With regard to the choice of the officer put on board, it was at my suggestion that Captain Marryat decided.

And now, what becomes of this innuendo? Where are the *opinions of practical men which were despised*? In what part did Captain Marryat show a *reckless indifference*? A more unfounded insinuation was never put forward; and what renders it more glaring is, that Sir Robert Seppings was then in office, and the affair was before the Navy Board. Oh, fie! oh, fie! Sir Robert. That you, who have once been raised to the highest and proudest station that a man can possibly wish to attain, should have meditated an attack in justification of your public character, is, to say the least, most unbecoming. One would have thought, Sir, that after a lapse of four years and a half, and the Admiralty (your lords and masters) having been satisfied with the investigation they thought proper to order, it would not have been revived by you; you now sink into your original situation, and add nothing to your fifty years' servitude. If Captain Marryat has not written in terms you approve of, that is no excuse for your conduct. As for your ships, I hope I may never have anything more to do with them, for if they be all like the *Improved Bonne Citoyenne*, good Lord, deliver us!!

EDWARD PITT, Com.

Paris, March 1, 1834.

Late First-Lieut. of H.M. ship *Ariadne*.

Naval Courts Martial.

MR. EDITOR,—As you have been pleased at different times to insert observations I have presumed to make relative to the Naval Service, I am induced once more to trespass on your kindness.

My attention has been led more particularly to the following points, from two trials that have lately taken place, (one in each service,) in both of which the prisoner has been fully acquitted. The subject to which I would advert, is a Naval court-martial, as compared with a Military court, and the good effect that might most easily be produced in the construction of a Naval court, without departing from "old-established custom" more than is necessary, at the same time assimilating it to a Military court as much as may be deemed prudent.

The first point that strikes the mind of an observer in a Naval court is, that the members are entirely composed of the *higher* classes of officers, which is diametrically opposite to the fundamental principle of a civil tribunal, where prisoners are tried by their equals; also to the formation of a Military court, where the officer tried has a portion of the court composed of others of his own rank. It certainly is putting impartiality to a severe test, having a court constituted of Captains *only*, inasmuch as they are almost invariably the prosecutors, while the prisoners are of inferior rank: with all due deference to the upright principle of Naval Captains, which is far beyond doubt, I would observe, they must naturally be *inclined* in favour of the prosecutor, whose influence is so immediately connected with their own. I cannot see any just grounds why Naval courts should not be formed on the same principle as Military courts; they certainly would then be more equitable tribunals as regards their formation, nor would such an alteration be in any way prejudicial to the real interests of the service: the only objection that presents itself is the departure from an "old-established custom;" an objection entitled, doubtless, to some consideration, but not of sufficient weight to counterbalance the evils here enumerated.

The next point that demands attention, is the manner in which the prosecution is carried on. By civil law, (acknowledged also in Naval courts.)

the prosecutor is not allowed to ask the witnesses any leading questions, inasmuch as they are considered unjust, and liable to bias the evidence. But how can you obviate leading questions being asked in a Naval court? The prosecutor repeats his query to the judge-advocate, *vivâ voce*, in the hearing of the witness under examination; the prisoner objects, the judge-advocate grants the propriety of the objection, and the prosecutor is ordered to frame his question differently. But the evil is done. For instance, prosecutor says to witness—"Did you hear me tell Mr. Blowhard to send the royal yards down, and take the top-gallant sails in, at ten o'clock last night?" Mr. Blowhard objects, and the prosecutor is obliged to alter his question thus—"Did you hear me give Mr. Blowhard any orders, and at what time?" Is not this alteration perfectly futile? The *original* question has been *heard* by the witness, and a ready answer put into his mouth. Surely such an illegal proceeding should not be continued, particularly when the remedy is so simple. A question once put in a leading manner should be immediately stopped, and not allowed in any other form, otherwise the intentions of justice are palpably frustrated. Why should not the prosecutor *write* all his questions, and hand them to the judge-advocate, who *legally* is the *ONLY* person allowed to examine witnesses? The prosecutor might have the major portion of them written before he went into court; and surely the little time lost in writing any additional questions that circumstances or evidence might suggest, should not be weighed in opposition to the ends of justice. This might easily be effected, and would not be a *great* deviation from "old-established custom."

The next and last point to which I would advert, and wish most strongly to urge, is the benefit derivable from the *sentences* of Naval courts-martial being *more generally* known. No one can doubt for a moment the fear of shame having a strong influence on the actions of men; it therefore, I consider, may be asserted, that in proportion as their disgrace is certain of being more or less public, so this feeling will operate. It is universally acknowledged, that the intention of law is not to punish, but to *prevent* crime, and that the more heinous the offence, the more public its punishment. In days of old, we read, when any crime was gaining ground in a country, a severe *public* example was made of offenders, to arrest it in its progress. In modern times, we see daily, in both services, the same principle acting on a small body of men: for instance, if theft has been *very* common on board of ship, the first offender discovered receives a most severe *public* punishment, as an awful warning to those who have been or are following in his steps; a punishment far more severe than would have been awarded had his individual theft been the only one committed on board. This apparent injustice is for the general benefit, and is always found of good effect. But where is the secret of these severe public examples operating beneficially? There is no punishment a sailor dreads so much as going round the fleet. But it is not simply the additional pain, it is the public disgrace he incurs, which sinks deeply in his mind; and surely if this dread of public stigma is felt acutely by the common sailor, the British officer could not but suffer more severely under a disgrace equally public.

That the effect of making the sentence of a court-martial generally known throughout the service is highly beneficial, all military men (arguing from experience) will grant; it is a tried custom in their courts, nor was any objection ever raised that I am aware of. Moreover, it might be highly beneficial in another way. Independent of officers viewing the sentence of a Naval tribunal with infinitely greater dread, prosecutors would be deterred from advancing trivial and groundless charges. I would therefore propose, that "the charges made, and the finding of the court, be read on the quarter-deck of every ship in His Majesty's service," in the same way as they are read at the head of each regiment in the Army. Had this plan been pursued, I feel persuaded one or two courts-martial that have lately taken place

would have been avoided, the prosecutor saved some disgrace, and the prisoner no small portion of trouble and anxiety.

Apologizing for trespassing so much on your valuable pages,

I remain, Sir, your constant reader and admirer,

PHILO-JUSTITIA.

London, March, 1834. *

*Action of His Majesty's Sloop Goree with two French Brigs,
in 1808.*

MR. EDITOR,—As a constant subscriber to the United Service Journal since its first commencement, and knowing how ready you have ever been to insert any thing that may have been overlooked, will you give me leave to call your attention to an affair you have, accidentally I doubt not, omitted in its chronological order for the present month, that it may yet appear in your impartial pages? Captain Brenton, who commanded his Majesty's sloop *Amaranthic*, on the Windward station at the time, says in his valuable work, "This was considered a very gallant affair," &c. With the exception of the captain, who was shortly afterwards promoted to post rank, I am now the only officer alive then engaged; and, though particularly mentioned in the public despatch, hold now the same rank I on that day—about twenty-six years ago—endeavoured to do my duty in. In April, 1808, his Majesty's sloop *Goree*, Captain Joseph Spear, stationed off the newly-conquered island of Marie Galante, perceived one morning two brigs, under a press of sail, bearing down on her: being at anchor off the town, she immediately slipped, and within the hour was closely engaged with two French national brigs, *La Pylade*, of 18, and *La Palmure*, of 16 guns, each brig having on board artillerymen they were conveying from France to Guadaloupe. After an action of two hours, within hail the whole time, they bore up, making all sail they could for the *Santes*, which anchorage, from the very disabled state of our spars and rigging, we were unable to prevent their reaching.

You state in the "Annals of the British Navy" for the present month—"Carnation sloop, C. M. Gregory, 18, taken off Martinique, by a French national brig," &c. &c. The captor was one of our opponents. *La Pylade*, afterwards taken by Sir G. Cockburn, in his Majesty's ship *La Pompée*, and the other, *La Palmure*, was, as you state a little farther on, "taken by the *Circe*, 32, H. Pigot, whilst under the protection of a battery off the Diamond Rock, Martinique." The *Goree's* metal was 21 pounder carronades, with which she beat off two brigs, one of whom afterwards took one of our finest 18-gun brigs, of 32-pounder carronades. Sir A. Cochrane addressed a letter of thanks to the officers and ship's company, which he directed to be read to them on the quarter-deck, for their conduct on this occasion. It is rather hard, Mr. Editor, that the official account of this affair should be forgotten on a dusty shelf at the Admiralty, without, I fear, any reference being likely ever to be made to it; and I trust you will cause it to live in the pages of your work, which will oblige,

Mr. Editor, your sincere friend and constant subscriber,
Deptford, March 20th, 1834. GOREE.

Masters in the Navy.

MR. EDITOR,—Perhaps some of your readers can inform me why Masters in the Navy, whose duties are both constant and arduous, have not met with that encouragement their services merit. In fact it may be said they have much of the responsibility of Captains and Commanders of our ships of war attached to their station; for when a ship of war is lost or stranded, the Master is always tried for such loss, and in general censured or punished in some way or other, as being held responsible for ship and crew, when all other officers' conduct remains unimpeached; and it is admitted by those who

are at all acquainted with the Navy, that the situation of Master is one bearing the heaviest responsibility of any in the service. Masters in the Navy are men of education, science, and extensive nautical abilities, and distinguished themselves on all occasions during the last war, which certainly establishes their claim to the *rank* and *privileges* of other executive officers in the Service. Lieutenants have the command of Revenue Cutters, Post Office Packets, and many other appointments on shore; but Masters, equally qualified, have no such employment during peace, although many of them have nothing more than the half-pay of five or six shillings a-day to support them and their families; and even that scanty pittance is not granted to them, as to all other officers in the Navy, by seniority—a restriction seriously felt by Masters, and a poor encouragement indeed for men who, in addition to their long services, have *bled* in defence of their king and country. Then again, Masters are the only officers in the Navy excluded from the benefit of Greenwich Hospital, although they have contributed equally to its funds as those who receive pensions from it. Thanks are undoubtedly due to every man who does his duty in action, but it is the wounded sailor who deserves the reward; so does he who is worn out in the service of his country merit adequate remuneration, which should be impartially administered. Now it cannot be said that the situation of Master has been equally considered and improved with that of other officers in the Navy; they have some claims, therefore, on the early consideration of the country.

I am, Mr. Editor, your very obliged servant,

March 10th, 1834.

NAUTICUS.

Shipping and Forts.

MR. EDITOR,—I read in your last Number, with much satisfaction, the fair and candid manner with which the subject of fleets and fortresses was treated, but I cannot take leave of it without noticing one or two points in it.

A distinction is made between the security and destruction of a town. In a military point of view there certainly is one, but it will not show that our fleets are a whit less to be dreaded than they were of old. It seems to consider the fortresses only: it appears to me of small consequence if they fare well or badly, if the town they cover is demolished, the arsenal and shipping reduced to ashes, and the stores and magazines destroyed. The object of a hostile attack is to inflict the greatest possible amount of loss and injury on the enemy—to paralyze his exertions by the destruction of his means—to destroy the confidence of popular opinion—to bring the stern reality of war to the very threshold of an unprincipled aggressor, who, as in the case of Russia, may be otherwise inaccessible on their own soil.

I speak here of a town, that, from its situation, its arsenal, &c. contributes to furnish the means of attack and shelter; but I must not be misunderstood as recommending a wanton attack on its population, who can take no part in the war.

It would, indeed, be a strange proceeding to pit our valuable ships and brave seamen in an experimental match against stone and mortar, in order to destroy the works of a fortification: that it could be done, I am confident, but the price would be too great, unless it offered an equivalent advantage. With respect to Copenhagen, let those who doubt what I have advanced, go and look at it, and then turn to the very small force that was employed against it, and the success that attended it.

I shall not trespass further in the matter, than again to repeat my conviction, that a people so brave as the Danes did not lightly and without necessity submit to the national humiliation of seeing their fleet taken from before their eyes, by a squadron that had not touched the "enceinte." The officers now living will, of course, duly appreciate the information, that they

did not touch the works of the town, and be surprised to find, by their execution on that day, how convincingly they have recorded the impotency of the fire of shipping against works ashore.

Shade of Nelson, where art thou?

For Algiers I have a fact, to meet a supposition as to what the result would have been, had the enemy been other than Turks.

For Gibraltar, much as I admire the gallant defence made, I have to observe, the assailants were not British seamen.

A. b. S.

March 20, 1834.

Interior of Regiments.

MR. EDITOR,—The proceedings of the late Court-martial at Cork, on their promulgation, not only astonished the denizens of our military circles, but the mass of civilians who usually take little interest in the concerns of the Army. I trust the circumstances of that case are unique, but I fear there are others not altogether of dissimilar aspect; the exposé, however, which has taken place, I have no doubt will tend to check the occasional indiscretions and improper conduct. But to the subject of my complaint, which has for its burden the indignities to which officers are subjected in corps where the adjutant has attained an ascendancy over an easy or weak commanding officer. I intended to have detailed a few flagrant instances, both on and off parade, as examples of the unwarrantable conduct and airs assumed by some such individuals, who, confiding in the support of their tool, have overstepped the limits of their station, and wielded their usurped authority, scarcely veiled by the most flimsy disguise, for the purpose of gratifying their assumed importance, accomplishing their selfish designs, or thwarting such of their brother officers as are too stubborn and independent to crouch to the unreal consequence of a minion; but as publicity may be the means of curbing the unwarrantable propensities of individuals so offending, I shall for the present defer entering into the detail.

Permit me, however, to make some observations on a subject not wholly unconnected with it. In former days captains were of some consideration with their companies; all petty disputes and faults were reported to and arranged by them, it being deemed necessary only to bring flagrant or aggravated cases before the commanding officer, whose authority was looked up to, and held in the highest respect. Now-a-days, however, a regular petty sessions is held in the orderly-room—every misdemeanour is brought before the commanding officer for his consideration and award; whilst the presence of the officers in command of companies is merely required to produce the depositions, or answer questions with regard to conduct or character. This system may be conceived an improvement, but, with all due deference, I am unwilling to concede that point. Often the commanding officer has so much to attend to, that his investigations are necessarily hurried, and his decisions consequently not always in consonance with the merits of the case. Thus, being the sole referee and arbiter, much of his time is occupied with matters of trifling import, which might be more advantageously employed. True—from his dictum there is no appeal—but does this increase his utility or importance? No—those who are brought before him for trifling peccadilloes learn to face him without shrinking on graver occasions; and a most salutary source for checking the pranks of juvenile and thoughtless offenders is thereby lost. By this practice, also, commanding officers suffer in their individual comfort, and it tends wofully to lessen the consequence of a captain in the estimation of his men; who are soon aware of how little is left in his power to reward or punish, and cease to feel that attachment which their relative position should engender, whilst he, acted on by reciprocity of feeling, cools in his zeal, and no longer regards their concerns with the interest so essentially requisite for their mutual advantage. This is to be regretted—

were the former usage revived, neither officers in command nor the service would be sufferers by it. Commanding officers may rely on it, that by supporting the authority and consequence of the respective officers under them, and encouraging chivalrous sentiments of honour and propriety, they will most effectually contribute to support their own dignity, and promote the well-being of the service. To promote this, they should be assiduous in retaining the reins of command in their own hands, and study to keep every individual in his proper station; the undue influence, often both openly and covertly exercised by the adjutant, should be especially guarded against. Better that commanding officers should err in assuming a little too much, than give offence by conceding their power to be wielded by inferiors; the former may occasion a little transitory grumbling, but the latter rankles at the heart and originates evil feelings, which are not so soon forgotten or forgiven.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient Servant,
 QUI CAPIT.

February, 1834.

Etiquette of the Military Seminaries.

MR. EDITOR,—Having occasion to refer to your Journal for November last, a passage, in page 400, which I had not observed at my first perusal, met my eye, in which, although the Cadets of Woolwich and Sandhurst were designated *the students*—a term which no young man could find fault with—yet the Cadets of this seminary were put down as *130 boys*. I trouble you, Sir, for the purpose of informing your correspondent, and (if it please you) your numerous readers, that the young gentlemen admitted here are generally older than those of the neighbouring college at Woolwich; since they cannot enter the latter after sixteen years of age, whereas this place is open to them till they have attained eighteen. Of Sandhurst I cannot judge, but suppose they are no nearer to manhood than we are. I think you will hardly now suppose us to be *boys*, none but very foolish individuals possessing the qualities of boys after sixteen at farthest. I write more particularly, because in the same paragraph a private *school* is mentioned, and also the Royal Naval School at Portsmouth, where, to my knowledge, the young gentlemen are young enough not to care for the distinction between men and boys.

I beg respectfully to subscribe myself

Your very humble servant, and constant reader,

AN ADDISCOMBE CADET.

E. I. Co.'s Military Seminary, Addiscombe,

March 6, 1834.

Expediency of instructing Midshipmen in keeping the "Ship's Books."

MR. EDITOR,—Taking it for granted, that the great bulk of naval officers are aware that a knowledge of "the books" of his Majesty's ships is quite essential, not only to the comfort, but oftentimes to the character of an officer, it will readily be admitted, that the sooner a midshipman is made acquainted with this branch of his profession, the more confident will he feel when placed in that most enviable of all situations in the sea service, the command of a ship.

I have been fortunate enough to arrive at this rank, and had the mortification to be made sensible on being appointed to command a vessel, that I was almost totally ignorant of the whole system of keeping the "ship's books," the forms of demands, &c. &c.; consequently, I felt it incumbent to make myself acquainted with this department as quickly as possible, or remain in ignorance;—to be guided by a purser or a clerk—to ask them for information on every trifling question; and perhaps, in the end, to have my

accounts rejected, from some informality which I ought to have detected, or from some roguery on the part of those upon whom I depended.

I deem it a most fortunate circumstance for myself, that I had a vagabond for a clerk who deserted; I had a purser, whose every transaction excited suspicion in my mind, and whose conduct at length rendered his removal from the ship necessary: I was therefore obliged to look into these matters, and compare every form presented to me for signature with the forms embodied in the general printed instructions; this soon made me quite independent of any one for information on the "ship's books," and then I saw whether my accounts were kept up, and according to form or not.

We all know how much youngsters dislike writing, even writing their "logs," and with what contempt they look upon the duties of a clerk, in comparison with their own duty. It need not be a subject for surprise, then, to find them, generally speaking, unwilling to enter into the dry details of "the office;" more especially when no questions are ever put to them at their examination relating to the ship's books and accounts. For their own benefit, as well as the general good of the service, I am satisfied that it would eventually prove advantageous were the Admiralty to direct that midshipmen, at a certain date, should be examined as to their knowledge of the "ship's books," of the papers which are required of a captain, and of the process for the approval of his accounts, and, in short, of all that branch for which he is held responsible.

I can hear of no good reason why a midshipman should not be obliged to give so much of his time to the duty of a clerk; there can be nothing to degrade him in compelling him to learn as a boy, what he must learn, or involve himself in difficulties, when a man. The captain might still have his confidential clerk to copy letters, and other papers which may be proper to keep private; but why there should be any mystery about the ship's books themselves, or that a midshipman should be excluded from the opportunity of obtaining that information which the rules of the service make imperative that he should at a future period possess, I cannot understand: certain it is, that even the Naval Instructions are seldom within the reach of a midshipman, and it is not until he is made lieutenant that it is in his power to become acquainted with all those regulations which every officer must strictly adhere to.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Corporal Punishment.

MR. EDITOR.—The statement made in the House of Commons respecting the discipline of the Life Guards is so erroneous, that I beg through your pages to make known the real facts. Corporal punishment has always existed in these corps; and it is well known to every officer who has served in them that it is a necessary resource where other punishments fail. There are many reasons why it is less frequent than in regiments of the Line. In the first place, the high rate of pay, though it does not induce persons of a better class to enlist, (for there are as many men in these regiments who cannot write their own names in the troop ledgers as in regiments of the Line,) yet has the very important advantage, of enabling the Colonels always to select recruits of good character, certified by clergymen, or other respectable parish authorities in the country; mechanics are seldom received; and almost every private Life Guardsman has followed the plough. There is a larger proportion of non-commissioned officers in the Life Guards than in other regiments, which is a material assistance as to discipline. The only exception as to the description of the recruits consists in the occasional but rare admission of young men of the middle class, who enter in the expectation of promotion to be non-commissioned officers. Many of them are Scotchmen; and they have generally attained their object. A soldier who has been flogged in the Life Guards is immediately afterwards turned out of

the barracks with disgrace, and his place readily supplied from the country by a recruit of certified good conduct. Every one who is acquainted with the service of the Army in general will easily understand from this brief explanation why instances of flogging are so rarely required for the maintenance of discipline in the Life Guards; while at the same time every one who has served in those distinguished corps will as readily admit that, without an occasional example, that discipline for which they are so remarkable could not possibly be preserved, even with the advantage, which must not be forgotten, of being always assembled in barracks.

AN OLD LIFE GUARDSMAN.

Fines for Drunkenness in the Army.

MR. EDITOR,—Almost all crimes in the Army proceed from drunkenness; and if any plan could be devised to lessen this vice, it would tend equally to diminish appeals to corporal punishment. As the cause of intoxication is the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, by depriving the soldier of the means of indulging in this vicious propensity, a guarantee, to a certain extent, will be offered for his better behaviour, and the most beneficial results to the service will be the natural consequence. Touch a soldier's pocket, and the effect will be more satisfactory than marking his back with stripes.

Permission might be given to regimental courts-martial to impose fines on soldiers for drunkenness (with or without solitary confinement) according to the nature of the offence; the mulct not to exceed sixpence per diem, or for a longer period than three months. It is better to allow regimental courts-martial to have this power, as the soldier is then aware that he can in a few hours, for bad conduct, be deprived of a part of his pay; and the facility with which his spare coppers might be taken from him would keep him constantly on his guard. The money stopped from the delinquents to be applied either to the Hospital, Regimental School, or some charitable

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NOTICES TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to Mr. N. L. T.— for his communication, which we shall take an opportunity of inserting.

We regret that Mr. W. B. C.'s letter has reached us too late for our present Number. It shall appear in our next.

Our Correspondents on the subject of the late Court-Martial in the 15th Hussars, will, we think, see the propriety of abstaining from the further discussion of a question practically decided.

The paper of G. L.— has received due attention; but its great length, and the pressure of other matter, have hitherto prevented our giving it a place in our papers. It is reserved for a fitting opportunity.

"Beta" shall hear from us in the manner suggested. We request his attention to the correct address of his communications. His last letter was erroneously directed.

Many papers and letters are deferred for want of room.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;
OR,
NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WE have much satisfaction in offering our testimony to the intelligence and improved feeling with which the Army Estimates for the year were recently introduced and supported by the Secretary-at-War. Mr. Ellice, we have the further gratification of observing, was encouraged by the concurrence and applause of the House, so generally and pointedly expressed, as to afford the Army renewed grounds of reliance on the respect and justice of the country.

A motion, by Major Fancourt, for the Abolition of Corporal Punishment in the Army, has been negatived in the House of Commons by a majority of 133—the numbers being 94 for, and 227 against it. It is needless to repeat here the arguments we have so often and so earnestly put forward on this subject—the drift of which, we regret to learn from the best authority, is lamentably borne out by official returns. The Judge Advocate, in his reply opposing the motion, informed the House that *crime had increased in the Army in the ratio of the diminution of Corporal Punishment*. This we know to be a fact. During the last year the number of Courts-Martial amounted to 18,000! The following table exhibits a comparative view of the total number of cases in which this punishment was actually inflicted during each of the last four years. It will be seen that the diminution has been rapidly progressive, and, for the last year, has dwindled to one-half.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS (ARMY.)

RETURN of the Number of Corporal Punishments which have taken place in the different Regiments in the British Army, in Great Britain and Ireland, in the Years 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833; distinguishing the Number in each respective Year, as well as the Number of Regiments so stationed in each Year, without reference, nevertheless, to the Number of Punishments in each individual Regiment.

	1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.	
	No. of Regiments.	No. of Punish- ments.	No. of Regiments.	No. of Punish- ments.	No. of Regiments.	No. of Punish- ments.	No. of Regiments.	No. of Punish- ments.
CAVALRY .	23 Regts. .	655	23 Regts. .	646	23 Regts. .	485	22 Regts. .	370
FOOT GDS. .	7 Batts. .		7 Batts. .		7 Batts. .		7 Batts. .	
	30 Batts. .		30 Batts. .		31 Batts. .		30 Batts. .	
INFANTRY {	53 Deps. of 4 comps. each		51 Deps. of 4 comps. each		49 Deps. of 4 comps. each		50 Deps. of 4 comps. each	
TOTAL {	56 Regts. .	655	60 Regts. .	646	61 Regts. .	485	59 Regts. .	370
	53 Depots .		51 Depots .		49 Depots .		50 Depots .	

Adjutant-General's Office, 26 Feb. 1834.

JOHN MACDONALD, A.G.

The subject of Impressment, into which we have entered in our present Number, was discussed in the House of Commons, upon a motion of Mr. Buckingham for the appointment of a Select Committee to devise means to obviate the practice. An Amendment, moved by Sir James Graham, for leave to "bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Merchant Seamen, and to keep up a more effectual registration of Seafaring Men," was carried by a division of 218 to 180.

It is due to the First Lord to observe that, during the discussions which have taken place in the present Session of Parliament, the interests of the Naval Service and of the Country have been ably and honourably sustained by that Minister.

As a pendant for our *exposé* of the Civil Dead Weight of the Army, we now add, without superfluous comment, an authentic summary of that of the Navy.

Expences of the Civil Department of the Admiralty—Effective	£	95,392	0	0
Ditto of the Navy Pay-office, ditto		21,720	0	0
Ditto of Civil Establishment for the Navy at home and abroad, ditto		141,801	0	0
Ditto of Civil Pensions and Allowances		230,258	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total,		£ 489,171	0	0

Lieutenant-Colonel Lovel Badcock, a distinguished officer, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, with which corps he served on the Peninsula, has been appointed to the command of the 15th Hussars, *vice* Lord Brudenell, placed on half-pay, receiving the difference.

The suitable appointment of the Rev. Mr. GLEIG to the vacant Chaplaincy of Chelsea College does credit to the unbiassed judgment of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with whom, as Paymaster of the Forces, the patronage of that office rested.

We beg to remind our comrades concerned, that the next meeting of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science will be held at Edinburgh, in the week commencing Monday, September 8th, 1834.

A proclamation has been issued suspending the calling out, for training, of the Militia of Great Britain, for the present year.

The French government is strengthening its hands and improving the confidence of the nation, by enactments for the prevention or restriction of those revolutionary associations, by which the tranquillity of FRANCE is so wantonly and incessantly disturbed. Whether this example will have any effect upon the alarming progress and despotic proceedings of the formidable affiliated combinations in this country, under the synonymous designations of TRADES' and POLITICAL UNIONS, is a consideration of grave import at this moment.

The Carlist cause gains rapid ground in SPAIN. A large body of that party lately re-entered Vittoria, of which place they did not think

proper to retain possession. Nearly the whole of the north of Spain is in the actual occupation of the partisans of Don CARLOS. The Queen-Regent has resorted to the arbitrary and impolitic measure of sequestrating the revenues of the Church.

An action, of some momentary importance, but without decisive results, lately took place between the belligerents in PORTUGAL. A considerable body of the Portuguese army, occupying Santarem, having debouched by the bridge of the Rio Mayor, advanced to Almoester, and sharply attacked the beleaguering Pedroites under Saldanha, who were thrown into confusion, but subsequently rallied. After some smart fighting and loss on both sides, the Miguelites withdrew into their lines, both parties claiming the victory.

By letters which have reached us from the seat of war, the treatment of the British officers and men in the service of Dom Pedro is described as combining indignity with injustice. Many are stated to have gone over to Dom Miguel, whose superior popularity cannot be denied. The war promises to be still further protracted; while the state of opinion and of affairs is decidedly favourable to the sovereign *de facto*.

The following are extracts from our Portuguese correspondence:—

Lisbon, March 2, 1834.

"My charges upon record will outlast
The brass of both his epitaph and tomb."

BYRON, *The Vision of Judgment*.

MR. EDITOR,—I had already the honour to inform you that, after the combat of Pernes, on the 30th of January, General Saldanha (strange as it may seem to those unacquainted with Dom Pedro's rashness and presumption) was desired to fall back to Almoester, abandoning again to Dom Miguel the important positions of Torres Novas, Pernes, and S. Joas da Ribeira. General Povoas, believing that Saldanha's retrograde movement was the consequence of want of troops to garrison his extensive line, concentrated all his forces, and on the 18th of February attacked Saldanha at Almoester with the greatest resolution. He was repulsed, though he fought desperately. His loss was severe, for he left on the ground about 400 men killed; we had too a great deal of men wounded; but, owing to our fighting for some time protected by some breastworks, we had only forty men killed; of the number is Colonel Miranda, a brave and distinguished officer. General Povoas's plan was well combined*; but the vigilancy and personal bravery of Saldanha, and the superiority of the constitutional officers over those of Dom Miguel, will always give us a great advantage against our enemies. To account for that superiority, (for, as a writer and a military man, I wish to deal impartially with my countrymen, whether they fight with me for the *York rose*, or for the *Lancaster one*.) I beg to state, that the officers of the Queen's army (all those who write in the newspapers "*Dom Pedro's army*" are paid by the financial agents of this prince) are the same that General Saldanha, as Minister-at-war, in the year 1826, picked up for the Constitutional army; and in this number are also included the officers Lord Beresford chose to organize in the Portuguese division that was detached to *Peio da Prata* in the year 1815. So that the officers of the Constitutional army are the product of two selections in the Portuguese army.

* Povoas is a very intelligent officer; the Miguelites never were, to this day, in better hands; but he is placed in a false position; he is too liberal to be fully trusted upon by the Miguelites, for it is well known that he turned an absolutist only out of hate to the *Afrancesados*. My Lord Beresford knows it, as I do myself. The *Afrancesados* were the plague of Portugal.

Since the 18th of February no movement of any importance has taken place; but to make up this deficiency, *the dirty work* of intrigue and conspiracy are going at a pretty rate at the palace of the *Brazilian bashaw*. Dom Pedro is jealous once more of General Saldanha's influence in the army, and is employing, to disgust and provoke him, the same informers, ministers, and means, he resorted to against General Solignac. The motives are also the same; Solignac refused to act against the Queen's rights, and Saldanha, well aware of the views of Dom Pedro, refuses to call, or address him by the name of Regent—*inde irce*. But Saldanha is in his own country, backed by all his friends, who, when Dom Pedro was fool enough to desire Saldanha to leave the army, would not consent, and declared that they would send some grenadiers to Lisbon, to give the *divan* of H. I. M. a purge *à la Pride*, if he insisted on his wild project. The poor *nabob* was so disappointed, that he had one of those fits of madness he experienced two or three times before at Rio de Janeiro. He was bled four times in two days, and now is calm enough, not only to allow Saldanha to remain at the head of the army, but even to refuse him forty-eight hours permission to come to Lisbon, to have an explanation with the worthy's minister-at-war Freire, and Adjutant-General Valdêz, *the lowest of the low*, as much as it regards courtly fawning. But Saldanha, *à son tour*, is not so calm, and insists on his coming to Lisbon, for Stubbs has courage and experience enough to command in his absence at Cartaxe. If he comes, though he is perhaps too good-natured, some change must take place, for the true and independent subjects of the Queen are anxious for an 18th *Brunaire*, in order to get rid of the imperial dictatorship of the *travelled Emperor*, appointing in his place a regency, presided by the Queen herself. *Apròpos*, this unfortunate princess, if she is not so happy as the Duchess of Angoulême in the Temple, at least she enjoys the same liberty, for she is not allowed to see any body but in the presence of two Brazilian *Tyrrels*; and even now, she is not authorised to utter a single word.

"O gloria de mandar, O vâa cobiça!"

This behaviour of Dom Pedro against his daughter has unmasked his hypocrisy, and estranged all sympathy from him. Now, I dare to say, that the Liberals, though many of the Wat Tylers of this party were bribed, will never consent him to be, *de jure*, King, Regent, or Duke of Braganza in Portugal. The ministers of Dom Pedro are so indecent, that they are despised by all the world. Mr. Silva Carvalho was any thing but polite with General Bern, a Pole; and I beg to send you a copy of the letter that General addressed to the minister, as a proof of the fact. The honourable minister, of course, declined to fight, and General Bern had no other satisfaction but that of exposing him*.

I have the honour to remain, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,
PORTUENSE.

Lisbon, March 8.

P.S.—General Saldanha was not allowed to come to Lisbon; Dom Pedro, as he always does when he is frightened, *quant il a peur*, played guilty, and ordered his minister-at-war to write to Saldanha, that H. I. M. would

* "A Monsieur Jozé da Silva Carvalho.

"Lisbonne, le 28 Février.

"Vous êtes hier l'insolence de m'insulter dans votre propre maison, non pas comme ministre, mais comme Jozé da Silva Carvalho. Je présume que, les lois de l'honneur devant vous être connues, vous n'ignorez point que toute insulte personnelle doit être lavée avec du sang. Je vous demande, en conséquence, réparation. Vous fixerez le jour où nous pourrions brûler une amorce en honneur de vos indignes procédés.

(Signé)

"LE GENERAL BERN."

interfere no more with the operations of the army ; so he did with General Solignac, and at the same time was plotting against him.

At Algarves, there have been some skirmishes, but nothing of any importance.

Lord Howard addressed the poor Queen of Portugal ; and as the words of the English Ambassador were the first of a kind and affectionate tone she had heard at her father's, she was moved to tears. Lord Howard is high in the public opinion for this behaviour. Will you believe, Mr. Editor, that one of the correspondents of a morning newspaper at London is the minister of the finances *lui-même* !—and the editor swallows all that, as if it was the product of the minute investigation of his Irish correspondent.

In the Douro, March 1, 1834.

' By the Nimrod, which arrived off the bar from Lisbon on the 25th of February, I have got some information about the belligerents. It appears that the Migs took a favourable position near Santarem very lately, in which Saldanha in the attack lost upwards of 400 killed and wounded ; among them are Bacon and Wakefield, both slightly wounded ; that the Migs did not keep the position, but retired again. At the time the Nimrod left, both parties were quiet ; that Pedro was becoming more and more unpopular at Lisbon ; that he had got our unfortunate countrymen, the refractory Irish, in chains, employed in sweeping the streets of that city ; this *serves them right* for coming out here to get a *settlement*. And, notwithstanding all this, 300 more *Irishers* are reported to be coming out, as well as 400 Belgians.—Reported desertions daily of both officers and men to Dom Miguel from the *Britishers*. The sortie above alluded to was said to be headed by Major Brownson, now on Mig's side. My informant says, that amidst the conflicting and varied statements, it is impossible to get at the truth. " If one could believe the English newspapers, you would imagine the game was all but up with Mig, which is not the case." He further adds, that, without foreign interference, it will exceed the Trojan war in duration. The Nimrod is gone on the north coast of Spain, to look at the movements of the Spaniards, for it would appear that things are far from being settled in that country. Some time ago a report was in circulation that Captain G. was to take command of Miguel's steamers, fitting out in England ; but this is not generally believed. Where, or from whence the report originated, " can't say." We have just got over the bar another month's grub, so that at all events I suppose we will not start for some time. As you know our time will be up on the 10th of March, we are all on the tiptoe of expectation of soon being paid off, and I for one, will not be sorry when the penant is hauled down ; upwards of six years in one *craft* is quite long enough. I now want a turn on shore, by way of changing the scene ; here there is too much idleness, ease, and good living, for the preservation of health.

Yesterday evening we made up a party, and went to the theatre, but such a performance you never saw. The opera was the Barber of Seville ; and by way of compliment to the British Navy, they played Rule Britannia, and had such a representation of Lord Nelson on board the Victory, as would have killed his Lordship had he been alive to see it.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIALS TO COMMODORE SIR ARTHUR FARQUHAR

The following testimonials from the inhabitants of the island of Jamaica, of their appreciation of the services of Commodore Sir Arthur Farquhar, during an arduous period of service, were presented to him previous to his resigning the command of the station.

Spanish Town, April 30, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have very great pleasure in obeying the commands of the House of Assembly, to present to you the inclosed Resolution and Order of the House.

You will be happy to communicate to the brave officers and seamen under your command, the just sense that is entertained by the House of their services. I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed,) RICHARD BARRETT, Speaker.

To Commodore A. Farquhar.

Resolved, *nem. con.*

House of Assembly, Thursday, April 26, 1832.

That the thanks of this House be presented by Mr. Speaker to Arthur Farquhar, Esquire, commodore, and to the captains, officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron serving under his command, about the coasts of this Island, during martial law, for their prompt, cheerful, and valuable co-operation with the military authorities in suppressing the late unnatural rebellion among the slaves of this Island.

By the House,

(Signed,) JOHN G. VIDAL, Clerk of the Assembly.

Ordered,

House of Assembly, Saturday, April 28, 1832.

That the Receiver General do pay to the order of Commodore Farquhar the sum of one hundred and fifty guineas, on the Royal Exchange, to be laid out in purchasing a sword, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by this House of the Commodore's services during the late disturbances.

By the House,

JOHN G. VIDAL, Clerk of the Assembly.

SIR,—We have been deputed by a body of the merchants, and other inhabitants of this Island, to wait on you, and express their regret that you are about to depart for another quarter in this now very extensive command; and to communicate to you how much they should have felt gratified if, during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, the protection of their interests had been confided to you, whose able, zealous, and impartial management has, during long experience, proved highly satisfactory.

We beg of you, on their behalf, to accept of their warmest thanks, for the uniform anxiety, promptitude, and success, with which you have guarded and promoted the general as well as the commercial interests of the Island.

We are directed to intimate to you, that the amount of a subscription for the purchase of a Piece of Plate, with the accompanying inscription, will be remitted to your London agents, of which we request your acceptance, as a token (however inadequate) of gratitude, esteem, and high respect. These sentiments will ever be associated in our breasts with your name. Our warmest wishes for your health and happiness shall ever attend you; and assured that your services, so highly appreciated in this important Colony, have not escaped the notice of our gracious Sovereign, we shall rejoice to see them rewarded by future marks of his royal favour.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Sir, your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed,)

WM. FOWLES, Chairman, HINTON SPALDING,

JNO. WILSON,

PHILIP LUCAS.

To Commodore Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.H., C.B. and K.S., &c. &c.

"Presented by a numerous body of the inhabitants of Jamaica to Commodore
"SIR ARTHUR FARQUHAR, K.C.H., C.B., and K.S., as a Testimony of their
"Esteem and Respect for his Character, and of their Gratitude for his Services
"while on the Station. 1833."

Montego Bay, St. James', Jan. 8, 1833.

SIR,—It is with peculiar satisfaction I notice your safe return to this Island, your absence from which having prevented my doing myself the honour of addressing you at an earlier period. I now beg, Sir, to acquaint you, that the inhabitants of this parish, duly appreciating the advantages of your important services during the late rebellion, by a judicious arrangement of the officers and men under your command, whereby the inhabitants enjoyed comparative security during that disastrous period, beg of your acceptance of a Piece of Plate, to wear the following inscription commemorative of their gratitude.

"An humble Tribute of Thanks to Commodore SIR ARTHUR FARQUHAR, of
"H.M.S. 'Blanche,' as a Token of the Gratitude of the Inhabitants of St.
"James, in the Island of Jamaica, for his Eminent Services during the Rebellion
"in the County of Cornwall, in said Island, in the year 1832."

While I have the honour of conveying to you the esteem in which you are held by my parishioners, and the inhabitants here generally, allow me to subscribe myself, with the highest respect,

Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN MANDERSON.

To Commodore Sir Arthur Farquhar, H.M.S. Blanche, Port Royal.

NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The following is the printed Report of the Anniversary Meeting of this Institution:—

At a General Meeting of the Members of the Naval and Military Library and Museum, held at the Thatched House in St. James's-street, on Saturday, the 1st of March, 1834, being the Third Anniversary of the Institution:—

LIEUT.-GEN. THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BYNG, G.C.B., G.C.H., M.P.

IN THE CHAIR,

- 1st, The Proceedings of the last General Meeting were read;
- 2d, The Annual Report of the Council for 1834;
- 3d, The General Abstract of the Accounts for the year 1833, as audited on the 14th Feb. 1834;
- 4th, The Estimate of Probable Expenditure for the year 1834.
- 5th, The Chairman submitted the names of—

Lieut.-Col. Sir J. May, K.C.B., R.H.A.	J. J. Ashley, Esq., Army Agent.
Capt. J. A. Chalmers, R.A.	W. C. Hallet, Esq., Navy Agent.
Lieut.-Col. Sir J. M. F. Smith, K.H., R.E.	H. Barton, Esq., Army Agent.

Who were nominated by the Meeting Auditors for 1834, two forming a Quorum.

- 6th, The names of the eight Members of the Council retiring by rotation were read, viz.—

Capt. W. H. Smyth, K.F.M., F.R.S., &c., R.N.	Lieut.-Col. Hanmer, M.P., late R.H.G.
Major J. Garvoek, K.H., Assist.-Adj.-Gen.	Col. Sir J. T. Jones, Bart., C.B., R.E.
Capt. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart., M.P., R.N.	Lieut.-Col. H. Le Blanc, Chelsea Hospital.
Col. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B., K.C.H., Dep.-Adj.-Gen. R.A.	Capt. the Hon. H. Duncan, C.B., R.N.

- 7th, A List of the names of nineteen Members, drawn up by the Council, for the purpose of eight being selected by the Meeting to fill the vacancies in the Council, was submitted, and the following were elected:—

Lieut.-Col. F. Gore, late Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., &c., Bom. Army.
Capt. E. Packe, late Royal Horse Gds.	Lieut. H. Raper, F.R.S., R.N.
Capt. Sir John Franklin, Kt., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., R.N.	Lieut. Col. W. F. O'Reilly, 1 st R.A. Corps.
	Capt. Sir And. Green, Kt., K.C.H., R.N.
	Capt. J. S. Macaulay, R.E.

8th, The Chairman having announced that the actual business to be laid before the Meeting was concluded, it was proposed by Capt. J. Grover, h.p., F.R.S., and seconded by Lieut. Ford, h.p. late 79th Regt., that, "As the services of the Director were gratuitous, it was the duty of the Meeting to return him their cordial thanks for his unremitting and most important attention to the interests of the Institution."

The Chairman rising, said, that such a proposition would be best met by every one at the Meeting following his example by holding up his hand. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Commander Downes, R.N., in returning his sincere thanks, expressed the interest he should always take in the Establishment, although the service he belonged to might not permit his remaining to promote so immediately the working of the Institution as he had done hitherto.

9th, Captain M. Montagu, R.N., proposed that the long title of "Naval and Military Library and Museum" should be changed for "United Service Museum," the word "Museum" now being considered to include "Library." This proposition was referred to the consideration of the Council.

10th, On the Motion of Colonel Sir Alex. Dickson, K.C.B., R.A., seconded by Col. Sir Augustus Frazer, K.C.B., R.H.A. the thanks of the Meeting were given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, assured the Meeting, that though he felt that others of the Members, who were more able, or who had been more active than himself in forwarding the views contemplated by the Establishment, might have filled the chair, no one could be more zealous, or more anxious than he was for its prosperity.

(Signed) JOHN BYNG, Chairman,
H. DOWNES, Director,
CHARLES STODDART, Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

MODEL ROOM.

General the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B.—The Pharos, Alexandria, from measurements taken under the inspection of his Lordship when Lieut.-Col. commanding the 2d Queen's Royal regt. in Egypt.

Capt. Macaulay, R.E.—Part of the island of St. Vincent's, West Indies.

Capt. Norton, late 34th regt.—Two specimens of the application of a cement composed of small siliceous or other particles, recently invented by himself. The first shows the mode of covering lead so as to protect it from weather, damp, or water; the second shows the mode of employing it to fix iron rails in stone-work, &c.; the expense being about half that of the common mastic cement, and it having the property of drying so as to be ready for papering, painting, or other inside work in a few hours, and requiring no pressure to make it firm.

Col. Sir Aug. Frazer, K.C.B., R.H.A.—Two sections of ships' magazines, showing the new mode of stowing cartridges, either in casks or cases ordered by the Admiralty, according to the size of the cartridge for distant, full, or reduced charge.

Capt. the Hon. H. Duncan, C.B., R.N.—Model of a gun and carriage, as fitted to His Majesty's steam-vessels of war, 1833.

Capt. Manby.—Several models of Harpoons to be used in the whale fishery, and fired from guns (his own invention, with details of trial).

MUSEUM.

Major J. Campbell, unatt., late 57th foot.—A club, a paddle, two spears, South Sea Islands; a bow, with arrows, Murray Island, Torres Straits; arrows, New Caledonia; a spear, Port Essington, north coast of New Holland; three spears, a waddy, a throwing-stick, Melville Island, north-west coast of New Holland; two spears, a womera, King George the Third's Sound, Western Australia; a paddle and war staff, New Zealand.

Fred. Montresor, Esq. R.N., H.M. ship President.—Cava bowl and cup, with a specimen of the cava root used in the South Sea Islands; head-dress of a Tongataboo woman; two war-clubs, Feejee Islands; a mat, Navigator's Island; necklace, Tongataboo; maree-maree or stone club, New Zealand; earring of New Zealander taken off on board H.M. ship Zebra.

Hon. F. Byng, Foreign Office.—Dress made and worn in California.

Col. Charles J. Napier, C.B.—A piece of cloth, Otaheite.

Mrs. Boteler.—A lacquered basin, China; bracelets, necklaces, straw mats, quiver, arrows, weaving-machine, pieces of Benin cloth, dresses, straw-hats, ornaments, drinking-cups, from Fernando Po and West Africa; ornamental flag-staffs, from Algoa Bay; musical instruments, straw blankets, arrows, shark's backbone, fish, carved box, from East and West Africa; also, shields, black monkey skins, a dagger, two elephants' tusks, a rhinoceros' horn, very large boar's tusk, snouts of saw-fish, leather fans, hawk's bill, turtle-shell, &c. &c. &c.

W. H. Hall, Esq., Master of H.M. ship Alfred.—Two pieces of pillars from ancient Carthage and Acre.

Col. C. J. Napier, C.B.—A Greek earthen lamp taken out of a tomb in the ruins of Samos, Cefalonia, (the city of Penelope's suitors.)

Com. Copeland, H.M. surveying vessel Beacon.—From Milos, two very large bowls, two pitchers, ten bottles, two cups, seven images, five lamps, one flower-stand, one woman's head, one large jar, three vases, and a marble sculpture, being the figure of Victory; from Egina, seven vases, six cups, one image, one lamp, and some fragments.

Capt. Dalrymple, H.E.I.C. service, Owell.—A Neptunean vase, being a large cup-shaped submarine plant, found only in the old straits of Singapore and the neighbourhood.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Frith, Madras Artillery.—Twenty sharply-pointed pickets called Ranjows, being made of the Ranjow wood and bamboo, and hardened in the fire, used by the Malays during the late expedition near Malacca, to fix in the ground close to one another so as to wound those who had to pass them; a Malay pouch-bow and four chargers; two bullets used by the Malays, being made of glass and flint, with tin poured round the glass to make the bullet round, (it appears there was a scarcity of lead, but tin is common;) a collyer-stick, (natives' missile,) South India; skull of Royal Tiger, coast opposite Penang; ditto of alligator, bison, two-horned rhinoceros; a jinjal and knife taken out of one of the Burmese stockades in the late war.

Major Grote, 33d.—Thirty-seven specimens of geology, different localities; and four of clay, containing fossils.

Col. C. J. Napier, C.B.—A specimen of the late "Graham Island" thrown up by volcanic agency in the Mediterranean.

Lieut. J. B. West, R.N.—A medal found in digging for the foundation of the new Hungerford Market.

Capt. H. D. Jones, R.E.—Silver medals of Charles XII., Charles John XIV. of Sweden; copper medals of Sobieski, Kosciusko, Poniatowski, Frederick the Great, Medallion of Catherine II. of Russia; medal with the head of the Grand Master De Rohan, struck upon the finishing of Fort Jigné, the last work of the Knights of St. John at Malta.

Colonial Surgeon Tebbis, River Gambia.—A selection of insects from that settlement.

Lieut. W. F. V. Graham, 68th Light Infantry.—An arranged selection of insects and plants collected by himself during a tour in the south of France, Switzerland, and north of Italy.

To be continued.

LIBRARY.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—The Charts published during 1833; being Lundy Island, Carlingford Lough, Vidal Bank, Soundings west of British islands; River Douro, Straits of Gibraltar, Gibraltar, Toulon, Villafrauca, Gulf of Spezia, Sea of Marmora (with the Dardanelles and Bosphorus;) Awatska Bay, San Francisco, Port Lloyd, Green Island Harbour, Port Honduras, Fort Royal, Martinique, S. Juan de Nicaragua; Sheets II. III. IV. of E. coast S. America; Bay of Islands, River Shookiang in New Zealand; Tide Tables, London to Plymouth.

[The above are kept together on one tray of the New Chart Table marked 1833.]

Lieut. J. Ford, h.p. late 79th foot.—Two drawings of the Mediterranean Galley, and several drawings illustrating the objects of natural history in the collections.

Capt. E. W. Browne, R.N.—A book of 115 engravings of the reign of Charles Gustavus of Sweden, 1654 to 1660.

W. J. Huggins, Marine Painter to His Majesty.—The defeat of the squadron of Don Miguel on the 10th Oct. 1832, off Vigo: a view of Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, coloured.

Capt. John Luard, A. D. C. of Cavalry.—Parts III. IV. of a series of Views in India by the Donor, India proofs.

Dr. Lee, &c. &c.—Seven lithographs of Egyptian antiquities.

Capt. Chesney, R.A. &c.—His Report on the Euphrates' route to India, folio, with two plates.

The Right Hon. Lord Farnborough, &c. &c.—A lithograph of "A complete View of London from the south side of the Thames," published at Amsterdam, by Danckers, 1647. Lith. Lond. 1832, by R. Martin.

The books will be given as classed under the four heads—*Naval, Military, Scientific, Historical*, in a future Number.

The visitors, including those introduced by Members, were, in February, 781.

C. STODDART,

Capt. Royal Staff Corps, h.p. Secretary.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR PAY, HALF-PAY, AND DOCK-YARDS.

	1834-35.	1833-34.
Wages of Seamen and Marines, of the Ordinary, Yard Craft, &c.	£958,761	£955,220
[The calculation of the rate per man, per month, is discontinued in this year's estimate.]		
Victuals for ditto	396,561	438,004
Admiralty Office	104,551	104,070
Navy Pay Office	21,720	21,725
[The expense of sending money to the out-ports is put down at 1500 <i>l.</i> instead of 2000 <i>l.</i> This, of course, is paid to the Bank of England.]		
Scientific Branch	20,885	22,109
[The river St. Lawrence is to be surveyed; 1830 <i>l.</i> is set down as the cost of this.]		
His Majesty's Establishments at Home	119,168	114,970
His Majesty's Establishments Abroad	22,633	23,422
Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in his Majesty's Establishments at Home	348,012	438,426
Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in his Majesty's Establishments Abroad	25,512	26,305
Naval Stores, &c., for the building and repair of Ships, Docks, Wharfs, &c.	421,990	423,000
New Works and Improvements in the Yards, &c.	74,980	63,700
Medicines and Medical Stores	25,641	31,500
Miscellaneous Services	36,154	50,980
Total for the Effective Service	2,576,568	2,713,431

	£	£
Half-pay to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines	847,360	871,858
Military Pensions and Allowances	530,348	533,403
Civil Pensions and allowances—Total, if no further reductions had taken place, 214,173 <i>l.</i> Granted on reduction, chiefly to Artificers, 16,085 <i>l.</i>	230,258	220,342
Total for the Naval Service	4,184,534	4,339,034

For the Service of other Departments of Government:—

Army and Ordnance Departments (conveyance of Troops, &c.)	180,115	200,800
Home Department (Convict Service)	113,360	118,300
Grand Total	4,478,009	4,658,134

The Wages of the Officers of the different Yards are—

	£	£	s.
Deptford	665	630	0
Woolwich	12,736	11,950	0
Chatham	16,961	16,327	0
Sheerness	9,545	9,200	0
Portsmouth	20,331	19,803	0
Plymouth	20,652	19,559	0
Pembroke	6,748	6,140	0

[In these sums are included 104 new Inspectors, at 100*l.* a-year each, and 10 leading men, at 100*l.* or 85*l.* each. 42 Measurers are done away with.]

Deptford, Victualling	7,842	7,595	10
Sheerness	done away	830	10
Portsmouth	3,209	2,832	0
Plymouth	3,009	2,810	0
Haslar Hospital	5,439	5,301	0
Plymouth,	4,575	4,479	0

ABSTRACT OF NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

	£	£
Naval Yards at Home	87,978	83,924
.. . . . Abroad	12,013	13,052
Victualling Yards at Home	14,980	14,998
.. . . . Abroad	5,128	4,955
Medical Establishments at Home	10,014	9,780
.. . . . Abroad	5,492	5,415
Transport Establishments	1,760	2,058
Marine Barracks	1,133	680
Marine Infirmarys	3,303	3,530

WAGES FOR WORKMEN.

	£	£
Woolwich Yard	35,920	54,885
Chatham	59,740	67,971
Sheerness	29,760	29,610
Portsmouth	79,014	111,550
Plymouth	75,044	116,656
Pembroke	23,230	23,043

[The above includes the hire of Horses.]

The Civil Police Force for the Yards, including Clothing	13,745	11,676
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ABSTRACT OF WAGES FOR YARDS, &c.

	£	£
Naval Yards at Home	317,353	404,756
.. .. Abroad	18,352	18,550
Victualling Yards at Home	26,694	29,590
.. .. Abroad	4,600	5,665
Medical Establishments at Home	3,125	3,200
.. .. Abroad	2,560	2,090
For Timber, Materials, Repairs, Steam-Engines, Coals, &c.	421,990	423,000
New Works and Improvements	74,890	63,700
Medicines	25,641	31,500
Packets, Pilots, distressed Seamen in Foreign Parts, Furniture, Courts-Martial, Bembidge Light, Semaphores, Slave Money, &c.	36,154	50,980
Half-Pay	847,360	871,858
Pensions to Officers	81,307	81,954
.. .. Widows	188,961	186,225
Compassionate	14,000	14,000
Chaplains' Bounty	1,080	1,223
Greenwich Hospital	245,000	250,000

STATEMENT of the Expenditure Abroad on account of the Extraordinaries of the Army, during the period from the 1st of January, 1832, to the 31st of March, 1833.—
Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 1st of March, 1834.

	Total Receipts.			Total Payments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Canada	288,636	7	5	456,872	16	2
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	179,463	4	9½	170,122	17	5½
Newfoundland	30,926	0	0½	33,926	13	11
Bermuda	90,209	15	4½	85,104	8	2½
Bahamas	31,334	8	3½	31,250	3	10
West Indies	300,118	7	0½	316,249	9	4½
Jamaica	369,810	1	0½	315,485	0	4½
Honduras	21,850	12	6	19,945	17	11½
Gibraltar	167,025	11	11	172,905	15	
Malta	174,352	14	6½	164,008	16	
Ionian Islands	73,667	17	1½	108,277	9	10½
Cape of Good Hope	158,701	15	11	148,040	16	5½
Mauritius	131,315	2	10	162,581	16	6
Sierra Leone	28,631	5	9½	34,226	7	5½
Gambia	18,937	18	5½	16,116	7	9½
Fernando Po	10,561	1	5½	9,850	8	4½
Ceylon	108,463	10	9½	108,463	13	9½
New South Wales	219,165	9	10½	203,183	18	8
Van Diemen's Land	116,166	1	5	122,652	4	11
Western Australia	34,940	4	8½	32,228	19	11½
	£2,551,277	11	4½	£2,711,794	3	8½
Amount of Balances in the several Military Chests on the 1st of Jan. 1832	899,792	1	0½			
	£3,454,069	12	5			
Amount of Balances on the 31st of March, 1833				712,275	8	8½
				£3,454,069	12	5

EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	NUMBERS.										
	Horses.			Officers.			Non-commis- Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers.		Rank and File.		
	1833-4	1834-5	Less in 1834-5	1833-4	1834-5	Less in 1834-5	1833-4	1834-5	1833-4	1834-5	Less in 1834-5
1. Land Forces (exclusive of India).....	6,262	5,914	348	4,409	4,496	3	6,417	6,417	78,503	78,039	464
2. Staff ditto.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Public Departments.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicines.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garrisons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Royal Military College .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian School.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Volunteer Corps .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Regiments in India, &c.....	2,804	2,804	..	1,116	1,116	..	1,316	1,316	17,288	17,288	..
Exchequer Fees .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9,066	8,718	348	5,615	5,612	3	7,733	7,733	95,791	95,327	464
Deduct No. of Horses and Men in India, and the Charge of Regiments in India, and Troops and Companies at Home	2,804	2,804	..	1,116	1,116	..	1,316	1,316	17,288	17,288	..
	6,262	5,914	348	4,499	4,496	3	6,417	6,417	78,503	78,039	464
Deduct 1834-35 from 1833-34, and Increase from Decrease ..	5,914	..	..	4,496	..	..	6,417	..	78,039	..	..
Add Vacancies by Casualties not to be filled up.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,684
Remains, Decrease	348	..	348	3	..	3	..	..	464	..	8,118

NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

	Numbers of Officers and Men.		
	1833-4	1834-5	Less in 1834-5
1. Rewards for Military Services.....	..	..	..
2. Army Pay of General Officers.....	272	262	10
3. Full Pay for Retired Officers.....	572	549	23
4. Half Pay and Military Allowances.....	6,305	5,980	325
5. Foreign Half Pay.....	743	704	39
6. Widows' Pensions.....	..	..	..
7. Compassionate Allowances, Bounty Warrants, &c.....	..	..	..
8. In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham, and } In Army Estimates, 1833-4	73,997	..	..
Out-Pensioners of Chelsea..... } In Ordnance ditto ditto.....	10,166	83,094	1,069
9. Superannuation Allowances.....	..	..	..
Exchequer Fees.....	..	..	..
	92,055	90,589	1,466
Deduct 1834-5 from 1833-4, and Increase from Decrease.....	90,589	..	..
Remains, Decrease in Numbers and Charge.....	1,466	..	1,466
Totals of Army Estimates, 1833-4 and 1834-5, Effective Services.....	109,139	108,672	467
Ditto..... ditto..... Non-Effective.....	81,889	90,589	1,466
Ditto of Ordnance Estimate for Pensioners.....	10,166	..	..
	201,194	199,261	1,933
Deduct, India.....	19,720	19,720	..
TOTALS.....	181,474	179,541	1,933

War-Office, 8th Feb, 1834.

All Ranks.			CHARGE.				NOTES.	
1833-4	1834-5	Less in 1834-5	1833-4	1834-5	More in 1834-5	Less in 1834-5		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
89,419	88,952	467	3,169,216 14	3,056,873 18 11	..	111,342 15 2b	<p><i>a</i> This decrease of 467 men is caused by the reduction of 1 Colonel and 2 Majors, and by ceasing to bear on the establishment of the Foot Guards 464 men, who did not exist, but whose pay was applied to the Recruiting Hospital, and certain other charges of those regiments.</p> <p><i>b</i> The charge for Medicines has been included in the Land Force Estimate of 1834-5. In that of 1833-4 it was made a separate estimate.</p> <p><i>c</i> This increase has been caused by transferring from the Garrison Establishment of 1833-4 the charge of 14,811l. 1s. 7d. for the pay of officers serving with his Majesty's Forces, and for the Cinque Ports, the Tower, and Windsor; and also by substituting Staff pay at 691l. 19s. 7d. a-year, for an abolished garrison appointment, after deducting 3310l. 7s. 1d. for the Ionian Island Staff.</p> <p><i>d</i> Included in the Land Force Charge, 1833-4.</p> <p><i>e</i> Of this charge for 1833-4, 14,811l. 1s. 7d. has been transferred to the Staff; 500l. to the Colonial Estimates; 15,947l. 12s. 10d. to the Estimate of Rewards for Military Services; 995l. 19s. 8d. has by vacancies become applicable to reward distinguished services; and 1,160l. 15s. 9d. has been abolished.</p> <p><i>f</i> The charge for these establishments was 20,202l. 0s. 11d. for 1833-4, but 4,578l. 1s. 11d. was paid out of balance unappropriated. The charge for 1834-5 is 16,855l. 19s. 6d.; but by applying the unexpended balance of former votes, 6,987l. 8s. 3d. only is required. The saving of actual charge is 3,426l. 8s. 5d.</p> <p><i>g</i> The charge in the printed Estimate for 1833-4 was 103,318l. 13s. 2d.; but 101,318l. 13s. 2d. only was voted.</p> <p><i>h</i> The decrease, including India, is 202,203l. 2s. 1d.</p> <p><i>i</i> Decrease of Estimate, exclusive of India.</p> <p><i>k</i> Transferred from Garrison Estimate, 1833-4. See Note above on "Garrisons."</p> <p><i>l</i> Pensioners from Ordnance Military Corps, included in Army Estimates, 1834-5.</p> <p><i>m</i> Decrease of Estimate of Non-Effective Services.</p> <p><i>n</i> Decrease, including India.</p> <p><i>o</i> Decrease, exclusive of India, of which 20,000l. arises from not including Exchequer Fees in Army Estimates of 1834-5.</p>	
..	110,835 15 5	122,143 3 5	11,307 8 0	..		
..	91,627 13 7	90,313 4 5	..	4,314 9 2		
..	11,800 0 0	..	..	11,800 0 0		
..	33,415 9 10	..	..	33,415 9 10		
..		
..	15,703 19 0	6,977 8 3	..	8,726 10 9f		
..	101,318 13 2	82,179 0 0	..	19,139 13 2g		
19,720	19,720	..	690,757 12 5	683,486 0 5	..	7,271 12 0		
..	17,500 0 0	..	..	17,500 0 0		
109,139	108,672	467	4,244,175 17 6	4,011,972 15 5	11,307 8 0	213,510 10 1h		
19,720	19,720	..	690,757 12 5	683,486 0 5	..	7,271 12 0		
89,419	88,952	a467	3,533,418 5 1	3,359,486 15 0	11,307 8 0	206,238 18 1		
88,952	3,358,486 15 0	..	..	11,307 8 0		
..	..	7,684	..	..	..	..
..	..	8,151	194,931 10 1	..	..	194,931 10 1i
..	16,547 12 10	16,547 12 10	..		
..	119,000 0 0	114,000 0 0	..	5,000 0 0		
..	86,000 0 0	82,000 0 0	..	4,000 0 0		
..	632,000 0 0	607,000 0 0	..	25,000 0 0		
..	86,490 0 0	81,240 0 0	..	5,340 0 0		
..	145,944 0 0	147,600 0 0	1,656 0 0	..		
..	170,516 0 0	164,500 0 0	..	6,016 0 0		
..	1,211,746 9 2	1,327,848 7 2	..	61,898 2 0j		
..	178,000 0 0	..	..	..
..	51,374 3 6	48,633 10 1	..	2,740 13 5		
..	12,500 0 0	..	..	12,500 0 0		
..	2,693,560 12 8	2,589,369 10 1	18,203 12 10	122,394 15 5		
..	2,589,369 10 1	..	..	18,203 12 10		
..	104,191 2 7	..	..	104,191 2 7m		
..		
..	4,244,175 17 6	4,041,972 15 5	..	202,203 2 1		
..	2,515,560 12 8	2,589,369 10 1	..	104,191 2 7		
..	178,000 0 0	..	..	..
..	6,937,736 10 2	6,631,342 5 6	..	306,394 4 8n		
..	690,757 12 5	683,486 0 5	..	7,271 12 0		
..	6,216,978 17 9	5,957,836 5 1	..	259,122 12 8o		

**COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATE,
1834-5, with 1833-4.**

	ORDINARY.	1834-35.	1833-34.
		£	£
Civil Establishments (Tower, Pall Mall, and Dublin)		70,562	71,996
Departments, Woolwich		8,178	8,965
Salaries at Home Stations		15,237	14,919
.. Out Stations in Ireland and Foreign Stations		26,998	26,871
.. Barrack Masters, &c., at Home, Abroad, and in Ireland		36,194	37,703
Master Gunners		5,000	5,010
Royal Engineers, and Sappers and Miners		75,411	80,019
Royal Regiment of Artillery		276,227	277,156
Horse Artillery, &c.		35,971	35,982
Field Train		602	584
Medical Establishment		10,198	9,866
Academical		Nil.	Nil.
Total of the Ordinary		560,578	*569,071
EXTRAORDINARIES.			
Charge for the Superintendence of Ordnance Works and Repairs, Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies		£ 30,738	£ 35,934
Ordnance Works and Repairs, and Storekeepers' Expenditure, in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies		158,743	187,404
Charge for the Superintendence of the Building and Repair of Barracks, in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies		28,076	25,587
Building and Repair of Barracks, in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies		125,404	115,084
Barrack Masters' Expenditure, Allowances to Barrack Masters, and Lodging Money to Officers in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies		65,034	65,792
Military, Civil, and Barrack Contingencies		129,582	129,719
Stores { Ordnance		55,000	83,000
.. { Military Store Branch			
On Account for Stores, for the Year ending 31 March, 1836, required for Foreign Works and Repairs, and which will be deducted from the Vote for that Year, in the same way as the Vote of the last is deducted from the Estimate of this Year		20,000	20,000
Total of the Extraordinaries		†612,577	662,520
Unprovided—for Services as stated		3,514	23,889
Superannuated		168,498	346,564
Exchequer Fees		1,747	2,179
RECAPITULATION.			
Ordinary		560,578	569,071
Extraordinaries		612,577	662,520
Unprovided		3,514	23,889
Superannuated		168,498	346,564
Exchequer Fees		1,747	2,179
To be expended		†1,346,914	1,604,223
Deduct, Credits,—			
By Rents, sale of old Stores, and unexpended Sums of former Grants	129,000	§180,000	142,000
By rent of Canteens, &c.	51,000		
Total to be Voted . . . . .		||1,166,914	1,462,223

* Less, 18493/.

† Less, 49,943/.

‡ Less to be expended, 257,309/.

§ More credits, 38,000/.

|| Less to be voted, 285,309/.

YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

		SUMS EXPENDED.								
		Great Britain.			Ireland.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1816	.	76,237	6	2	36,361	13	7	112,598	19	9
1817	.	110,819	10	3	27,993	4	2	138,812	14	5
1818	.	95,857	13	2	22,878	9	0	118,736	2	2
1819	.	104,178	19	3	19,550	5	0	123,729	4	3
1820	.	165,910	1	9	19,569	12	5	185,479	14	2
1821	.	120,254	8	0	87,313	16	3	207,568	4	3
1822	.	117,424	13	1	66,892	15	6	184,317	8	7
1823	.	124,590	15	4	18,353	11	0	142,944	6	4
1824	.	126,357	0	1	18,157	17	4	144,514	17	5
1825	.	111,246	15	6	18,034	14	0	129,281	9	6
1826	.	144,592	17	5	17,888	2	5	162,480	19	10
1827	.	133,242	5	0	17,784	16	8	151,027	1	8
1828	.	40,823	11	0	17,888	13	1	58,712	4	1
1829	.	45,337	3	7½	17,690	6	11	63,027	10	6½
1830	.	52,445	15	10½	17,900	0	5½	70,345	16	3½
1831	.	167,321	14	2	17,561	15	7½	184,883	9	9½
1832, to 31st March, 1833, (15 months)	}	81,769	5	3	14,713	0	1½	96,482	5	4½
1833-4	.	84,776	8	6	7,630	0	0	92,406	8	6
Totals	.	£1,903,186	3	5	464,162	13	6½	2,367,348	16	11½
War-Office, Feb. 1834.					E. ELICE.					

OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN NAMED BY HIS MAJESTY

FOR REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

Lieut.-Gen. Richard Blunt.

Ensign	.	31 Jan. 1787	Jamaica, till March 1790.
Lieutenant	.	23 Feb. 1791	1794-95, with Lord Moira's expedition.
Captain	.	12 July 1793	
Major	.	17 May 1796	1795 to 1802, West Indies.
Lieut.-Colonel	.	23 Aug. 1799	1805 to 1809, Hanover, Madeira, and Portugal.
Colonel	.	25 Oct. 1809	
Major-General	.	1 Jan. 1812	Spain, with the Portuguese troops during the war.
Lieut.-General	.	27 May 1825	With Portuguese army till 1820.

Rate per Annum, 250*l*.*Major-General John M'Nair.*

Ensign	.	21 May 1794	1795, on coast of France and Mediterranean.
Lieutenant	.	6 June 1794	1798, capture of Malta.
Captain	.	8 Aug. 1794	1800, expedition to Cadiz.
Major	.	5 April 1801	1801, Egyptian campaign.
Lieut.-Colonel	.	1 Aug. 1804	1805 to 1814, West Indies.
Colonel	.	4 June 1813	1814, Canada.
Major-General	.	12 Aug. 1819	1815, June and September, Flanders.

• Rate per Annum, 175*l*.*Lieut.-General Sir D. L. T. Widdrington.*

Ensign	.	11 April 1782	1782, at blockade and siege of Gibraltar.
Lieutenant	.	4 Oct. 1786	
Captain	.	14 April 1793	} Serving with his regiment a portion of the time in the West Indies.
Major	.	18 Jan. 1797	
Lieut.-Colonel	.	6 Aug. 1799	
Colonel	.	25 Oct. 1809	
Major-General	.	1 Jan. 1812	1812 to 1817, on staff at Gibraltar and in Ca-
Lieut.-General	.	27 May 1825	nada.
Rate per Annum, 175 <i>l</i> .			

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE-MONEY.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM, R.

WHEREAS by Our Order in Council of this day's date, We were graciously pleased, for the reasons therein contained, to annul our Royal Proclamation of the 29th of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, for granting the distribution of the net proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy, and also Our Order in Council of the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, for the distribution of the net proceeds of captures and seizures made by our ships and vessels of war, under the several Acts passed for the prevention of smuggling, and other Acts relating to Our Revenue of Customs and to Trade and Navigation, for the abolition of the slave trade, and for the capture and destruction of piratical vessels, and of the rewards which have been conferred for the same; and it is expedient that provision should be made by Us for the future distribution of such proceeds and rewards, We do now make known to all our loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this Our Proclamation, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council, that Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby direct, that the distribution of such proceeds and rewards shall be made in the following manner, viz.

That the flag-officer or officers shall have one sixteenth part of the whole net proceeds arising from prizes captured from the enemy, and from all other captures and seizures as aforesaid, made by the ships and vessels under his command, and of the rewards conferred for the same, save and except as hereinafter provided and directed.

That the captain or captains, or commanders of any of Our ships or sloops of war, or the officer or officers, respectively commanding such ships or sloops of war, who shall have been actually on board at the time of any such capture or seizure, shall have one sixth part of the remainder; and where there is no flag-officer, one sixth part of the whole.

That the remainder shall be distributed into shares according to the annexed scale.

First class.—To the senior lieutenant, from first to fifth rates inclusive, or the commander acting as first lieutenant (where there is one), the master of the fleet, and field officer of marine (if embarked)—fifty-five shares each.

Second class.—To the other lieutenants, captain of marines, master, physician of the fleet, and secretary to the commander-in-chief—forty-five shares each.

Third class.—To the chaplain, surgeon, and other flag-officers, secretaries, purser, lieutenants of marines, boatswain, gunner, and carpenter—twenty-five shares each.

Fourth class.—To mates, second master, assistant-surgeon, schoolmaster, clerks, master at arms—eighteen shares each.

Fifth class.—To midshipmen, master's assistant, admiral's coxswain, ship's corporal, captain's coxswain, quartermaster, gunners' and boatswains' mates, captains of fore-castle and hold, coxswain of launch, caulker, sail-maker, carpenters' mates, armourer, captains of main and fore-top, serjeant of marines—ten shares each.

Sixth class.—To captains of masts and afterguard, yeoman of signals, coxswain of pinnace, sail-makers', caulkers', and armourers' mates, cooper, rope-maker, volunteers of first class, ship's cook, corporals of marines—eight shares each.

Seventh class.—To seamen gunners, gunners' crews, carpenters', cooks', and sail-makers' crews, able seamen, yeomen of store-room, private and fifer of marines, above seven years—five shares each.

Eighth class.—To cook's mate, barber, ordinary seamen, captain's and purser's and ward-room stewards, captain's and ward-room cooks, private and fifer of marines, under seven years, and admiral's steward, cook, and domestics—three shares each.

Ninth class.—To landmen, stewards' mates, and others not described, including supernumeraries for victuals only, boys of first class—two shares each.

Tenth class.—To boys of the second class—half a share each.

When land forces are embarked to serve as marines, they are to share according to their respective ranks as marines.

Secondly.—In the cases of prizes captured from the enemy, and all other captures and seizures as aforesaid, made by the officers and men of cutters, schooners, brigs, and other armed vessels of war, commanded by lieutenants, when not in company with other ships commanded by captains or commanders, the said lieutenants to share

as captains; and where more small vessels than one shall be together, the lieutenants shall have equal shares of the one sixth part.

But a lieutenant or lieutenants commanding small vessels, when in company with captains or commanders, shall share only as commanders doing duty as first lieutenants, or first lieutenants of first to fifth rates inclusive, namely,—they shall have fifty-five shares.

The remainder to be shared as in the foregoing scale, with the exception of the clerk in charge, who is to share as purser; but if a ship or vessel bearing a purser be present, he is to share only as a clerk.

Thirdly.—In all cases in which supernumeraries, whether officers or men, shall be borne by order of the Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or by other proper authority, they shall share with the respective ranks in which they may be acting: Provided always, and We do hereby direct, that no flag-officer or other person not actually present at the capture or destruction of any pirate vessel shall be entitled to share in any distribution of the proceeds or bounty in respect of the crews of such piratical ships, vessels, and boats; and also that no flag-officer or other person who shall not have been actually on board any of Our ships, or ships of war, at the actual taking, sinking, burning, or otherwise destroying any ship or ships of war, or privateers, belonging to the enemy, shall be entitled to share in the distribution of any head or bounty-money granted as a reward for the taking, sinking, burning, or otherwise destroying any such ship or vessel.

Fourthly.—The following regulations are to be established with respect to the share before mentioned, to be given to the flag-officer or officers under whose command the capturing ship may be.

That a captain, commander, or commanding officer of a ship or vessel, shall be deemed to be under the command of a flag when he shall have actually received some order from, or be acting in execution of some order issued by, a flag-officer; and in the event of his being directed to join a flag-officer on any station, he shall be deemed to be under the command of such flag-officer from the time when he arrives within the limits of the station, and shall be considered to continue under the command of the flag-officer of such station, until he shall have received some order directly from, or be acting in execution of some order issued by, some other flag-officer duly authorized, or by the Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, for the time being.

That a flag-officer, commander-in-chief, where there is but one flag-officer upon service, shall have to his own use the one-sixteenth part of the proceeds of all prizes captured from the enemy, and of all other captures and seizures as aforesaid, made by ships and vessels under his command, and of the rewards conferred for the same, save and except as hereinbefore provided and directed.

That when ships or vessels under the command of several flags which belong to separate stations, shall happen to be joint captors, each flag-officer under whose orders the ships or vessels are, shall receive such proportion of the flag share to which he shall be entitled according to the number of ships belonging to each respectively.

Captains or commanders, or commanding officers of such ships or vessels as shall be under orders from the Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, being joint captors with other ships or vessels under a flag or flags, the flag-officer is only to have his proportion of the flag share according to the number of ships belonging to his squadron.

That if a flag-officer be sent to command in the ports of the United Kingdom, he shall have no share in the prizes captured from the enemy, nor in the other captures or seizures as aforesaid, made by ships or vessels which have sailed, or shall sail, from that port by order of the Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, nor in the rewards conferred for the same.

That when more flag-officers than one shall be serving together, the one-sixteenth part of the net proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy, and of the other captures or seizures as aforesaid, made by any ships or vessels of the fleet or squadron, and of the rewards conferred for the same, shall be divided in the following proportions, namely:

If there be but two flag-officers, the chief shall have two-third parts of the said one-sixteenth, and the other shall have the remaining third part; but if the number of flag-officers be more than two, the chief shall have only one half, and the other half shall be equally divided amongst the junior flag-officers.

The commodores of the first class and captains of the fleet shall be esteemed as flag-officers.

And We do hereby further direct, that the captains and commanders of Our ships and vessels of war shall, on making any capture or seizure, transmit, as soon as may be, or cause to be transmitted, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, a true and perfect list of all the officers, seamen, marines and soldiers, and others, who were actually on board Our ships and vessels of war under their command at the time of the said capture or seizure, and also of those who were absent on duty at such time; which list shall contain the quality of the service of each person on board, together with the description of the men, taken from the description books of the capturing ships or vessels, and their several ratings, and be subscribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief officers on board.

And We do hereby further direct, that when such lists shall have been duly examined with the muster books of such ships or vessels, and lists annexed thereto, in order to see that such lists agree with such muster books, and annexed lists, as to the names, qualities, or ratings of the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others, belonging to such ships and vessels, and, upon request, the Accountant-General of Our Navy, or examining officer, shall forthwith grant a certificate, signed by such officer, of the truth of any lists so transmitted to the agents nominated and appointed by the captors or seizers; and also, upon application, the said Accountant-General, or examining officer, shall give, or cause to be given, to the said agents all such lists from the muster books of any such ships and vessels, and annexed lists, as the said agents shall find requisite for their direction in making distribution to the parties entitled to share in the produce of such captures and seizures, and the rewards conferred for the same, and shall otherwise be aiding and assisting to the said agents in all such matters as shall be necessary.

And We do direct that in case any difficulty shall arise in respect to any of the regulations hereby proposed, and not herein sufficiently provided for, the same shall be referred to Our Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, for the time being, and their directions thereupon shall be final, and have the same force and effect as if specially provided for in this Our Royal Proclamation:

Provided always, and We do hereby direct, that the distribution hereinbefore made, or directed to be made, shall not be construed to affect any captures or seizures made before the day of the date of this Our Royal Proclamation, nor any captures or seizures which shall be made after that day, and which shall be condemned or adjudged in any of Our Courts of Vice-Admiralty, before notice of this Our Proclamation shall have been received by the Court of Vice-Admiralty in which such condemnation or adjudication shall pass; and We do hereby, lastly, direct, that the proceeds of all such captures and seizures made before the date of this Our Royal Proclamation, or which shall be made after that day, and shall be condemned or adjudged in any of Our Courts of Vice-Admiralty antecedent to the notice of this Our Royal Proclamation having been received in such Courts, together with all rewards aforesaid, shall continue to be distributed in the proportions and manner directed in and by Our said former Proclamation and Order respectively.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fourth year of Our reign.

GOD save the KING.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

FEBRUARY 17.

Navy Estimates.—Sir J. Graham said that while the present Ministers had been in office, the reductions made by them had been about to the same amount as those effected by the Duke of Wellington in the years 1829 and 1830. Since 1830 Ministers had repealed taxes to the extent of 3,200,000*l.*, and this, added to the 3,200,000*l.* repealed by the Duke of Wellington, made together no less than 6,400,000*l.*, which had been mainly accomplished by a simultaneous diminution of the expenditure of the country. He had the honour of proposing an estimate containing reductions to the amount of 180,000*l.* The items to which economy had been applied were principally in the

Naval Dockyards. The number of labourers, shipwrights, and others, had been decreased to 6,000. The wages had therefore been lowered 22,000*l.* out of about 400,000*l.* Another saving had been made in provisions. Another saving was the reduction of half-pay. It had been a rule with the Admiralty, that only one promotion should be made for every three vacancies, and a strict adherence to this plan had produced a saving on half-pay of between 24,000*l.* and 25,000*l.* Other small items raised the total diminution to 181,000*l.*, in addition to the large reductions in former years, which made a total saving since 1831 of 1,400,000*l.* He would observe, that though he had suggested a diminution of 500 men, he had made an addition of 1,000 boys. He had done so advisedly. It was of great importance to induce boys to go to sea for the first time in the King's service. He concluded by moving that "27,000 men be employed for the sea service of the year 1834, including 9,000 marines and 1,000 boys."

Mr. Hume said that a gallant Admiral, who had lately filled an important Government situation in the West Indies, had admitted before the Committee, that we ought to reduce our naval establishment to what it was in 1792. He protested against the extravagant estimates which had that evening been laid before the House. The number of Captains that had been made since 1816 was 324, of whom only 150 had seen actual service. This was a breach of faith with the old officers—with those who shared in the fatigues and encountered the perils of the service. It was also a breach of faith with the public; for every promotion since the peace was imposing an additional burden on the country. He complained that out of 5,000 officers in the Navy, there were no fewer than 4,000 on half-pay. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, on a former occasion, that Ministers wished to carry on the government of this country without patronage.

Lord Althorp: I never said so.

Mr. Hume: It was curious, certainly, if not only he (Mr. Hume), but all the country were mistaken in supposing that the Noble Lord had made such a declaration. The Government had not fulfilled their promises of economy. The Hon. Member concluded by moving that instead of 27,500 seamen, as at present, the number for the ensuing year should be 25,000, thereby making a reduction of 2,500.

Mr. C. Fergusson said, if there ever was a period when the state of Europe was such as to make it necessary for this country to keep up an efficient navy, that period was the present. He begged to mention, that on an early day he would move that the grant of a certain sum of money be given to Captain Ross, in consideration of the losses he had incurred and the discoveries he had made in his voyages to the North Sea.

Captain Yorke said the estimates were the best which had been submitted to that House for years.

Mr. Chapman said, that the country owed the present Administration great thanks for keeping up the efficiency of the Navy.

Mr. Lloyd could not support the Member for Middlesex on the present occasion.

Mr. Cobbett said that it was not altogether for the purpose of carrying on war that a certain naval force was necessary to be kept up, but also for the purpose of maintaining peace; and he agreed with the Honourable Baronet in his estimate, solely because he held this opinion. What he objected to in the Navy was, not its numerical force, but its cost, which was outrageous. The Right Hon. Baronet, when he sat on that (the Opposition) side of the House, had made a motion respecting the enormous sums received by the Privy Council, and the waste of public money in the Foreign Consulate Department, and had compared the extravagance of our consular establishment with the cheapness of the American plan. There had been something of the Radical or Jacobin in the Right Hon. Baronet on that occasion, but now the Right Hon. Baronet spoke entirely in a different tone.

Sir J. Graham: Did the Hon. Member mean really to say, that the grievance of which he had complained, with reference to our consular establishment, still existed?

Mr. Hume: Yes!

Sir J. Graham denied that it did; these Consuls now only received 60,000*l.* a year; being a reduction of not less than 30,000*l.* effected by the present Administration in that single item. He believed that there did not exist in the present Cabinet an instance of any Member holding any sinecure office to which salary was attached, in addition to his effective office.

Several Hon. Members exclaimed, "Lord Auckland, Lord Auckland!"

Sir J. Graham said that certainly that nobleman held several effective offices, and discharged the duties of them, but he only received the salary of one of them.

Mr. Hume: The Noble Lord held some pensions.

Sir J. Graham said that Lord Auckland had refused to draw his pension since he came under the service of the Government.

For the Amendment	20
For the Original Motion	196
Majority	—176

On the question that the sum of 104,551*l.* should be granted to defray the charges and expenses of the Admiralty Office, Mr. Ruthven moved, as an amendment, that the sum should be reduced to 102,051*l.* He thought the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty might be reduced from 4,500*l.* to 4,000*l.*; and that instead of having five other Lords of the Admiralty, at 1,000*l.* per annum each, three would be quite enough to transact the public business.

Sir J. Graham had little objection to the reduction of his own salary, but, under the present consolidated system, it was absolutely necessary to have Lords of the Admiralty.

For the Amendment	29
Against it	160
Majority	—131

On the vote for 119,168*l.* for the Naval establishments at home, Mr. Cobbett said that, under this head, was an item of 11,000*l.* for advertising. Now he should just like to know to whom this money went—how much to one, and how much “to t’other?”

Sir J. Graham wished to say that they were engaged, not upon an account, but an estimate of the probable expense of a future year.

Mr. Cobbett: It may be an account, or it may be an estimate; you’re going to spend it.

Sir J. Graham: Of that I’m not sure. (Mr. Cobbett made some sign.) The Hon. Gentleman don’t believe me.

Mr. Cobbett: No, I don’t, (laughter).

Sir J. Graham: Well, I can assure the Hon. Gentleman that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has in his custody no less a sum than 500,000*l.* on the last two years’ estimates, which I have not yet drawn upon him for.—The Resolution was agreed to.

On the proposal that 847,360*l.* be granted for the half-pay of the Navy and Royal Marines—

Mr. Cobbett said he would oppose this vote. He would divide the House upon it. It was twice as much as was necessary in former times, when we had 100,000 men; whereas we had now only 22,000!

Sir J. Graham would be ashamed to argue such a question. Let the Hon. Member divide the House if he pleased.

Mr. Cobbett felt that the House should institute an inquiry before they voted away so large a sum of the people’s money: if they did not, the Reform Parliament was not worth a—(Here the Hon. Member struck the table with so much vehemence that the concluding expression was not heard in the Gallery; it appeared, however, to excite considerable laughter in the House.)

The vote was agreed to; as were also several others, after a few remarks.

MARCH 3.

Army Estimates.—Mr. Ellice moved that the sum of 3,056,873*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* be granted to defray the charges of his Majesty’s land forces for services at home and abroad, (except the regiments employed in the territorial possessions of the East India Company.) Mr. Cobbett offered no objection to the number of the army, but thought that 7*s.* 7*d.* per week was too much for common soldiers. Sir H. Hardinge was surprised that the Hon. Member for Oldham should object to the pay of soldiers; it was an error to say that they were overpaid. At present the soldiers were contented and happy, if the hon. member for Oldham and others would allow them to remain so. Mr. Guest wished to place the Guards on a level with infantry of the line. Mr. Ellice entered into some calculations to prove that the Guards, as a whole, including all their officers, cost less than an equal number of infantry of the line, making allowance for the 1*d.* a-day additional, which was given them in consequence of particular services they had to perform in the metropolis. Sir J. Byng contended that the officers of the Guards received inferior pay to those of the line. There was an allowance, he observed, for every seven battalions of the line of 1400*l.* for wine, but the battalion of the Guards received not one shilling on that score. After some further discussion the vote was agreed to.

Mr. Ellice, in proposing the sum of 120,848*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for the general staff officers and officers of the hospitals serving with his Majesty's forces, and for his Majesty's garrisons of the Cinque Ports, the Tower, and Windsor Castle, said, that following up the recommendation of the Committee, he had applied, by letter, to the Commander-in-Chief, entreating his attention to the report, and assuring him of the desire of the House of Commons to have every possible reduction effected in that department, which would be consistent with the efficiency of the service. The answer he had received contained the reasons of the commander-in-chief against any reduction (consistent with its efficiency) in the general staff at the present moment, and clearly showed why the projected consolidation of the offices of Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General could not be advantageously effected. It appeared that the duties of these officers were totally distinct, and required for their performance men of ability and experience. The one had intrusted to him the care of distributing clothes and accoutrements to the troops, the other remained constantly with the army, and attended to its details, which were very complicated and various. The offices, therefore, it appeared, could not be consolidated, without inconvenience to the public service. It besides appeared, from the communication of the Commander-in-Chief, that these officers formed part of the King's personal staff. From inquiries, he (Mr. Ellice) had in addition made, he had ascertained that the business devolving on the Adjutant-General had been of late years fully quadrupled; and, though he had not the same materials as his predecessor in office for forming a judgment with regard to that of the Quarter-master-General, he yet trusted the house would have sufficient confidence in him to leave the matter in his hand, and he promised to see what could be done with it in the way of reduction in future years.

Mr. Hume referred to the recommendation of the Committee on the subject of a rotation amongst staff officers, and spoke of the advantage that would arise from the adoption of that recommendation.

Sir H. Hardinge said it appeared to him that the Right Hon. Gentleman in his speech had held out the prospect that hereafter some portion of the staff might be reduced. Now, if there was a difference of opinion on that subject between the Right Hon. Gentleman and the noble lord the Commander-in-Chief, the point was one which should be referred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After pronouncing an eulogium on the present Adjutant-General, he observed that his duties had been of late greatly increased, and that if he was not supplied with the necessary means, it would be impossible for him to proceed as he had done in carrying one important view of that house into effect—namely, the prevention as much as possible of corporal punishment in the army. If the house wished that the effective discipline of the army should be maintained, while corporal punishment was omitted, the staff must be kept up. He would warn the Right Hon. Gentleman against reductions and ill-chosen consolidations, which tended to impair the efficiency of the army, while in reality no saving was effected to the public. He would just state an instance of a reduction of the kind. Some sessions ago, the Hon. Member for Middlesex, backed by the report of a Committee, proposed the reduction of the inspectors of army clothing. The consequence was, that the predecessor of the Right Hon. Gentleman reduced the two inspectors of army clothing. The Committee of last session examined one of these late inspectors, and it appeared from his evidence that one effect of their inspectorship was, that the clothing for the army was greatly improved, and that gentleman stated that he himself was employed in the discharge of his duties while inspector, for three hundred days out of the three hundred and sixty-five. He had to observe that the consolidation of the offices of Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General had been attempted twenty years ago, and that the attempt had failed. He then alluded to the proposed plan for reducing the salaries of military governors, and said he was sure it would be found that the impolitic plan of cutting down the salaries of the military governors in our colonies to such a low degree would be attended with this bad consequence, (than which none could be worse,) that it would be impossible to get officers of distinguished merit and ability to take those governments, seeing that the pay was so extremely inadequate. Now he was certain he need not remind his Right Hon. Friend opposite, that if the public service was to be performed, the best and truest economy consisted in getting it performed by the fittest and best qualified persons. He would state as an instance that of the governor of Barbadoes, who on going out there found that it was quite impossible for him, upon the pay which he received, to maintain his rank and associate with the planters, and who, therefore, at once signified his desire to retire on being reimbursed for his outfit, which had cost him a considerable sum. Sir Henry then referred to the evi-

dence given by Lord F. Somerset before the committee of last session, to show that the Commander-in-Chief was always most ready to meet the views of the house with regard to reduction, whenever they did not appear to him incompatible with the efficiency of the army. It was said that the governorship of Windsor Castle would hereafter be taken out of the estimates. Now he (Sir H. Hardinge) had no objection to that being done, provided it was understood that the King's prerogative was maintained as before. It was true there was no military duty to perform at Windsor, but it was one of those offices of honour and distinction that should be maintained as rewards for those who had gallantly served their country. He had the honour of serving with the noble lord in question (Earl Munster). That noble lord was twenty-seven years in the army; he had served in India; he had served in the Peninsula, where he had been wounded; he was in twelve general actions, and had had on different occasions four horses shot under him. (Hear, hear.) He must say that he should be better pleased to see the governorship of Windsor Castle retained in the estimates, as it was a military tenure. He did not understand how the other military governments were to be kept up, if that one was to be taken out of these estimates.

Sir Rufane Donkin.—I cannot allow the discussion on the Head-quarter Staff to close without offering a few words to the house. The Hon. Member for Middlesex prefaced his remarks by saying that it might appear extraordinary that he, not a military man, should enter into such details, and say so much on military matters. I, myself, am well convinced, that if the hon. member had been a military man, he never would have made the remarks he has; for every man conversant with the mechanism of an army must know, that if any part of it more than another requires to be kept in perfect efficiency, as to strength and elasticity, it is the Head-quarter Staff. There may be questions about the more or the less of money,—or whether an army is to be large or small,—but there can be no question, with any man conversant in the matter, as to the necessity of keeping up a vigorous and efficient Head-quarter Staff; for if any defect or relaxation take place there, it will be reproduced throughout the whole body, and we should be throwing away all the money we had bestowed on an army which would be worth nothing, from its relaxation and indiscipline. As to certain officers at the Horse Guards working only three hours in the day, I declare that I am at a loss to know at whom the Hon. Member points; for, to my personal knowledge, the duties there are not only constant, but laborious. The Hon. Member for Middlesex has affirmed that there exists a conflict between the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary-at-War, and I believe, he has even talked of a control exercised by the former over the latter. I declare my entire conviction, that no wish or will of the sort exists; but, even if it did, how is it possible that the Commander-in-chief should contend successfully with, or control the Secretary-at-War? The Right Hon. Secretary is, in the first place, a Member of this House. He acts with, and indeed is part of, the Government; and by it he is supported. I ask how is the Commander-in-Chief to control such an officer? The Commander-in-Chief is not a Member of this House—he is not represented here—he has no influence here—but it is here that the money for the army is voted under the Estimates presented by the Right Hon. Secretary-at-War, who is wholly beyond the reach of the Commander-in-Chief in every way. I cannot let slip this opportunity of expressing my regret that the salary of my Noble and Gallant Friend, Lord Munster, as constable of Windsor Castle, should be struck out of the Military Estimates; but I am glad to find that it is to be continued, unimpaired, from some other fund: and I will here beg leave to say a few words on the military governments generally, which have lately been abolished. I lament this deeply, both as a question of military reward and distinction, and as a question of economy. Let the nominal governments be restored, and give, if we can give no more, to their holders only the 18,000*l.* a-year lately voted for military remuneration. The expense will not be increased; but the honour conferred by these nominal governments will be infinitely more grateful to the old soldier than a bare naked sum of money without that honour. For my own part, I would rather have one of these governments with 100*l.* a-year, than 300*l.* as a remuneration in another way;—and I am sure I am speaking the sense of the whole army. Sir, I do not, by any means, wish to go over the water and recommend the French army as an example to us, either in scale or in many other respects; but I do wish we could take a lesson from the French, in the respect for, and knowledge of, the feelings of old soldiers, which they manifest. They know full well the influence such honourable appointments as I have been alluding to, have in maintaining the gallantry and spirit of their young as well as their old soldiers. In France, at this mo-

ment, besides half-pay and other large remunerations for past service, they have donations attached to the Legion of Honour amounting to 365,000*l.* per annum, that is, 1000*l.* per day; while England—great, powerful, and as she used to be called “grateful” England—votes, in her generosity, 18,000*l.* a-year.

The vote was eventually agreed to.

The sum of 90,313*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, for allowances to officers in the several departments for conducting the affairs of the army in England and Ireland, was agreed to.

6,977*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, for the maintenance of the Royal Military Asylum; which, after a few observations from Mr. O'Dwyer and Mr. Cobbett, was agreed to.

MARCH 4.

Impressment.—Mr. Buckingham brought forward his motion for a select Committee, to inquire into the practicability of devising some plan as a substitute for forcible impressment. The Hon. Member, in a speech of great length, stated that Lord Camden had challenged the whole profession of the law to establish the legality of impressment. Lord Mansfield said that it had only usage to defend it. In addition to these authorities, cases had been tried in courts of law, where individuals had resisted impressment, and in the conflict had shot and killed some of the press-gang, and yet were acquitted, on the ground that impressment was illegal. Judge Foster took the opportunity of developing his opinion upon the subject; and this was the highest, if not the only, authority in favour of the legality of impressment. The First Lord of the Admiralty had observed that Judge Foster's charge on this subject had never been answered. He was rather surprised that the Right Hon. Gentleman had never heard of a work of Franklin's, in which he took that charge to pieces line by line, and word by word, and which, in fact, was one of the most triumphant documents that had ever come from the press. He also found that Lord Chatham expressed himself in the strongest terms against the practice. Again, Lord Coke said that the King had no right to send a man to Ireland against his will. Then he (Mr. Buckingham) had a stronger right to say that the King had no right to send a man to serve abroad against his will. A good deal was said of the King's prerogative; but if the King's prerogative could, at any time, have extended to this practice, that prerogative had been surrendered. In the reign of King Charles, two acts were passed to legalize impressment, expressly because the King's prerogative was doubted. The Hon. Member, after dwelling on the inefficiency of the practice, concluded by moving for the Committee.

Mr. G. F. Young seconded the motion.

Sir J. Graham said that, owing to indisposition, he had been obliged last year to trespass on the courtesy of the Hon. Gentleman opposite to postpone his motion; but he would not ask a similar indulgence on the present occasion, because on the whole he was satisfied that no postponement of the hearing of the case should now take place, and that an immediate and final decision of the question was of the highest importance, and, in short, necessary for the public weal. The Hon. Member seemed to think that the opinion of that eminent judge, Sir M. Foster, because it dealt with a special case, was not entitled to much weight. But the fact was, that Sir M. Foster, in his judgment, did go into all the general principles of the case, and he believed that, amongst all the soundest lawyers, that was still considered to be the standard judgment upon the question. As far as his recollection served him, it was laid down by Sir M. Foster, that no right of the subject could rest on usage more established than the power of the Crown with regard to impressment. The Hon. Gentleman had also referred to the opinion of Lord Chatham as being opposed to that of Sir M. Foster. But Lord Chatham said that the right was “an undoubted prerogative of the Crown, necessary to the service of the state, and as such to be upheld and never questioned.” But if the legality of the practice of impressment were doubtful, he was sure that the course taken by the Hon. Member was not the best for removing such doubt. A Committee of that House was not the best tribunal by which to decide such a question; it would be far better for the Hon. Member to bring in a bill upon his own responsibility, declaratory of the law. On a former occasion, he (Sir J. Graham) declared to the House his conviction, that it was of the deepest importance to render not only the King's service acceptable to seafaring men, but as the merchants' service must be a principal source from which to transplant seamen as they should be required, it was most advisable to make that attractive also. In adherence to those opinions, and with those views, he had devoted himself during the recess to the consideration of a bill to consolidate and amend the whole of the laws relating to the merchants' service. The proposition was—In the first place it would

afford facilities for parishes (with regard to the merchant service they possessed them now) to bind out the children of persons receiving parochial relief equally to the merchant service or to the King's. The second provision would be for the making out of lists of all seafaring men to form a register, to be subject to a ballot, by which the persons called upon to serve in the King's service should be determined. The third provision would be directed to the encouragement of seamen to enter the merchants' service, by securing to them regularity in receiving their wages; and, on the other hand, to afford masters and owners protection against desertion and insubordination in their men. This part of the bill would also provide against a practice which he had reason to know was increasing: he meant the practice of masters leaving men on foreign stations utterly unprovided for, by which they were either driven to acts of piracy or left to be brought home at the public expense. When the bill was before the house, he should have no objection to its being sent to a Committee up stairs, in order to be rendered as effective as possible for the enforcement of those principles. The Right Hon. Baronet then moved, by way of amendment, for leave to bring in a bill for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the merchant service in the navy, and for obtaining and keeping up a complete register of all persons serving in the merchant navy in the United Kingdom.

Sir E. Codrington, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Hume, supported the original motion; and Captain Elliot, Admiral Fleming, Captain Dundas, and Mr. Lyall, the amendment.

Mr. Buckingham having replied, the house divided, when there appeared for the original motion, 130; for the amendment, 218; majority in favour of Sir J. Graham's motion, 88.

MARCH 10.

Captain Ross.—A petition presented by Mr. C. Fergusson from Captain Ross, praying for a remuneration for expenses incurred by him in his voyage to the North Pole. Lord Althorp notified his Majesty's consent to the entertaining of the petition; and petitions from Kingston-upon-Hull and Liverpool were presented by Mr. Hutt and Lord Sandon, praying that the house would grant remuneration to the gallant officer, who had suffered so many privations, and sacrificed so large a portion of his private fortune, for the promotion of science.

Army Estimates.—Mr. Ellice rose for the purpose of submitting the estimate of the charge of the volunteer corps. The difference which would be found to exist in the estimate as compared with that of the last year, arose, not from the number of men enrolled, which was precisely the same, but from being called on to make good a sum of 3*l.* each for clothing, &c., for the present, which had not been required last year, in consequence of a vote of 9*l.* granted three years ago, this being the first year in which an annual vote was proposed under that head. This would increase the estimate for clothing and contingent allowances from 28,119*l.* to 54,221*l.* As, however, they had been compelled by this charge for clothing to ask a larger sum than last year, the Government thought that they might on the present occasion reduce the expenses without any inconvenience to the public service of calling the corps out for permanent duty. It was therefore proposed only to ask for 22,000*l.* instead of 55,000*l.* voted last year, arising from the difference between 7*s.* a-day, allowed last year on the corps being called out, and 3*s.* 4*d.* a-day, proposed this year in consequence of their being now called on to be exercised only in quarters. He knew that a yeomanry corps at Uxbridge had supported itself; but it was too much to expect all the corps throughout the country to do the same. Five or six days' service entitled each man to an exemption of duty on his horse, and he believed, therefore, that the corps would willingly accept the present proposition. The services which the yeomanry had rendered were of the most invaluable nature. For the last three years no services had been required of the staff of the Irish yeomanry, and this charge was therefore omitted. He should now move that a sum not exceeding 82,176*l.* be granted to defray the expenses of yeomanry corps for the year ending 31st of March, 1835.

Mr. Hume did not consider the yeomanry force was required. He wished there were public spirit enough for the volunteer corps to support themselves.

Colonel Davis agreed in the propriety of enrolling the people as National Guards in defence of property; but he thought the yeomanry could not be dispensed with.

Mr. Littleton said that if the yeomanry were abolished, a greater expense would be incurred in augmenting the regular forces.

Earl Grosvenor said that as the yeomanry spent more in the service than they

were allowed by Government, it could not be fairly said that they received ~~recompensation~~ reason. He hoped, by the present alteration, it would be announced that no slur was intended upon them.

Lord Howick said that it was not intended to cast the slightest slur on that valuable corps; the reason for not calling them out was to avoid a portion of the expense.

Mr. Shaw observed that no allusion was made to the yeomanry of Ireland. It was said that if the yeomanry were discontented in England, it would become necessary to substitute a regular force. The same observation applied to Ireland: and he thought there was something more than appeared in withdrawing so paltry a sum from the Irish yeomanry corps.

Mr. Littleton said that Government was influenced by no other consideration than a conviction that a standing army now in Ireland was sufficient, and that the yeomanry was unnecessary.

After some further remarks, the Committee divided, when there appeared a majority of 83 for the original motion.

Mr. Ellice then moved that 16,547*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* be granted to defray the charge of allowances as rewards for distinguished military services; also of allowances to officers of his Majesty's garrisons at home and abroad holding their appointments as rewards for military service, but to which no efficient military duty attaches.

Sir H. Hardinge expressed his regret at the course recommended to be pursued by the Committee which sat on the subject of military appointments last year. Up to 1788, the army had 30,000*l.* a year distributed amongst them as rewards for distinguished services; the army was then not one half the number it was at present, and certainly not half so deserving. He felt that the decision the Committee up stairs came to, namely, to reduce the rewards to the army, was most unjust. No conclusion could be more unjust or illogical. The Committee admitted the claims of the army, and said, because the army had served the country so well, the rewards to be bestowed should be cut down. In France, no less than 365,000*l.* were distributed as military rewards. He trusted that, next year, the Government would bring forward some measure for rewarding military service. He knew that it was almost useless for him to make any proposition on the subject. He, therefore, should only protest against the injustice done the army. He thought that the principle on which rewards were distributed under former estimates was much better than that which the Right Hon. Secretary had adopted in the present instance. The Right Hon. Gentleman would, however, he had little doubt, soon see the justice of altering his plan.

Mr. Hume was surprised to hear the gallant officer advocate so zealously the vested rights of the army. If the doctrine were correct, they might soon expect to see those vested rights enforced with the bayonet.

Sir H. Hardinge appealed to the Committee whether, in the observations he had made, he had used any such expressions as "vested rights" or "fixed bayonets." In what he had stated, he merely discharged his duty; and he could assure the Hon. Member for Middlesex that he should always boldly stand up in his place in that house to resist injustice, without caring whether his conduct was approved of or not by the popular voice.

Mr. Hume cared as little about popularity as the Right Hon. and Gallant Officer. (*Loud cries of oh! and laughter.*) He challenged the Right Hon. and Gallant Officer, or any other member of that house, to point out an instance in which he had courted popularity. (*Renewed cries of oh! and laughter.*)

Sir H. Hardinge said that a very considerable augmentation had taken place in the army, both cavalry and infantry, since 1792, and the payments had of course also increased. He did not mean to say that the civil appointments were too many or too few; but this he would assert, without fear of contradiction, that the emoluments of the various regiments were much less now than they were in 1740, nearly a century ago. It was, he repeated, unjust to diminish the emoluments of the army, while in other instances the emoluments of public servants had been increased. He had a perfect right to complain that the army had not been done justice to. The Gallant General afterwards observed, that the number of officers on full pay in 1792 was 4,014, and the number of rank and file 48,000. The number of officers engaged in the army in 1833, was only 5,615, while the number of rank and file amounted to 95,000 men. The Committee would, therefore, perceive that in 1792 there was an officer to every twelve men; but that in 1833, there was seventeen men to every officer. (*Hear.*)

The resolution was then agreed to.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON 1st APRIL, 1834.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Reserve Companies of the Regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Knightsbridge.	39th Foot—Madras; Chatham.
2d ditto—Windsor.	40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park.	41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
1st Dragoon Guards—Brighton.	42d do.—Malta; Stirling.
2d ditto—Nottingham.	43d do.—Waterford.
8d do.—Birmingham.	44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—Cahir.	45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
5th do.—Dublin.	46th do.—Canterbury.
6th do.—Leeds.	47th do.—Mullingar.
7th do.—Ballincollig.	48th do.—Madras; Chatham.
1st Dragoons—Dorchester.	49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
2d do.—York.	50th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
3d do.—Ipswich.	51st do.—Corfu, ord. home; Buttevant.
4th do.—Bombay.	52d do.—Belfast.
6th do.—Piershill.	53d do.—Gibraltar; Hull, ord. to Plymouth.
7th Hussars—Glasgow.	54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
8th do.—Gloucester.	55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
9th Lancers—Newbridge.	56th do.—Jamaica; Cork.
10th Hussars—Dundalk.	57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.	58th do.—Ceylon; Plymouth.
12th Lancers—Manchester.	59th do.—Dublin.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.	60th do. [1st battalion]—Gibraltar; Limerick.
14th do.—Dublin.	Do. [2d batt.]—Dublin.
15th Hussars—Longford.	61st do.—Ceylon; Chatham.
16th Lancers—Bengal.	62d do.—Madras; Chatham.
17th do.—Hounslow.	63d do.—N. S. Wales, ord. to India; Chatham.
Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—The Tower.	64th do.—Jamaica; Royle.
Do. [2d battalion]—Portman St.	65th do.—Barbadoes; Portsmouth.
Do. [3d battalion]—Westminster.	66th do.—York, U. C.; Plymouth.
Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—Windsor.	67th do.—Grenada; Templemore.
Do. [2d battalion]—Knightsbridge.	68th do.—Edinburgh.
Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—St. George's Bks.	69th do.—St. Vincent; Tralee.
Do. [2d battalion]—Dublin.	70th do.—Cork, sailed for Gibraltar; Tralee.
1st Foot [1st batt.]—St. Lucia; Londonderry.	71st do.—Bermuda; Fort George.
Do. [2d battalion]—Newry.	72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Dundee.
2d do.—Bombay; Chatham.	73d do.—Malta; Dover.
3d do.—Bengal; Chatham.	74th do.—Dublin.
4th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.	75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Sheerness.
5th do.—Gibraltar; Fermoy.	76th do.—St. Lucia; Buttevant.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	77th do.—Jamaica; Portsmouth.
7th do.—Malta; Newbridge.	78th do.—Ceylon; Paisly.
8th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland.	79th do.—Quebec; Dundee.
9th do.—Mauritius; Youghal.	80th do.—Nans.
10th do.—Corfu; Plymouth.	81st do.—Birr.
11th do.—Zante; Becon.	82d do.—Glasgow.
12th do.—Gibraltar, ord. home; Portsmouth.	83d do.—Dublin, ord. to Halifax, Nova Scotia.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	84th do.—Jamaica; Portsmouth.
14th do.—Athlone.	85th do.—Limerick.
15th do.—Kingston, U. C.; Carlisle.	86th do.—Demerara; Gosport.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	87th do.—Mauritius; Portsmouth.
17th do.—N. S. Wales, to proceed to E. Indies in 1835; Chatham.	88th do.—Corfu; Sheerness.
18th do.—Manchester.	89th do.—Cork.
19th do.—Trinidad; Newcastle.	90th do.—Kilkenny.
20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	91st do.—Fermoy.
21st do.—New South Wales; Chatham.	92d do.—Gibraltar; Greenlaw.
22d do.—Jamaica; Plymouth, ord. to Hull.	93d do.—Barbadoes; Aberdeen.
23d do.—Gibraltar; Templemore.	94th do.—Malta; Spike Island.
24th do.—Montreal; Kinsale.	95th do.—Cephalonia; Fermoy.
25th do.—Demerara; Drogheda.	96th do.—Halifax, N. S.; Kinsale.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	97th do.—Ceylon; Gosport.
27th do.—Kniskillen.	98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Devonport.
28th do.—Haydock Lodge.	99th do.—Mauritius; Portsmouth.
29th do.—Mauritius; Kinsale.	Rifle Brig. [1st bat.]—Halifax, N. S.; Jersey.
30th do.—Galway.	Do. [2d battalion]—Corfu; Guernsey.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.	Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
32d do.—Quebec; Clonmel.	1st West India Regiment—Trinidad.
33d do.—Weedon.	2d do.—Honduras and New Providence.
34th do.—New Brunswick; Stockport.	Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
35th do.—Blackburn.	Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope.
36th do.—Antigua; Nenagh.	Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
37th do.—Jamaica; Clare Castle.	Royal Newfd. Veteran Comp.—Newfd.
38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

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* To relieve 77th at Jamaica. † 77th and 93d to return to England in 1834.
‡ Corps next destined for foreign service.

ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

- Actmon, 26, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey, Mediter.
 Ætna, sur. v. 6, Lieut. Com. Wm. Arlett (act.),
 coast of Africa.
 African, st. v. Lieut. J. Harvey, Woolwich.
 Alban, st. v. Lieut. A. Kennedy, West Indies.
 Alfred, 50, Capt. R. Maunsell, Mediterranean.
 Alligator, 28, Capt. G. R. Lambert, East Indies.
 Andromache, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C.B. East
 Indies.
 Ancone, 18, act. Com. S. G. Freemantle, West
 Ariadne, 28, Capt. C. Phillips, West Indies, ord.
 home.
 Asia, 84, Rear-Admiral W. Parker, C.B., Capt.
 P. Richards, Lisbon.
 Barham, 50, Capt. Sir H. Pigot, Mediterranean.
 Beacon, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland, do.
 Beagle, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy, South America.
 Belvidera, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong, West Indies;
 sailed from Portsmouth 22d March.
 Bermuda, yacht, Capt. Sup. Sir T. Usher, Kt.
 C. B. K.C.B. Bermuda.
 Blonde, 46, Capt. F. Mason, C.B. South America.
 Brisk, 3, Lieut. Com. J. Thompson, coast of Af.
 Britannia, 120, Vice-Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, G.C.B.
 Capt. P. Rannier, C.B. Mediter. [Hope.
 Britomart, 10, Lieut. W. H. Quin, Cape of Good
 Caledonia, 120, Capt. T. Brown, Mediterranean.
 Canopus, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. Plym.
 Canon, st. v. Lieut. Com. J. Duffil, do.
 Castor, 36, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord J. Hay, Lisbon.
 Ceylon, 2, Lieut. H. Schomburgk rec. ship, Malta.
 Challenger, 28, Capt. M. Seymour, S. America.
 Champion, 18, Com. Hon. A. Duncombe, Medit.
 Charybdis, 3, Lieut. Com. S. Mercer, Portsmouth.
 Chatham, yacht, Capt. Sup. Sir J. A. Gordon,
 K.C.B. Chatham. [America.
 Cockatrice, 6, Lieut. Com. W. L. Rees, South
 Cockburn, 1, Lieut. Com. C. Holbrook, Kings-
 ton, Lake Ontario.
 Comus, 18, Com. W. Hamilton, West Indies.
 Confidence, st. v. 2, Lieut. Com. J. W. Waugh,
 Falmouth.
 Conway, 28, Capt. H. Eden, South America.
 Cruiser, 16, Com. Jas. M'Cauley, W. Indies.
 Cuyagoa, 26, Capt. D. Dunn, East Indies.
 Curlew, 10, Com. H. D. Trotter, coast of Africa,
 ord. home.
 Dee, st. v. 4, Com. W. E. Stanley (b), Plymouth.
 Dispatch, 16, Com. G. Daniell, West Indies.
 Donegal, 78, Capt. A. Fanshawe, Lisbon.
 Dublin, 50, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord J. Townshend,
 South America.
 Edinburgh, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres, Mediterra-
 nean; sailed from Portsmouth 7th March.
 Endymion, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Kt. C.B.
 Medit.anean.
 Espoir, 10, Lieut. Com. C. W. Riley, Portsmouth.
 Excellent, 58, Capt. T. Hastings, do.
 Fair Rosamond, sch. Lieut. Com. G. Rose, coast
 of Africa.
 Fairy, st. v. 10, Com. W. Hewett, Woolwich.
 Favorite, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy, Mediterranean.
 Firefly, 3, Lieut. J. M'Donnell, West Indies.
 Fleety, st. v. Lieut. T. Baldoek, Falmouth.
 Fly, 10, Com. P. M'Quhae, West Indies.
 Forester, 3, Lieut. G. Mial, coast of Africa.
 Forte, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell, West Indies.
 Gannet, 16, Com. J. B. Muxwell, Sheerness.
 Griffin, 3, Lieut. E. Parby, coast of Africa.
 Harrier, 18, Com. H. L. S. Vassel, East Indies.
 Hornet, 6, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, South America.
 Hyacinth, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood, E. Indies.
 Imogene, 28, Capt. B. Blackwood, do.
 Investigator, 2, sur. v. Mr. G. Thomas, Woolwich.
 Isis, 50, Rear-Adm. Warren, Capt. J. Polking-
 horne, coast of Africa.
 Jackdaw, sur. v. Lieut. E. Barnett, West Indies.
 Jaseur, 16, Com. J. Hackett, Mediterranean.
 Larne, 18, Com. W. S. Smith, Halifax.
 Leveret, 10, Lieut. G. Traill, Plymouth. [Africa.
 Lynx, 3, Lieut. Com. H. V. Huntley, coast of
 Madagascar, 46, Capt. E. Lyons, Mediterranean.
 Magicienne, 34, Capt. J. H. Plumridge, E. Indies.
 Magnificent, 4, Lieut. J. Paget, Jamaica.
 Malabar, 74, Capt. H. S. Mursham (act.), Medit.
 Mastiff, 6, sur. v. Lieut. T. Graves, Mediterranean.
 Medea, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin, Woolwich.
 Melville, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir J. Gore, K.C.B.
 Capt. H. Hart, East Indies.
 Meteor, st. v. Lieut. Symonds, Mediterranean.
 Nantilus, 10, Lieut. W. Crooke, Portsmouth.
 Nimble, 5, Lieut. C. Bolton, West Indies.
 Nimrod, 20, Com. J. M'Dougal, Mediterranean.
 Ocean, 80, Vice-Adm. Sir R. King, Bart. K.C.B.
 Capt. S. Chambers, Sheerness.
 Orestes, 18, Com. Sir W. Dixon, Bart. Lisbon.
 Pallas, 42, Capt. W. Walpole, West Indies.
 Pearl, 20, Com. R. Gordon, do.
 Pelorus, 16, Com. R. Meredith, coast of Africa.
 Phoenix, st. v. Com. R. Oliver, Chatham.
 Pickle, 5, Lieut. Com. G. Bagot, West Indies.
 Pike sch. Lieut. Com. A. Brooking, Plymouth.
 Pluto, st. v. Lieut. T. R. Sullivan, coast of Africa.
 Plymouth, yacht, Capt. Sup. C. B. H. Ross, C.B.
 Plymouth.
 Portsmouth, yacht, Adm. Sup. Sir F. L. Maitland,
 K.C.B. Portsmouth.
 President, 52, Capt. J. M'Kerlie, Portsmouth, sit-
 ting for W. India and N. American Station.
 Prince Regent, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, Deptford.
 Pylades, 18, Com. E. Blancheley, S. America.
 Racee, 16, Com. J. Hope, Bermuda.
 Racehorse, 18, Com. Sir E. Home, Plymouth, sit-
 ting for S. American Station.
 Rainbow, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, Portsmouth, sit-
 ting for S. American Station.
 Raleigh, 16, Com. A. M. Hawkins, Mediterranean,
 ord. home.
 Rapid, 10, Lieut. Com. F. Patten, S. America.
 Raven, sur. v. 4, Lieut. H. Kellett, coast of Africa.
 Revenge, 78, Capt. D. H. Mackay, Portsmouth.
 Rhadamanthus, st. v. Com. G. Evans, W. Indies.
 Ringlove, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge, Lisbon.
 Rover, 18, Com. Sir G. Young, Bt. Mediterranean.
 Royal George, yacht, Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord A.
 Fitzclarence, G.C.H. Portsmouth.
 Royal Sovereign, yacht, Capt. Sup. C. Bullen,
 C. B. Pembroke.
 Royalist, 10, Lieut. R. N. Williams, Lisbon.
 St. Vincent, 120, Capt. G. F. Senhouse, K.C.H.
 Mediterranean, ord. home.
 Salamander, st. v. Com. W. L. Castle.
 Samarang, 28, Capt. H. C. Page, S. America.
 San Josef, 110, Adm. Sir W. Hargood, G.C.B.
 G.C.H., Capt. G. T. Falcon, Plymouth.
 Sapphire, 28, Capt. Hon. W. Telford, West
 Indies; ord. home.
 Saracen, 10, Lieut. Com. E. Hardy, Lisbon.
 Satellite, 18, Com. R. Smart, K.H., S. America.
 Savage, 10, Lieut. R. Loney, Oporto. [month.
 Scorpion, 10, Lieut. Com. Nic. Robillard, Pal-
 Scout, 18, Com. Hon. G. Grey, Mediterranean.
 Seaflower, 4, Lieut. J. Morgan, off Jersey.
 Serpent, 16, Com. J. C. Symonds, West Indies.
 Skipjack, 5, Lieut. W. H. Willis (act.), West I.
 Snake, 16, Com. W. Robertson (b), S. America.
 Sparrow, 10, Lieut. C. W. Riley, Portsmouth.
 Sparrowhawk, 16, Com. C. Pearson, S. America.
 Spatiate, 76, Rear-Admiral Su. M. Seymour,
 K.C.B., Capt. R. Toit, South America.
 Speedy, 8, Lieut. T. Henderson, Portsmouth.
 Sting, 46, Capt. N. Lockyer, C.B. Lisbon.
 Swan, 10, Lieut. J. Lane, Sheerness.
 Talavera, 74, Capt. E. Chatham, C.B. Mediter.
 Talbot, 28, Capt. R. Dickinson, C.B. Mauritius;
 ord. home.
 Thunder, sur. v. Com. R. Owen, West Indies.
 Thunderer, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. Mediter.

Trinculo, 16, Com. J. R. Booth, coast of Africa.
 Tweed, 20, Com. A. Bertram, West Indies.
 Tyne, 28, Capt. Lord Vise. J. Ingestrie, Portsmouth, fitting for Mediterranean.
 Vernon, 50, Vice-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B.
 Capt. Sir G. A. Westphal, Kt., N. America and West Indies.
 Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones, West Indies.
 Victor, 16, Com. R. Russell, do.
 Victory, 104, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., Capt. E. R. Williams, Portsmouth.

Viper, 6, Lieut. H. James, Lisbon.
 Volage, 28, Capt. G. B. Martin, C. B. Mediter.
 Wasp, 16, Com. J. Burney, West Indies.
 William and Mary, yacht, Capt. Sup. S. Warren, C.B. Woolwich.
 Wolf, 18, Com. W. Hamley, East Indies; ord. home.

PAID OFF.

Columbine, 18, Com. H. O. Love.
 Pelican, 16, Com. J. Gape.
 Scylla, 16, Com. W. Hargood.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE CAPTAIN.

W. Burnett.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

W. H. H. Carew.
 Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

H. Harvey.
 Grey Skipwith.

TO BE SURGEON.

J. F. Clarke.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.

W. Elliott, C.B. Revenge.

COMMANDERS.

Hon. G. Grey Scout.
 W. Hillyer Revenge.
 W. Ailet (acting) Ætna.
 J. B. Maxwell Gannet.
 R. Scallon Ordn. Chatham.
 J. T. Talbot Coast Guard.
 C. Knight Do.
 R. C. Curry Do.

LIEUTENANTS.

D. Woodruffe President.
 Ralph Hay Do.
 C. T. Hill Do.
 C. Festing Do.
 Hon. J. R. Drummond Do.
 C. H. Norington, to } Speedy, cutter.
 command
 B. Aplin, to command } Columbia.
 A. W. Milward Medea.
 W. B. Moneypenny (act.) Ætna.
 H. Kellott Raven.
 G. St. V. King { Flag-Lieut. to
 Vice-Adm. Sir R.
 King, K.C.B.
 G. Morris Revenge.
 C. Spettigue Do.
 R. H. Elliot Do.
 W. Louis Do.
 H. Wright Gannett.
 G. Bott Canopus.
 H. Jellicoe Do.
 W. Forrester Eclipse.
 W. Pearce Racchoise.
 A. Kortright Coast Guard.
 D. Key Ordn. Devonport.
 R. Roberts Salamander.
 T. S. Hill Do.

MASTERS.

G. Peacock (acting) Medea.
 T. Wemiss (acting) Salamander.
 F. W. J. Tyler (acting) Flamer.
 S. Hall (acting) Rapid.
 M. Bradshaw President.
 John Thomas Revenge.
 J. Underwood Tyne.

SURGEONS.

G. J. Fox Flamer.
 W. H. Rudland Rainbow.
 A. Lawrence Charybdis.
 W. Martin Scorpion.
 D. Baird Revenge.
 J. Campbell (b) President.
 R. Holden Scorpion.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

J. Brooks President.
 A. Sanderson Do.
 J. Watson Revenge.
 D. R. G. Walker Do.
 J. Shaw Vernon.
 T. Brenan Isis.

PURSEERS.

J. T. Duffell Medea.
 — Long Salamander.
 W. Hohnan Revenge.
 T. M. J. Tilly Talavera.
 H. Tucker Madagasc ar.
 — Wickham (acting) Beacon.
 J. Gann Rainbow.
 W. E. Bushell President.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. R. Wilson Belvidera.
 Rev. M. Beebe Revenge.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

TO BE CAPTAIN.

Charles Scott.

TO BE FIRST-LIEUTENANTS.

R. Johns, vice T. P. Jones, retired.
 P. B. Nolloth.

TO BE SECOND-LIEUTENANT.

Geo. Lambrick.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.

T. Scott President.
 J. M. Pilcher Revenge.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

W. O. McBellairs President.
 A. Fleming Revenge.
 R. W. Meheux Do.
 R. C. Spalding Victory.

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 28.

16th Light Dragoons.—Hon. C. Powys to be Cornet, by p. vice Purdon, who ret.

89d Foot.—W. Eccles, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Gillman, who ret.

93d Foot.—Ens. and Adjut. W. Macdonald to have the rank of Lieut.

99th Foot.—Capt. A. G. Fullerton, from the Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, to be Capt. vice Murray, who ret.

Unattached.—Ens. J. Hosken, from the 9th Regt. to be Lieut. by p.

Memorandum.—Lieut. J. W. D. Moodie, h.p. 21st Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unat. commission, he having settled in the colonies.

Royal Perthshire Militia.—S. Barrett, Esq. to be Capt. vice J. Stewart, res.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 3.

North York Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Thos. John Masterman, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Davell.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MARCH 5.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Eaton Travers, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, Companion of the Royal Manoverian Guelphic Order.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 7.

3d Regt. of Light Dragoons.—Cornet J. Manby to be Lieut. by p. vice Baring, who ret.; W. Ponsouby, Gent. to be Cornet, by p.

16th Light Dragoons.—Capt. W. H. Sperling to be Major, by p. vice Osten, who ret.; Lieut. J. S. Deverill to be Capt. by p. vice Sperling; Cornet M. Clerk to be Lieut. by p. vice Deverill; J. Roden, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Clerk.

1st Foot.—Capt. T. Brooke, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice Thomas Gordon, who exch. rec. the diff.

2d Foot.—Assist. Surg. J. Harcourt, from the 11th Light Drag. to be Surg. vice Brady, dec.

9th Foot.—V. V. Ballard, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Hosken, prom.

14th Foot.—Capt. Hon. R. Boyle, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice H. Johnson, who exch. rec. the diff.

16th Foot.—Capt. C. Mudie, from the 38th Foot, to be Capt. vice Carr, who exch.

25th Foot.—Capt. L. S. Dickson, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice A. Mackenzie, who exch. rec. the diff.

38th Foot.—Capt. R. Carr, from the 16th Foot, to be Capt. vice Mudie, who exch.

39th Foot.—Sergt.-Major John Hale to be Quartermaster, vice Lloyd, dec.

41st Foot.—Ens. A. Gordon, from h.p. of 98th Foot, to be Ens. vice Greville, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court-Martial.

47th Foot.—Capt. A. Horne, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice C. Lane, who exch. rec. the diff.

49th Foot.—Ens. H. Rainey to be Lieut. without p. vice Birch, dec.; Gent. Cadet E. D. Kelly, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Rainey.

50th Foot.—Staff-Surg. J. A. Du Moulin, from the h.p. to be Surg. vice Young, app. to the 95th Foot.

55th Foot.—Ens. H. Bayly to be Lieut.

without p. vice Wake, dec.; Gent. Cadet John Stuart, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Bayly.

59th Foot.—Ens. A. E. Burmester to be Lieut. without p. vice Macdonald, who ret.; W. W. Lodder, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Burmester.

71st Foot.—Capt. Lord A. Lennox, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice W. Osborne, who exch. rec. the diff.

86th Foot.—Ens. C. T. Murray to be Lieut. by p. vice Galway, who ret.; J. Loftus, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Murray.

95th Foot.—Surg. T. Young, from the 50th Foot, to be Surg. vice J. Hodson, M.D. who ret. upon h.p. Hospital Staff.

99th Foot.—Capt. G. Williamson, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice A. G. Fullerton, who exch.

Memorandum.—The commission of Deputy-Assist.-Com.-General C. B. Dawson has been cancelled from 21st Feb. 1834, inclusive, he having accepted a commuted allowance for his half-pay.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 14.

Royal Regt. of Horse Guards.—Lieut. V. Corbet to be Capt. by p. vice Fullerton, app. to the 99th Foot, Cornet Lord A. Paget to be Lieut. by p. vice Corbet; Hon. C. H. Cant to be Cornet, by p. vice Lord A. Paget.

2d Drag. Guards.—Lieut. T. G. Dardur, from the 13th Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Brandling, who exch.

7th Light Dragoons.—Capt. J. P. Macqueen, from h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice J. Jocelyn, who exch.

11th Light Dragoons.—Assist.-Surg. A. Wood, M.D. from the 3d Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Harcourt, prom. in the 2d Foot.

13th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. W. Brandling, from the 2d Drag. Guards, to be Lieut. vice Dardin, who exch.

3d Foot.—R. Stevenson, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Wood, app. to the 11th Light Drag.

22d Foot.—T. G. Browne, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Waller, who ret.

34th Foot.—Ens. R. D. Kelly, from the 49th Foot, to be Ens. vice Matthews, prom.

41st Foot.—Ens. W. H. H. Anderson, from the 48th Foot, to be Ens. vice Emmett, who exch.; A. Carden, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Gordon, who ret.

48th Foot.—Ens. M. Emmett, from the 41st Foot, to be Ens. vice Anderson, who exch.

49th Foot.—J. H. Danell, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Kelly, app. to the 34th Foot.

56th Foot.—Ens. H. Thornhill, from the 91st Foot, to be Ens. vice Forbes, who exch.

62d Foot.—Lieut. B. Vincent, from h.p. Royal African Corps, to be Lieut. vice E. H. Finney, who exch.

91st Foot.—Ens. J. Forbes, from the 56th Foot, to be Ens. vice Thornhill, who exch.

99th Foot.—Lieut. R. Keating to be Capt. by p. vice Williamson, who ret.; Ens. G. G. Canny to be Lieut. by p. vice Keating; C. M. Creagh, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Canny.

Hospital Staff.—C. H. Carnegie, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Geddes, ret. on h.p.

Memorandum.—The half pay of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 14th instant, inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commission:—

Lieut. J. R. Barker, h.p. 3d Foot Guards; Paymaster W. H. Souper, h.p. late Foreign

Dep't: Lieut. R. E. Welby, h.p. 2d Dragoons; Lieut. P. Wiss, h.p. unat.; Lieut. C. T. Bourke, h.p. 48th Foot; Capt. G. de Normann, h.p. Brunswick Infantry; Assist. Surg. G. Glaeser, h.p. Cape Regt.

Surrey Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—G. F. Farmer, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Colton, res.
Lymington Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.—W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. to be Capt. vice F. West, 1cs.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MARCH 19.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major-General L. Moore, C.B. and K.H.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 21.

7th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Guy Lord Dorchester to be Capt. by p. vice Macqueen, who ret.; Cornet R. P. Butler to be Lieut. by p. vice Lord Dorchester; R. James, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Butler.

15th Light Dragoons.—Lieut.-Colonel L. B. Badcock, from h.p. unat. to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lord Bauldenell, placed upon h.p. receiving the diff.; Sergt.-Major Conolly (Riding-Master) to have the rank of Cornet, without pay.

24th Foot.—Ens. J. J. Greig to be Lieut. by p.

vice Cunynghame, prom.; J. Colborne, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Greig.

39th Foot.—Ens. R. D. Werge to be Lieut. by p. vice Farmer, who ret.; J. T. J. English, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Werge.

67th Foot.—Ens. R. Champney, from h.p. of the 38th Foot, to be Ens. without p. vice Peter, dec.

72d Foot.—Ens. A. S. Fisher to be Lieut. by p. vice Raymond, prom.; A. N. Sherson, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Fisher.

73d Foot.—Capt. A. C. Sterling, from the h.p. unat. to be Capt. vice E. Brown, who exch. rec. the diff.

81st Foot.—Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell to be Ens. by p. vice Bertie, prom.

99th Foot.—H. F. Alston, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Collinson, who ret.

Unattached.—To be Captains by purchase:—Lieut. F. T. Cunynghame, from the 24th Foot, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Dumaresq, who ret.; Lieut. H. P. Raymond, from the 72d Foot, vice J. Tayler, who retires. To be Lieut. by p.:—Ens. Hon. M. P. Bertie, from the 81st Foot, vice J. S. Garnett, who ret.

Memorandum.—The Christian name of Capt. Hutchinson, on the h.p. unat. (formerly of the 87th Foot,) is James, and not William.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MARCH 20.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Second-Lieut. A. Irving to be First-Lieut. vice T. W. Laund, dec.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

Jan. 18, at Zante, the Lady of Capt. Richmond, 11th Regt. of a son, still born.

At Portsea, the Lady of Lieut. W. Shallard, of H M S. Victory, of a daughter.

At Cligane, the Lady of Lieut. Sheppard, 76th Regt. of a daughter.

At Tullamore, the Lady of Capt. Pennycook, 47th Regt. of a daughter.

Feb. 16, at Buttevant Barracks, the Lady of Lieut. Montgomerie, 76th Regt. of a daughter.

At Paisley, the Lady of Capt. Lindsay, 78th Highlanders, of a son.

At Boyle Barracks, the Lady of Major Freeth, 64th Regt. of a son.

March 1, at Storyville, Cook, the Lady of Capt. Story, late of the 1st West India Regt. of a son and heir.

March 2, the Lady of Capt. C. Lock, R.N. of a son.

March 3, at Holbrook Farm, Horsham, the residence of Sir J. Whitshed, G.C.B. the Hon. Mrs. Whitshed, of a son.

In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Lluellyn, C.B., of a son.

At Weymouth, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Melville Browne, of a daughter.

At Baldoyle, the Lady of Lieut. E. Digby, R.N. of a son.

March 10, the Lady of Lieut. J. Douglas, R.N. of a daughter.

At Greenville, County of Kilkenny, the Lady of Capt. W. W. Lewis, h.p. 74th Regt. of a son.

At Portsmouth, the Lady of Capt. Walker, 65th Regt. of a son.

At Dundee, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel W. Chalmers, K.H. of a daughter.

At Exeter, the Lady of Lieut. Charles R. Dashwood, R.N. of a daughter.

At Knockmaroon Lodge, Phoenix Park, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Colby, R. E. of a son.

At Leicester, the Lady of Lieut. W. Bate, 57th Regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Port Louis, Isle of France, Lieut. Henry Blunt, 29th Regt. to Louisa Celina Aphanasic, daughter of the late Lieut.-General Baron Vandermaison, Chef de Division, and Member of the Legion of Honour.

Feb. 5, at Malta, in the Government Chapel, Capt. Robert Douglas Macdonald, 42d Royal Highlanders, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. L. Carleton, resident of that island.

At Paris, Capt. M. Maxwell, Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of the late Lieut.-General Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart. to Charlotte Frauces, eldest daughter of Capt. Burgoyne, R.N.

Feb. 18, at Woolwich, Lieut. Richard Beaumont Burnaby, Royal Horse Artillery, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir Alexander Dixon, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Feb. 27, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. John Parsons, R.N. to Miss Anne Rebecca Read, of Norfolk street, Southsea, near Portsmouth.

Feb. 27, in the Island of Anglesea, Capt. Stuart Paget, eldest son of the Hon. Sir Arthur and Lady Augusta Paget, to Charlotte Emma, fourth daughter of the late Sir Robert Williams, Bart.

Lieut. A. Campbell, Royal Marines, to Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Kemp.

At Ipswich, Lieut. J. B. Dodd, 54th Regt. to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Robert Pretzman.

March 6, at Dover, Lieut. Charles S. Smith, 1st Dragoon Guards, to Georgiana, third daughter of the Hon. Herbert Gardner.

March 15, at the Parish Church, Brighton, by the Rev. Henry Dawson, Rector of Hopton, Suffolk, Philip Stewart, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to Matilda Francis, youngest daughter of the late William Dawson, Esq., of St. Leonard's Hill, Berks.

At Minster, Thanet, Lieut. Twiss, R.N. of Shingle-end Coast Guard Station, to Miss Sophia Friend, daughter of Mr. Friend, formerly of Ramsgate.

March 18, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Rogier, R.N. to Mary, daughter of the late Richard Waring, Esq. of St. Mary, Clay, Kent.

At Belfast, Lieut. Robert Hodder, R.N., Landing Surveyor of his Majesty's Customs, Limerick, to Ellen Jane, eldest daughter of W. H. Craig, Esq., late Captain Royal Marines.

DEATHS.

MAJOR.

Jan. 19, 1834, Geo. Martin, late R. Marines. •

CAPTAINS.

Jan. 23, McIntosh, 92d Foot, Fermoyn.

Aug. 21, 1833, Blackmore, h.p. 33d Foot.

March 27, 1833, McIntyre, h.p. 56th Foot, Guernsey.

Dec. 13, 1833, Heinemann, late Germ. Leg. Lüneburg.

LIEUTENANTS.

Aug. 24, 1833, Crofton, 16th Drags. Cawnpore, Bengal.

July 4, 1833, Stuart, 44th Foot, Suttaupore, Bengal.

Sept. 12, 1833, Abell, 62d Foot, Madras.

Jan. 12, 1834, Lamb, 93d Foot, Barbadoes.

Feb. 11, Parker, h.p. 1st Drag. Gds.

Sir W. J. Twysden, h.p. 7th Foot.

Feb. 3, Spooner, h.p. 21st Foot.

Jan. 18, Sims, h.p. 8th Foot.

Nov. 13, 1833, Ferguson, h.p. 95th Foot.

Pearece, h.p. 99th Foot, Rhodes.

ENSIGNS.

Oct. 2, 1833, Brabazon, 54th Foot, Trichinopoly, Madras.

Nov. 29, 1833, Ross, 72d Foot, Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 2, Priestley, h.p. 15th Foot.

June 30, 1833, Green, h.p. 87th Foot.

Dec. 10, 1833, Dedicke, late Foreign Vet. Bat. Ober, Hanover.

PAYMASTER.

Feb. 12, Dowson, 89th Foot.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Jan. 9, Scheidweiler, h.p. 1st Life Guards.

Dec. 15, 1833, Kittow, h.p. Cornw. Feuc. Cav. Somerset.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 9, Dep.-Assist.-Comm. Gen. Lane.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Feb. Assist.-Insp. Edw. Walsh, M.D. h.p.

Feb. 12, Dep.-Insp.-Gen. Buchan, M.D. h.p. Edinburgh.

Jan. 24, Surg. Murray, h.p. 2d W. I. R.

Dec. 29, 1833, Surg. O'Maley, h.p. Staff, St. Kitt's.

Surg. J. Rose, h.p. 7th Drag. Gds.

Jan. 24, Assist.-Surg. O'Neill, h.p. 6th Irish Brigade.

Assist.-Surg. M'Math, M.D. 57th Foot.

Oct. 21, 1833, on board the *Orontes*, on her passage from London to Calcutta, Lieut. Lavis, 44th Regt.

Dec. 24, 1834, murdered by the Natives near Cape Roxo on the African Coast, Commander Skyring, of his Majesty's surveying vessel *Ætna*. The particulars of this lamentable event are detailed in the body of our present Number.

Jan. 24, at Zante, Mary, wife of Capt. Richmond, 11th Regt. deeply regretted.

Feb. 4th, at Florence, Vice-Adm. R. Plampin, aged 72.

At Bath, J. Kidston, M.D. Dep. Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals.

Feb. 8, at Malta, Alexander Brown, Esq. Purser H.M.S. *Talavera*.

Feb. 11, at his residence near Henley, Oxfordshire, Henry Thomas Parker, Esq. late of the 9th Lancers.

Feb. 18, at Woolwich, of paralysis, Major R. B. Lynch, late R.M.

Feb. 21, at Freshford, near Bath, Admiral Mark Robinson.

Feb. 22, at Castle Dawson, Ireland, Capt. Thomas Graves, R.N.

At Stoke, near Devonport, of water on the chest, Lieut. John Bayley Harrison, R.N. (1797.) aged 62; an out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital.

Feb. 24, at Cunningham-place, Regent's Park, Major John Campbell, late of the 11th Regt.

At Harlyn, Cornwall, Ens. William Rous Peter, 67th Regt., second son of Wm. Peter, Esq. M.P. for Bodmin.

Feb. 25, at Yarmouth, Norfolk, after a severe and protracted illness, Lieut. G. D. Baring, R.N. aged 51. He received his promotion for his gallant conduct at the battle of Tallicuan, while serving as midshipman on board his Majesty's ship *Mars*, commanded by Capt. Duff.

Feb. 26, at Tregumouth, Devonshire, Lieut.-Col. Peppard Knight, (formerly of the 4th, or King's Own,) aged 67 years.

Feb. 27, at Woodside Cottage, near Lymington, Lieut.-Col. Charles Stanser, late of the Royal Marines.

March 8, at his residence, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in the 70th year of his age, Major Gen. Sir G. Baller Fisher, K.C. H.

March 9, at Ramsgate, aged 72, Major J. Campbell, late of the 22d Regt.

March 10, at Chatham, Lieut. Charles Serjeantson, R.N.

At Haslar Hospital, Mr. Purcell, R.N. the last surviving officer of H.M.S. *Bounty*, and who was turned adrift in an open boat, by the mutinous crew of that ship, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

At Geraldine, in the Queen's County, in his 90th year, Capt. J. Fitz-Gerald, formerly of the 7th Fusiliers.

At Chatham Barracks, Lieut. Shaw, 31st Regt.

March 14, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Devonport, Capt. John Weaver, R.M.

March 15, at Haslar Hospital, Mr. R. Cotter, Purser of H.M.S. *President*.

At Leicester, Edith Eleanor, eldest daughter of Lieut. Wm. Bate, 57th Regt, aged 19 months,

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Littlejohn was appointed a Cadet on the Madras Establishment of the Honourable East India Company's Service, on the 21st of January, 1782; he was promoted to Ensign, 28th April, 1783; and became a Supernumerary Ensign about April, 1786, in consequence of the reduction of the army. On the breaking out of the war with Hyder Ally, and consequent increase of the Indian army, this officer came on the effective strength, in February, 1790; and on the 21st of March, in the same year, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

In December, 1790, he marched to Mysore, in command of an escort, consisting of a soubahdar, a jemadar, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 50 men, with 64 elephants for the use of the Grand Army, which he joined on the 22d of February, 1791, at the top of the Mugly Pass, in Mysore. He was then posted to the 1st battalion of Bengal Volunteers, and appointed its Adjutant. With this corps he was present at the fall of Bangalore; and in the engagement with Hyder's army, under the walls of Seringapatam, on the 15th of May, 1791; and during that year, at the reduction of several hill and other forts. In December, 1791, his battalion was ordered to garrison Bangalore, of which fortress he of

was appointed Town-Major. At the conclusion peace, he was the last person in the fort, and delivered it up to Tippeco Sultaun's general on the 5th of May, 1792.

The Bengal detachment cantoned for several months on the coast, near Pulicat; and on its return to Bengal, this officer, on the reduction of the Bengal Volunteers, was appointed Adjutant to a regular Sepoy Battalion. He held several staff situations in different corps whilst a Subaltern; and on attaining the rank of Captain, in November, 1803, he served a campaign with the European regiment in Bundelcund. He subsequently held several staff appointments; and commanded the corps of Hill Rangers, till promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the 4th of March, 1816, having attained that of Major on the 25th of July, 1810.

This officer was residing at St. Michael's Terrace, near Stoke, when, on the 31st of January last, whilst apparently in good health, and in his seventy-second year, he suddenly expired, owing to a rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain. He was most highly-respected, and his public and private charities, as liberal as they were unostentatious, will render his death a source of deep regret to Plymouth and the adjoining neighbourhood.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

FEB. 1834.	Six's Thermometer		At 3 P. M.			Pluvi- meter Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees	Minim. Degrees	Barom. Inches.	Thermo- meters Degrees	Hygrom. Facts.			
1	53·7	37·3	30·11	44·1	751	·010	·060	S.W. moderate winds.
2	50·6	41·2	29·91	41·2	749	—	·065	S.E. steady breezes, fine
3	48·7	40·8	29·85	45·0	763	—	·050	S.E. beautiful weather
4	46·4	40·6	29·80	45·2	774	—	·044	S by E. lt br very fine
5	47·6	41·2	29·71	45·4	802	·015	·012	S by W. steady br cloudy
6	47·4	40·9	30·02	45·7	774	·017	·035	W.S.W. beautif. weather
7	47·2	41·4	30·13	45·3	758	·012	·030	S.S.W. light winds
8	49·2	37·8	30·15	46·0	763	—	·025	W.S.W. var. ans and fine
9	47·0	36·6	30·18	42·3	778	—	·023	S.W. frosty and fine
10	45·9	36·8	30·26	37·6	791	·017	·020	S.W. light ans, hoar frost
11	43·5	37·8	30·07	43·2	809	·010	·038	W.S.W. fine weather
12	45·0	36·8	29·73	44·3	721	·019	·010	W.S.W. lt. winds, cloudy
13	49·3	36·5	30·17	42·9	751	·036	·050	W. lt. airs, beautiful
14	42·1	28·9	30·24	41·8	779	·012	·012	S.W. lt. airs, hazy
15	45·8	40·9	30·26	44·9	799	·008	·045	N.E. mod. br and fine
16	45·7	34·9	30·33	42·8	761	—	·040	E.S.E. lt. airs, very fine
17	45·8	31·9	30·22	42·4	752	·063	·045	N.W. steady br very fine
18	44·6	40·9	30·07	44·3	800	—	·048	W.S.W. lt winds & hazy
19	45·8	40·3	30·06	44·2	736	—	·049	S.S.W. variable & cloudy
20	47·5	41·4	30·08	46·8	711	·013	·050	S.W. mod br fine day
21	52·6	43·9	30·12	47·4	572	·095	·070	W. mod. br. fine day
22	48·4	39·7	30·34	45·8	623	·009	·061	S.W. winds var. & squally
23	48·3	43·7	30·16	48·2	736	—	·062	S.S.W. squally with clouds
24	49·6	46·8	30·02	48·9	792	—	·066	S.W. lt. winds & cloudy
25	50·1	41·3	30·42	45·8	584	·018	·078	S.W. fr. br. maguific day
26	48·9	41·1	30·28	48·3	661	—	·080	S.S.W. lt. airs, beaut. lay
27	50·9	45·1	30·08	50·4	769	—	·070	W.S.W. mod. br. & fine
28	51·4	47·2	30·43	48·7	709	·128	·065	E.S.E. fr. b. & cloudy

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